

8th Social Science Lesson 4 Questions in English

4. People's Revolt

1. The first resistance to the British was offered by the Whom?

- a) Veerapandiya Kattabomman
- b) Maruthanayagam Pillai
- c) **Pulithevar**
- d) Oomathurai

Explanation

The first resistance to the British was offered by the Pulithevar.

2. When Battle of Plassey took place Which provided political and economic dominance to the British?

- a) **1757**
- b) 1758
- c) 1760
- d) 1761

Explanation

The establishment of political and economic dominance by the British over many parts of India after the Battle of Plassey, 1757 disrupted the political, social and economic order of the country

3. From Whom the English assumed the right of collecting the annual tribute?

- a) Nayakar
- b) **Palayakkarar**
- c) Farmer
- d) Merchants

Explanation

The English assumed the right of collecting the annual tribute from the Palayakkarar

4. Whom was appointed by the Vijayanagar rulers in their provinces?

- a) Palayakkar
- b) Merchants
- c) mudaliyar
- d) **Nayaks**

Explanation

The Vijayanagar rulers appointed Nayaks in their provinces. The Nayak of Madurai in turn appointed Palayakkarar.

5. Which Nayaka of Madurai instituted Palayakkarar system in 1529?

- a) Oomathurai
- b) Narasa
- c) Chinnapa
- d) **Viswanatha**

Explanation

Viswanatha became the Nayak of Madurai in 1529. He with the consultation of his minister Ariyanatha Mudaliyar, Viswanatha instituted Palayakkarar system in 1529.

6. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) The Whole country was divided into 72 Palayams and each one was put under a Palayakkarar
- 2) Nayaka was the holder of a territory or a Palayam.
 - a) **Only 1**
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The Whole country was divided into 72 Palayams and each one was put under a Palayakkarar. Palayakkarar was the holder of a territory or a Palayam

7. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) The Palayakkarars collected taxes, of Which one third was given to the Nayak of Madurai
- 2) One third of tax was kept for palayakkars
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

The Palayakkarars collected taxes, of Which one third was given to the Nayak of Madurai another one third for the expenditure of the army and rest was kept for themselves.

8. The eastern palayams were Nayaks, ruler of eastern palayam was?

- a) Pulithevar

- b) **Kattabomman**
- c) Oomathurai
- d) Viswanatha

Explanation

The Eastern Palayams were the Nayaks ruled under the control of Kattabomman and the Western palayams were the Maravas ruled under the control of Pulithevan

9. Pulithevar was the Palayakkarar of Which territory near Tirunelveli?

- a) **Nerkattumseval**
- b) Cheranmahadevi
- c) Thisayanvilai
- d) Panchalankurichi

Explanation

Pulithevar was the Palayakkarar of the Nerkattumseval, near Tirunelveli.

10. Pulithevar refused to pay the tribute to Which nawab of Arcot?

- a) Daud khan panni
- b) Anwaruddin khan
- c) **Mohammed ali**
- d) Azam jha

Explanation

During his tenure pulithevar refused to pay the tribute neither to Mohammed Ali, the Nawab of Arcot nor to the English.

11. Which of the following statement is incorrect

- 1) The early struggle between the Palayakkaras and the East India Company had a strong political dimension
- 2) By the Carnatic treaty of 1792, consolidated the English power over the Palayakkars.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

The early struggle between the Palayakkaras and the East India Company had a strong political dimension. By the Carnatic treaty of 1792, consolidated the English power over the Palayakkars.

12. Pulithevar was defeated at Anthanallur under the leadership of Which arcot nawab in 1761?

- a) Mohammed ali
- b) Azim ud daula
- c) **Yusuf khan**
- d) Anwaruddin khan

Explanation

In 1759, Nerkattumseval was attacked by the forces of Nawab of Arcot under the leadership of Yusuf Khan. Pulithevar was defeated at Anthanallur and the Nawabs forces captured Nerkattumseval in 1761

13. When pulithevar recaptured Nerkattumseval Who lived in exile?

- a) 1763
- b) **1764**
- c) 1766
- d) 1762

Explanation

Pulithevar Who lived in exile recaptured Nerkattumseval in 1764.

14. Which of the following statement is correct'

- 1) Later, pulithevar was defeated by yusuf khan in 1767.
- 2) Pulithevar escaped and died in exile without fulfilling his purpose
 - a) Only 1
 - b) **Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Later, pulithevar was defeated by Captain Campell in 1767. Pulithevar escaped and died in exile without fulfilling his purpose, although his courageous trail of a struggle for independence in the history of South India

15. The Ancestors of Kattabomman belonged to Which state?

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Kerala
- c) **Andhra**
- d) Mysore

Explanation

The Ancestors of Kattabomman belonged to Andhra. They migrated to Tamil country during the 11th century.

16. Which was the capital of Virapandyapuram ?

- a) Madurai
- b) Thoothukudi
- c) Ettayapuram
- d) **Panchalankurichi**

Explanation

As a feudatory under Pandyas, Jagaveerapandiaya Kattabomman ruled Virapandyapuram. Panchalankurichi was its capital.

17. Who among the the following was brother of veerapandya kattabomman?

- a) Sivasubramania
- b) Muthu vaduganatha
- c) **Sevathaiah**
- d) sivaganga

Explanation

Jagaveerapandiaya Kattabomman was succeeded by his son Veerapandya Kattabomman. His wife was Jakkammal and his brothers were Oomathurai and Sevathaiah.

18. Which of the following statement is incorrect

- 1) Based on the Bassein, the company gained the right to collect taxes from panchalamkuruchi
 - 2) The collection of tribute was the main cause for the rivalry between the English and Kattabomman
- a) **Only 1**
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Based on the Carnatic treaty of 1792, the company gained the right to collect taxes from Panchalamkuruchi. The collection of tribute was the main cause for the rivalry between the English and Kattabomman.

19. After the decline of the Vijayanagar empire,Who established their supremacy in the south?

- a) French
- b) British

- c) **Mughals**
- d) Pandyas

Explanation

After the decline of the Vijayanagar empire, the mughals established their supremacy in the south. The Nawabs acted as their representatives in Karnataka

20. When Carnatic treaty was signed from Which company gained the right to collect taxes from Panchalamkuruchi?

- a) **1792**
- b) 1790
- c) 1795
- d) 1793

Explanation

In 1792, the political condition had completely changed. Based on the Carnatic treaty of 1792, the company gained the right to collect taxes from Panchalamkuruchi.

21. Who was the collector of Ramanathapuram ,Who wrote letters to Kattabomman asking him to pay the tribute arrears?

- a) **Collin Jackson**
- b) William robinson
- c) Richard Wellesley
- d) Canning

Explanation

In 1798, Colin Jackson, the collector of Ramanathapuram wrote letters to Kattabomman asking him to pay the tribute arrears.

22. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) Kattabomman replied Jackson that he was not in a position to remit the tribute due to the famine in the country
 - 2) the Madras government directed the collector to summon the Palayakkarar at Ramanathapuram and hold a discussion.
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Kattabomman replied Jackson that he was not in a position to remit the tribute due to the famine in the country. Colin Jackson got angry and decided to send an expedition to punish Kattabomman. However, the Madras government directed the collector to summon the Palayakkarar at Ramanathapuram and hold a discussion.

23. Who was the minister of Virapandya Kattabomman Who met collector along with him?

- a) Sevathaiah
- b) Siva Subramaniam**
- c) Oomathurai
- d) Marudhu

Explanation

In 1798, Kattabomman and his minister Siva Subramaniam met the Collector at Ramanathapuram.

24. Who entered the fort with his men and helped the escape of Kattabomman?

- a) Pulithevar
- b) Senathaiah
- c) Oomathurai**
- d) Marudhu

Explanation

Oomathurai suddenly entered the fort with his men and helped the escape of Kattabomman. But unfortunately Sivasubramaniam was taken as prisoner.

25. Who was the Governor of Madras Council ordered Kattabomman to surrender?

- a) Robert clive
- b) Colin Jackson
- c) Lushington
- d) Edward clive**

Explanation

Edward Clive, the Governor of Madras Council ordered Kattabomman to surrender.

26. Which of the following statement is incorrect

- 1) After his return to Panchalamkuruchi, Kattabomman wrote a letter to the Madras Council narrating the behaviour of the Collector Colin Jackson
- 2) Edward Clive dismissed the Collector for his misbehaviour and released SivaSubramania
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

Explanation

After his return to Panchalamkuruchi, kattabomman wrote a letter to the Madras Council narrating the behaviour of the Collector Colin Jackson. Meanwhile, Edward Clive dismissed the Collector for his misbehaviour and released SivaSubramania.

27. Who formed the South Indian Confederacy of rebels against the British, along with the neighbouring Palayakkarars?

- a) Kattabomman
- b) **Marudhu pandyan**
- c) Oomathurai
- d) Pulithevar

Explanation

During that time, Marudu Pandyan of Sivaganga formed the South Indian Confederacy of rebels against the British, along with the neighbouring Palayakkarars.

28. The south Indian confederacy declared a proclamation Which came to be known as_____

- a) Thoothukudi proclamation
- b) Panchalamkuruchi proclamation
- c) **Tiruchirappalli Proclamation**
- d) Madurai proclamation

Explanation

This south Indian confederacy declared a proclamation Which came to be known as Tiruchirappalli Proclamation.

29. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) kattabomman tried to establish his influence over Sivagiri,Who refused to join with alliance of the rebels.
 - 2) Kattabomman was not interested in this confederacy
- a) **Only 1**
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Kattabomman was interested in this confederacy. He tried to establish his influence over Sivagiri,Who refused to join with alliance of the rebels. Kattabomman advanced towards Sivagiri.

30. Who moved his army to Panchalamkuruchi on 5th September?

- a) Colin Jackson
- b) Bannerman**
- c) Edward clive
- d) Robert clive

Explanation

Major Bannerman moved his army to Panchalamkuruchi on 5th September. They cut off all the communications to the Fort.

31. Which of the following statement is incorrect

- 1) Kattabomman escaped to Pudukottai.
- 2) In a clash at Kallarpatti, Siva Subramaniam was killed.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

In a clash at Kallarpatti, Siva Subramaniam was taken as a prisoner. Kattabomman escaped to Pudukottai.

32. Which Raja captured Kattabomman from the jungles of Kalapore and handed over to the Company?

- a) Ettapan
- b) Vijaya Ragunatha Tondaiman**
- c) Gopala nayaker
- d) Mohammed ali

Explanation

Vijaya Ragunatha Tondaiman, Raja of Pudukottai, captured Kattabomman from the jungles of Kalapore and handed over to the Company.

33. When Kattabomman was hanged at the fort of Kayathar?

- a) 1790
- b) 1795
- c) 1799**
- d) 1798

Explanation

On 17th October 1799, Kattabomman was hanged at the fort of Kayathar. Kattabomman's heroic deeds were the subject of many folk ballads

34. where Sivasubramania was executed?

- a) **Nagalapuram**
- b) Kayathar
- c) Panchalamkuruchi
- d) Ettayapuram

Explanation

After the fall of Panchalamkuruchi, Bannerman brought the prisoners to an assembly of the Palayakkarars and after trial sentenced them to death. Sivasubramania was executed at Nagalapuram.

35. Who was the first queen to fight against the British colonial power in India?

- a) Jhansi rani
- b) Padmavathi
- c) **Velu nachiyar**
- d) Sarojini

Explanation

Velu nachiyar was the first queen to fight against the British colonial power in India.

36. Velu nachiyar was the queen of Which territory?

- a) **Sivagangai**
- b) Thoothukudi
- c) Ramanathapuram
- d) Thirunelveli

Explanation

Velu Nachiyar was a queen of Sivagangai

37. Which of the following statement is incorrect

- 1) Velu Nachiyar got marriage at the age of 16
- 2) She was married to Muthu Vaduganathar.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

Velu Nachiyar was a queen of Sivagangai. At the age of 16, she was married to Muthu Vaduganathar, the Raja of Sivagangai.

38. In Which year the Nawab of Arcot and the British troops invaded killed Muthu Vaduganathar in Kalaiyar Koil battle.

- a) 1777
- b) 1775
- c) **1772**
- d) 1780

Explanation

In 1772, the Nawab of Arcot and the British troops invaded Sivagangai. They killed Muthu Vaduganathar in Kalaiyar Koil battle.

39. Who give protection to velu nachiyar at virupachi near dindigul?

- a) **Gopala nayaker**
- b) Marudu brothers
- c) Kattabomman
- d) Umaithurai

Explanation

Velu Nachiyar escaped with her daughter Vellachi Nachiyar and lived under the protection of Gopala Nayaker at Virupachi near Dindigul.

40. Which commander of Velu Nachiar did suicidal attack on British ammunition?

- a) Umaithurai
- b) **Kuyili**
- c) Parvathi
- d) Krishnappa

Explanation

During this period she organised an army and employed her intelligent agents to find where the British stored their ammunition. She arranged a suicide attack by a faithful follower Kuyili, a commander of Velu Nachiar.

41. With Whose help She recaptured Sivagangai and was again crowned as queen?

- a) **Marudu brothers**
- b) Umathurai

- c) Kattabomman
- d) Tippu sultan

Explanation

Velu Nachiar recaptured Sivagangai and was again crowned as queen with the help of Marudu brothers.

42. Who was appointed collector in the place of Colin Jackson?

- a) William robinson
- b) Canning
- c) **S.R.lushington**
- d) Edward clive

Explanation

S.R. Lushington was appointed collector in the place of Colin Jackson.

43. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) Velu nachiyar is known as Jhansi Rani of South India.
- 2) She was the first queen to fight against the British colonial power in India.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Velu nachiyar was the first queen to fight against the British colonial power in India. She is known by Tamils as Veeramangai and also known as 'Jhansi Rani of South India'.

44. Who was the father of marudhu brothers?

- a) Muthu Vaduganatha
- b) **Mookiah Palaniappan**
- c) Gopala Nayaker
- d) Sevathaiah

Explanation

Marudu brothers were the sons of Mookiah Palaniappan and Ponnathal.

45. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) Chinna marudu was known as vella marudhu
- 2) Chinna Marudu was more popular and was called Marudu Pandiyan.

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

Explanation

The elder brother was called Periya Marudu (Vella Marudhu) and the younger brother Chinna Marudu. Chinna Marudu was more popular and was called Marudu Pandiyan.

46. Chinna Marudu served under Whom?

- a) Muthu vaduganathar**
- b) Kattabomman
- c) Umaithurai
- d) Gopala nayaker

Explanation

Marudu served under Muthu Vaduganatha Peria Udaya Devar (1750-1772) of Sivaganga.

47. Which of the following is incorrect

- 1) In 1772 the Nawab of Arcot laid seige of Sivaganga and captured it.
 - 2) Muthu Vaduganatha Peria Udaya Devar, was taken as prisoner
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

In 1772 the Nawab of Arcot laid seige of Sivaganga and captured it. Muthu Vaduganatha Peria Udaya Devar, died in battle. However after a few months Sivaganga was re-captured by Marudu Brothers.

48. Who was enthroned as the ruler after Marudu Brothers recaptured sivaganga?

- a) Kattabomman
- b) China marudu
- c) Periya marudu**
- d) Oomaithurai

Explanation

However after a few months Sivaganga was re-captured by Marudu Brothers and Periya Marudu was enthroned as the ruler. Chinna Marudu acted as his adviser.

49. Due to the terrorist activities against British, chinna marudu was called as_____

- a) **Lion of sivaganga**
- b) Tiger of tamil nadu
- c) King of south
- d) Saviour of tamil

Explanation

Due to the terrorist activities against British, he was called as "Lion of Sivaganga".

50. Who gave protection to kattabomman's brother Umaithurai and others,Who fled to Sivaganga?

- a) Muthu vaduganathar
- b) **Marudu pandya**
- c) Gopala nayaker
- d) Pulithevar

Explanation

Kattabomman was hanged to death and his brother Umaithurai and others fled to Sivaganga, where Marudu Pandya gave protection to them.

51. In February 1801 the brothers of Kattabomman, Oomathurai and Sevathaiah escaped from Palayamkottai prison and reached where?

- a) Panchalamkurichi
- b) Kambam
- c) **Kamudhi**
- d) Thoothukudi

Explanation

In February 1801 the brothers of Kattabomman, Oomathurai and Sevathaiah escaped from Palayamkottai prison and reached Kamudhi.

52. what was the capital of marudu brothers?

- a) **Siruvayal**
- b) Kamudhi
- c) Kambam
- d) Thirunelveli

Explanation

Oomathurai and Sevathaiah escaped from Palayamkottai prison and reached Kamudhi. Chinna Marudu took them to Siruvayal, his capital. They reconstructed their ancestral fort at Panchalamkurichi.

53. Under Whose leadership the british retook the panchalamkuruchi fort in April?

- a) Edward clive
- b) William robinson
- c) **Conlin Macaulay**
- d) Mathew macaulay

Explanation

They reconstructed their ancestral fort at Panchalamkurichi. The British troops under Conlin Macaulay retook the fort in April and the Palayakkarar brothers sought shelter in Sivaganga.

54. Who marched against marudhu pandya after they refuse to hand over the fugitives?

- a) Colonel Agnew and colonel macaulay
- b) Colonel Andrew and colonel willaim
- c) Colonel Edward and colonel innes
- d) **Colonel Agnew and Colonel Innes**

Explanation

The Palayakkarar brothers sought shelter in Sivaganga. The English demanded Marudu Pandyas to hand over the fugitives, the latter refused. Conlonel Agnew and Colonel Innes marched against them.

55. Who among the following was not the part of confederacy

- a) Marudu Pandiar of Sivaganga
- b) Gopala Nayak of Dindugal
- c) **Pulithevar of tirunelveli**
- d) Dhoondaji of Mysore

Explanation

The Palayakkarar War assumed a much broader character than its predecessor. It was directed by a confederacy consisting of Marudu Pandiar of Sivaganga, Gopala Nayak of Dindugal, Kerala Varma of Malabar and Krishnappa Nayak and Dhoondaji of Mysore

56. The Marudu Pandyas issued a proclamation of Independence called Tiruchirappalli Proclamation in Which yaer?

- a) **1801**

- b) 1806
- c) 1800
- d) 1804

Explanation

The Marudu Pandyas issued a proclamation of Independence called Tiruchirappalli Proclamation in June 1801.

57. Which policy was used by the English to spilt the forces of the Palayakkarars?

- a) Merchand policy
- b) Political policy
- c) **Divide and rule policy**
- d) Palayakarar policy

Explanation

The rajas of Pudukkottai, Ettayapuram and Thanjavur stood by the British. Divide and rule policy followed by the English spilt the forces of the Palayakkarars.

58. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) The Proclamation of 1801 was the first call to the Indians to unite against the British.
 - 2) A copy of the proclamation was pasted on the walls of the Nawab's palace in the fort of Tiruchi
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

The Proclamation of 1801 was the first call to the Indians to unite against the British. A copy of the proclamation was pasted on the walls of the Nawab's palace in the fort of Tiruchi and another copy was placed on the walls of the Vaishnava temple at Srirangam.

59. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) Chinna Marudu collected nearly 20,000 men to challenge the Mughals and nawabs
 - 2) British reinforcements were rushed from Bengal, Ceylon and Malaya
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Palayakkarars of Tamil Nadu went on a rally to fight against the English. Chinna Marudu collected nearly 20,000 men to challenge the English army. British reinforcements were rushed from Bengal, Ceylon and Malaya.

60. In May 1801, English attacked the rebels in Which areas of tamil nadu?

- a) Madurai and Tiruchi
- b) Madurai and Thoothukudi
- c) **Thanjavur and Tiruchi**
- d) Thanjavur and Coimbatore

Explanation

In May 1801, English attacked the rebels in Thanjavur and Tiruchi areas. The rebels went to Piranmalai and Kalayarkoil.

61. When the English annexed sivagangai _____

- a) 1802
- b) 1804
- c) 1805
- d) **1801**

Explanation

In the end, the superior military strength and the able commanders of the British army won the battle. The rebellion failed and English annexed Sivagangai in 1801.

62. Marudu brothers were executed in Which fort?

- a) Fort of Tiruchi
- b) **Fort of Tirupathur**
- c) Fort of Thanjavur
- d) Fort of Madurai

Explanation

The Marudu brothers were executed in the Fort of Tirupathur in Ramanathapuram District on 24 October 1801

63. Where Oomathurai and Sevathaiah was captured and executed?

- a) Tiruchi
- b) Thanjavur
- c) **Panchalamkuruchi**
- d) Thoothukudi

Explanation

Oomathurai and Sevathaiah was captured and beheaded at Panchalamkuruchi on 16 November 1801.

64. What was Penang in Malaya called in those days?

- a) Singapore
- b) **Prince of wales island**
- c) Mini Britain
- d) pentronas

explanation

Seventy three rebels were sentenced to Penang in Malaya, then called the Prince of Wales Island.

65. 1800-1801 rebellion was categorized in the British records in what name?

- a) Rebellion war
- b) First palayakkar war
- c) **Second palayakkar war**
- d) Karnataka war

Explanation

Thus the South Indian Rebellion is a land mark in the history of Tamil Nadu. Although the 1800-1801 rebellion was to be categorized in the British records as the Second Palayakkarar War.

66. Under Which terms on 31 July 1801, the British assumed direct control over Tamil Nadu?

- a) **Karnataka treaty**
- b) Palayakkar treaty
- c) Madurai treaty
- d) Madras treaty

Explanation

Under the terms of the Karnataka Treaty on 31 July 1801, the British assumed direct control over Tamil Nadu. The Palayakkarar system was abolished.

67. What was the original name of dheeran chinnamalai?

- a) Chennai maadan
- b) Seevalaperi
- c) **Theerthagiri**
- d) Kangeyam

Explanation

Dheeran Chinnamalai original name was Theerthagiri.

68. Which of the following area was not part of kongu country?

- a) Salem
- b) Karur
- c) Dindigul
- d) **Pudukottai**

Explanation

The Kongu country comprising Salem, Coimbatore, Karur and Dindigul formed a part of the Nayak kingdom of Madurai.

69. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) Dheeran chinnamalai was a palayakkarar of Kongu country Who fought the British East India Company.
 - 2) Dheeran Chinnamalai was born at kangeyam
- a) **Only 1**
 - b) Only 2
 - c) both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Dheeran Chinnamalai was born at Melapalayam in Chennimalai near Erode. He was a palayakkarar of Kongu country Who fought the British East India Company.

70. After the fall of the Wodayars, kongu territories along with Mysore were controlled by Whom?

- a) Nayakars
- b) French general
- c) **Mysore sultans**
- d) Nawabs

Explanation

After the fall of the Wodayars, these territories along with Mysore were controlled by the Mysore Sultans

71. Who trained dheeran chinnamalai in modern warfare?

- a) **French military**
- b) British military
- c) Mysore Sultans
- d) Wodayar

Explanation

Dheeran Chinnamalai was trained by French military in modern warfare.

72. Who fight along the side of Dheeran chinnamalai against british?

- a) Marudu brothers
- b) Tippu sultan**
- c) Oomaithurai
- d) Hyder ali

Explanation

Dheeran Chinnamalai was trained by French military in modern warfare. He was along the side Tippu Sultan to fight against the British East India Company and got victories against the British.

73. After Tippu Sultan's death where Chinnamalai settled down at -----

- a) Odanilai**
- b) Kangeyam
- c) Salem
- d) Puliur

Explanation

After Tippu Sultan's death Chinnamalai settled down at Odanilai and constructed a fort there to continue his struggle against the British.

74. Which of the following is incorrect

- 1) Dheeran chinnamalai sought the help of Marathas and Maruthu Pandiyar to attack the British at Coimbatore in 1800.
- 2) Dheeran chinnamalai army was defeated and he was killed
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Dheeran chinnamalai sought the help of Marathas and Maruthu Pandiyar to attack the British at Coimbatore in 1800. British forces managed to stop the armies of the allies and hence Chinnamalai was forced to attack Coimbatore on his own. His army was defeated and he escaped from the British forces.

75. Chinnamalai was betrayed by Whom and was hanged in Sankagiri Fort in 1805?

- a) Mohamed ali
- b) Gopalan
- c) **Nallapan**
- d) French

Explanation

During the final battle, Chinnamalai was betrayed by his cook Nallapan and was hanged in Sankagiri Fort in 1805.

76. Which of the following is correct

- 1) Chinnamalai engaged in guerrilla warfare
 - 2) He defeated the British in battles at Cauvery, Odanilai and Arachalur
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Dheeran Chinnamalai engaged in guerrilla warfare and defeated the British in battles at Cauvery, Odanilai and Arachalur.

77. After the fourth Mysore war, where the family members of Tippu were imprisoned?

- a) Tiruchi fort
- b) Mysore fort
- c) Madras fort
- d) **Vellore fort**

Explanation

The family members of Tippu were imprisoned at Vellore fort after the fourth Mysore war.

78. Which of the following is incorrect

- 1) Some three thousand ex-servants and soldiers of Hyder and Tippu had also been moved to the vicinity of Vellore
 - 2) Their property in Mysore confiscated.
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

Some three thousand ex-servants and soldiers of Hyder and Tippu had also been moved to the vicinity of Vellore and their property in Mysore confiscated.

79. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) The Vellore fort consisted of large majority of Indian troops, a good part of it recently been raised in Tirunelveli after the Palayakkarar uprising of 1800
- 2) Many of the trained soldiers of the various Palayams were admitted into the nawab army.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The Vellore fort consisted of large majority of Indian troops, a good part of it recently been raised in Tirunelveli after the Palayakkarar uprising of 1800. Many of the trained soldiers of the various Palayams were admitted into the English army.

80. Which was the meeting ground of the rebel forces of South India?

- a) Tiruchi fort
- b) St.george fort
- c) **Vellore fort**
- d) Gingee Fort

Explanation

The Vellore fort became the meeting ground of the rebel forces of South India.

81. Which Madras Commander-in-Chief enforced William Cavendish Bentinck military regulations?

- a) **Sir John Cradock**
- b) Sir Robert will
- c) Sir Robert clive
- d) Sir Gillespie

Explanation

In 1803, William Cavendish Bentinck became Governor of Madras. During his period certain military regulations were introduced in 1805-06 and were enforced by the Madras Commander-in-Chief Sir John Cradock.

82. Which of the follow statement is reason for revolt

- 1) The sepoys were asked to shave the head

- 2) The wearing of religious mark on the forehead and the use of ear-rings were also banned
- a) Only 1
 - b) **Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The sepoys were asked to shave the beard and to trim the moustache. The wearing of religious mark on the forehead and the use of ear-rings were also banned.

83. Who introduced a new turban to soldiers, resembling a European hat with a badge of cross on it?

- a) Sir John Cradock
- b) Sir Gillespie
- c) **General Agnew**
- d) General Innes

Explanation

In June 1806, military General Agnew introduced a new turban, resembling a European hat with a badge of cross on it.

84. What was the turban introduced by English popularly known as _____

- a) Christian turban
- b) Bishop turban
- c) Thomas turban
- d) **Agnew turban**

Explanation

In June 1806, military General Agnew introduced a new turban, resembling a European hat with a badge of cross on it. It was popularly known as 'Agnew's turban'.

85. Who was the elder son of Tipu, tried to form an alliance against the English?

- a) Hyder Ali
- b) Hyder Sultan
- c) **Fettah Hyder**
- d) Akbar Sultan

Explanation

The Indian soldiers were waiting for an opportunity to attack the English officers. Tipu's family also took part. Fettah Hyder, the elder son of Tipu, tried to form an alliance against the English.

86. Who was the first victim of vellore revolt?

- a) General Agnew
- b) Colonel Fancourt**
- c) Colonel innes
- d) Colonel Thomas

Explanation

Colonel Fancourt, Who commanded the garrison, was their first victim of revolt.

87. Which of the following statement is incorrect

- 1) On July 10th in the early morning the native sepoys of the 1st and 23rd Regiments started the revolt
- 2) The fort gates were closed. Meantime, the rebels proclaimed Futteh Hyder, as their new ruler
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None**

Explanation

On July 10th in the early morning the native sepoys of the 1st and 23rd Regiments started the revolt. The fort gates were closed. Meantime, the rebels proclaimed Futteh Hyder, as their new ruler.

88. Which flag was hoisted after British flag in the fort was brought down?

- a) Tiger striped flag**
- b) Tri colour flag
- c) Fish flag
- d) Moon flag

Explanation

The British flag in the fort was brought down. The tiger-striped flag of Tippu Sultan was hoisted on the fort of Vellore.

89. Who rushed to Ranipet and informed Colonel Gillespie about revolt?

- a) Major innes
- b) Major cootes**
- c) General agnew
- d) General Thomas

Explanation

Major Cootes Who was outside the fort rushed to Ranipet and informed Colonel Gillespie about revolt.

90. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) Peace was restored in Vellore. On the Whole, 113 Europeans and about 350 sepoys were killed in the uprising.
- 2) The revolt was complete success
 - a) **Only 1**
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Col. Gillespie reached Vellore fort. He made an attack on the rebel force. The revolt was completely suppressed and failed. Peace was restored in Vellore. On the Whole, 113 Europeans and about 350 sepoys were killed in the uprising.

91. The family of Tipu was transferred from vellore fort to where?

- a) Mysore
- b) **Calcutta**
- c) Madras
- d) Tiruchi

Explanation

The family of Tipu as a precautionary measure was sent to Calcutta.

92. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) William Cavendish Bentinck was promoted.
- 2) The new methods and uniform regulations were withdrawn
 - a) Only 1
 - b) **Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The new methods and uniform regulations were withdrawn. William Cavendish Bentinck was removed from his service.

93. Which of the following statement is reason for failure of revolt

- 1) There was no proper leadership to guide the soldiers properly

- 2) Divide and Rule policy of the English, split the unity of the Indians
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

There was no proper leadership to guide the soldiers properly. The rebellion was also not well organised. Divide and Rule policy of the English, split the unity of the Indians.

94. Who called the Vellore revolt of 1806 as the prelude to the first War of Indian Independence in 1857?

- a) Gandhi
- b) Subash Chandra Bose
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) **V.D. Savarkar**

Explanation

V.D. Savarkar calls the Vellore revolt of 1806 as the prelude to the first War of Indian Independence in 1857.

95. Which of the following statement is incorrect

- 1) The early uprisings succeeded in threatening the British in India
 - 2) It took the Revolt of 1857 to bring home to the Company and the British that their rule was not accepted to a large section of the population.
- a) **Only 1**
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The early uprisings did not succeed in threatening the British in India. It took the Revolt of 1857 to bring home to the Company and the British that their rule was not accepted to a large section of the population.

96. Who suffered due to high revenue demands and the strict revenue collection policy?

- a) Merchants
- b) **Peasants**
- c) Kings
- d) Fisher men

Explanation

The peasants suffered due to high revenue demands and the strict revenue collection policy

97. Which of the following statement is incorrect

- 1) The conversion activities of Christian missionaries were looked upon with suspicion and fear.
- 2) The priests and the maulavis showed their satisfaction to the British rule.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The conversion activities of Christian missionaries were looked upon with suspicion and fear. The priests and the maulavis showed their discontent against the British rule.

98. Which of the following statement is incorrect

- 1) Abolition of practices like sati, female infanticide, support to widow remarriage were seen by many as interference in their Indian culture by the Europeans.
- 2) The Indian sepoys were looked upon as inferior beings and treated with contempt by their British officers.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None**

Explanation

Abolition of practices like sati, female infanticide, support to widow remarriage and female education were seen by many as interference in their Indian culture by the Europeans. The Indian sepoys were looked upon as inferior beings and treated with contempt by their British officers

99. Which of the following policies does not created discontentment among people

- a) Doctrine of lapse
- b) Subsidiary alliance
- c) Zamindari policy**
- d) Policy of Effective Control

Explanation

Policies of doctrine of lapse, subsidiary alliance and policy of Effective Control created discontentment among people.

100. What was the immediate cause of revolt of 1857?

- a) Abolition of sati
- b) Support of widow marriage
- c) Introduction of new uniform
- d) **Use of greased cartridges**

Explanation

The immediate cause was the introduction of new Enfield Rifles in the army. The top of the cartridge of this rifle was to be removed by the mouth before loading it in the rifle. Thus, the primary and the immediate cause of the revolt was the use of the greased cartridges.

101. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) The cartridges were greased by the fat of goat
 - 2) The Indian sepoys believed that the British were deliberately attempting to spoil the religion of both the Hindus and the Muslims
- a) Only 1
 - b) **Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The cartridges were greased by the fat of pig and the cow. The Indian sepoys believed that the British were deliberately attempting to spoil the religion of both the Hindus and the Muslims because while the Hindus revered the cow, the Muslims hated the pig

102. On 29 March 1857 at Barrackpur, refused to use the greased cartridge, and shot down his sergeant?

- a) Bhagat singh
- b) Sukhdev thapar
- c) Vaanjinathan
- d) **Mangal pandey**

Explanation

On 29 March 1857 at Barrackpur (near Kolkata) Mangal Pandey, a young Sepoy from Bengal Regiment, refused to use the greased cartridge, and shot down his sergeant.

103. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) On 10 May 1857, the Sepoys of the third cavalry at barrackpur openly revolted by swarming the prisons and releasing their comrades
- 2) They were immediately joined by the men of the 11th and 20th Native Infantries, and they murdered some English officers and then marched to Delhi.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) **Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

On 10 May 1857, the Sepoys of the third cavalry at Meerut openly revolted by swarming the prisons and releasing their comrades. They were immediately joined by the men of the 11th and 20th Native Infantries, and they murdered some English officers and then marched to Delhi.

104. Who was declared as the emperor of India after the arrival of meerut sepoy at delhi?

- a) **Bahadur shah II**
- b) Chhatrapati Sivaji
- c) Akbar II
- d) Nana saheb

Explanation

The arrival of Meerut sepoy at Delhi on 11th May and declared of Bahadur Shah II as the Emperor of India. Delhi became the centre of the Great Revolt and Bahadur Shah, its symbol.

105. Which of the following is incorrect

- 1) Many of them found that it was a good opportunity to burn the papers of their landlords.
- 2) Many others Whose titles and pensions were abolished by the British Who participated in it, inorder to take revenge
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

Many of them found that it was a good opportunity to burn the papers of their landlords. Many others Whose titles and pensions were abolished by the British Who participated in it, inorder to take revenge.

106. Who joined hands with Tantia Tope Who had assumed the leadership of the rebel army at Gwalior?

- a) Bahadur shah II
- b) Rani Lakshmi bai**
- c) Nana saheb
- d) Hyder ali

Explanation

Rani Lakshmi Bai fled from Jhansi and joined hands with Tantia Tope Who had assumed the leadership of the rebel army at Gwalior.

107. when the British captured Gwalior -----

- a) 1857
- b) 1860
- c) 1858**
- d) 1855

Explanation

The British captured Gwalior in June 1858. Rani was killed in the battle.

108. According to the British historians, present at the time of revolt, Who was the best and the bravest among the leaders of the Revolt of 1857 ?

- a) Rani Lakshmi bai**
- b) Mangal pandey
- c) Bahadur shah II
- d) Nana saheb

Explanation

According to the British historians, present at the time of revolt, Rani Lakshmi Bai was the best and the bravest among the leaders of the Revolt of 1857.

109. Which governor-general took immediate steps to suppress the revolt?

- a) Lord William Bentinck
- b) Warren hasting
- c) Lord canning**
- d) Lord john Lawrence

Explanation

Lord Canning, the governor-general took immediate steps to suppress the revolt. He collected the forces of Madras, Bombay, Sri Lanka and Burma.

110. Who recaptured delhi on 20 September, 1857?

- a) **General John Nicholson**
- b) Lord Canning
- c) Lord William Bentinck
- d) General John Lawrence

Explanation

Delhi was recaptured by General John Nicholson on 20 September, 1857 and deportation of Bahadur Shah II to Rangoon where he died in 1862.

111. Which of the following statement is suitable for failure of revolt

- 1) Non-participation of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, western Punjab and Rajputana.
 - 2) The modern educated Indians did not support the Revolts as they believed that only British rule could reform Indian society and modernize it.
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

Non-participation of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, western Punjab and Rajputana. The modern educated Indians did not support the Revolts as they believed that only British rule could reform Indian society and modernize it.

112. Who was given the title of viceroy after revolt?

- a) King
- b) Mughals
- c) **Governor general**
- d) Lord

Explanation

The governor general was given the title of viceroy after the revolt.

113. How many members headed by the Secretary of State to supervise Indian affairs replace the board of directors?

- a) **15 members**
- b) 17 members
- c) 20 members
- d) 12 members

Explanation

The Board of Directors and the Board of Control were replaced by the Council of 15 members headed by the Secretary of State to supervise Indian affairs.

114. The administration of India was transferred from the East India Company to Whom after the revolt?

- a) Mughals
- b) Viceroy
- c) **British crown**
- d) England parliament

Explanation

The administration of India was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown through the 'Queen's Proclamation' in 1858.