

10th Social Science Lesson 12 Questions in English**12] 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

Explanation

The Local kings and feudal chieftains resisted the consolidated power and influence of the East India Company. The first resistance to Company's territorial aggrandisement was from Puli Thevar of Nerkattumseval in the Tirunelveli region.

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

Explanation

After defeating the French and their Indian allies in the three Carnatic Wars, the East India Company began to consolidate and extend its power and influence.

3. Which led to the Vellore revolt in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Carnatic wars
- b) Plassey war
- c) Palayakarar war
- d) Mysore war

Explanation

In early Tamil country the chieftains like Velunachiyar, Veerapandiya Kattabomman, the Marudhu brothers, and Dheeran Chinnamalai was against the East India Company's territorial advancement. These are known as the Palayakkarars Wars, the culmination of which was Vellore Revolt of 1806, this early resistance to British rule in Tamil Nadu.

4. Which of these are referred as Palayam?

- a) A Domain
- b) A little Kingdom
- c) A Military Camp
- d) All the above

Explanation

The word "Palayam" means a domain, a military camp, or a little kingdom. The Palayakkarars was referred as Poligar by the British.

5. In which Kingdom Palayakkarars system was practiced initially in south India?

- a) Kakatiya Kingdom
- b) Vijayanagara Kingdom
- c) Salukya Kingdom
- d) The Nayakas

Explanation

The Palayakkarar system was in practice during the rule of Pratapa Rudhira of Warangal in the Kakatiya kingdom.

6. Who introduced the Palayakkarar system in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Viswanatha Nayaka
- b) Arcot Nawab
- c) Chenniappa Nayakar
- d) Tipu Sultan

Explanation

The Palayakkarar system was put in place in Tamil Nadu by Viswanatha Nayaka. He became the Nayak ruler of Madurai in 1529, with the support of his minister Ariyanathar.

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.

Explanation

Palayakkarars in Tamil refers to the holder of a little kingdom as a feudatory to a greater sovereign. Under this system, Palayam was given for valuable military services rendered by any individual.

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

Explanation

The Palayakkarars were free to collect revenue, administer the territory, settle disputes and maintain law and order. Their police duties were known as Padikaval or Arasu Kaval. On many occasions the Palayakkarars helped the Nayaka rulers to restore the kingdom to them.

9. How many blocs were created by the Nayak Rulers in Tamil country?

- a) 2 c) 3
b) 4 d) 5

Explanation

Among the 72 Palayakkarars, created by the Nayak rulers there were two blocs namely the prominent eastern and the western Palayam.

10. Which of this place were under the western Palayam of the Nayak rulers?

- a) Sattur
b) Singampatti
c) Ettayapuram
d) Nagalapuram

Explanation

The prominent western Palayam of the Nayak rulers in Tamil country were Uthumalai, Thalaivankottai, Naduvakurichi, Singampatti, and Seithur.

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.**

Explanation

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the Palayakkars dominated the politics of Tamil country. They functioned as independent, sovereign authorities within their respective Palayams.

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

Explanation

The Nawab of Arcot had borrowed money from the East India Company to meet the expenses he had incurred during the Carnatic Wars. When his debts exceeded his capacity to pay, the power of collecting the land revenue dues from southern Palayakkarars was given to the East India Company.

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

Explanation

In March 1755 Mahfuzkhan, brother of the Nawab of Arcot was sent with a contingent of the Company army under Colonel Heron to Tirunelveli. Madurai easily fell into their hands.

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

- a) Mianah
- b) Nabikhan Kattak
- c) Mudimiah
- d) All the above

Explanation

Three Pathan officers, Nawab Chanda Sahib's agents, named Mianah, Mudimiah and Nabikhan Kattak commanded the Madurai and Tirunelveli regions. They supported the Tamil Palayakkarars against Arcot Nawab Mohamed Ali.

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

Explanation

Puli Thevar formed a confederacy of the Palayakkars to fight the British. With the exception of the Palayakkarars of Sivagiri, all other Maravar Palayams supported him. Ettayapuram and Panchalamkurichi also did not join this confederacy.

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

Explanation

The English succeeded in getting the support of the Rajas of Ramanathapuram and Pudhukottai. Puli Thevar tried to get the support of Hyder Ali of Mysore and the French. Hyder Ali could not help Puli Thevar as he was already locked in a serious conflict with the Marathas.

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

- a) Mahfuzkhan
- b) Mohamed Ali
- c) Hyder Ali
- d) Nabikhan Kattak

Explanation

The Nawab sent an additional contingent of sepoy's to Mahfuzkhan and the reinforced army proceeded to Tirunelveli. Besides the 1000 sepoy's of the Company, Mahfuzkhan received 600 more sent by the Nawab. In the battle at Kalakadu Mahfuzkhan troops were routed.

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

Explanation

Mahfuzkhan received 600 more sent by the Nawab. He also had the support of cavalry and foot soldiers from the Carnatic. Before Mahfuzkhan could station his troops near Kalakadu, 2000 soldiers from Travancore joined the forces of Puli Thevar.

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

Explanation

Aided by the Raja of Travancore, from 1756 to 1763, the Palayakkarars of Tirunelveli led by Puli Thevar were in a constant state of rebellion against the Nawab's authority.

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

Explanation

The Palayakkarars of Tirunelveli led by Puli Thevar were in a constant state of rebellion against the Nawab's authority. Yusuf Khan also known as Khan Sahib or, before his conversion to Islam, Marudhanayagam was sent by the Company to oppose Puli Thevar.

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**

Explanation

The English were at war with the French, as well as with Hyder Ali and Marathas, the artillery arrived only in September 1760 at Tirunelveli.

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.

Explanation

Yusuf Khan who had been sent by the Company was not prepared to attack Puli Thevar unless the big guns and ammunition from Tiruchirappalli arrived. As the English were at war with the French, as well as with Hyder Ali and Marathas, the artillery arrived only in September 1760.

23. Which of the forts of Puli Thevar was captured by Yusuf Khan?

- a) Nerkattumseval
- b) Panayur
- c) Vasudevanallur
- d) All the above

Explanation

Yusuf Khan began to batter the Nerkattumseval fort and this attack continued for about two months. On 16 May 1761 Puli Thevar's three major forts Nerkattumseval, Vasudevanallur and Panayur came under the control of Yusuf Khan.

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.

Explanation

In the meantime of Yusuf Khan War against Puli Thevar, Pondicherry was taken by the English which eliminated the French from the picture. As a result of this the unity of Palayakkarars began to break up as French support was not forthcoming.

25. When was Yusuf Khan hanged by the Company administration for treachery?

- a) 1764
- b) 1769
- c) 1755
- d) 1780

Explanation

Yusuf Khan was negotiating with the Palayakkarars without informing the Company administration. He was charged with treachery and hanged in 1764.

26. What were the other names of Yusuf Khan?

- a) Khan Sahib
- b) Marudhanayagam
- c) Both a and b
- d) Mohammed khan

Explanation

Yusuf Khan was also known as Khan Sahib or, before his conversion to Islam, Marudhanayagam.

27. When did Nerkattumseval fort was recaptured by Puli Thevar?

- a) 1756
- b) 1764
- c) 1731
- d) 1752

Explanation

After the death of Khan Sahib, Puli Thevar returned from exile and recaptured Nerkattumseval in 1764.

28. Who defeated Puli Thevar in the year 1767?

- a) Captain Campbell
- b) Yusuf Khan
- c) Captain Heron
- d) Mahfuzkhan

Explanation

Puli Thevar was defeated by Captain Campbell in 1767. He escaped and died in exile.

29. Who was leading one of the army of Puli Thevar against Company?

- a) Ondiveeran
- b) Kattabomman
- c) Velunachiyar
- d) Gopala Nayak

Explanation

Ondiveeran led one of the army units of Puli Thevar. Fighting by the side of Puli Thevar, he caused much damage to the Company's army.

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

Explanation

Velunachiyar was born in 1730 to the Raja Sellamuthu Sethupathy of Ramanathapuram. She was the only daughter of this royal family. The king had no male heir. The royal family brought up the princess Velunachiyar, training her in martial arts like valari, sticks fighting and to wield weapons. She was also adept in horse riding and archery, apart from her proficiency in English, French and Urdu.

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

Explanation

In 1772, the Nawab of Arcot and the Company troops under the command of Lt. Col. Bon Jour stormed the Kalaiyar Kovil Palace.

32. Who was protecting Velunachiyar after the death of Muthu Vadugar?

- a) Marudhu brothers
b) Kattabomman
c) Gopala Nayakar
d) Sellamuthu Sethupathy

Explanation

In the ensuing battle of Kalaiyar Kovil Muthu Vadugar was killed. Velunachiyar escaped with her daughter and lived under the protection of Gopala Nayakar at Virupachi near Dindugal for eight years.

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

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

Explanation

During her period in hiding, Velunachiyar organized an army and succeeded in securing an alliance with not only Gopala Nayakar but Hyder Ali as well. Dalavay (military chief) Thandavarayanar wrote a letter to Sultan Hyder Ali on behalf of Velunachiyar asking for 5000 infantry and 5000 cavalry to defeat the English.

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.

Explanation

Velunachiyar explained in detailed letter in Urdu all the problems she had with East India Company. She conveyed her strong determination to fight the English. Impressed by her courage, Hyder Ali ordered his Commandant Syed in Dindugal fort to provide the required military assistance.

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

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

Explanation

Gopala Nayak, the Palayakkarar of Virupachi Gopala Nayak spearheaded the famous Dindugal League, which was formed with Lakshmi Nayak of Manaparai and Poojai Nayak of Devadanapatti.

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

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

Explanation

Gopala Nayakar led the resistance against the British from Coimbatore and later joined Oomaidurai, Kattabomman brother. He put up a fierce fight at Aanamalai hills where the local peasants gave him full support. But Gopala Nayak was overpowered by the British forces in 1801.

37. Who was the Inspiration of Gopala Nayakar?

- a) Hyder Ali
- c) Puli Thevar

b) Tipu sultan

d) Kattabomman

Explanation

Gopala Nayakar drew inspiration from Tipu Sultan who sent a deputation to show his camaraderie and he led the resistance against the British from Coimbatore.

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

a) Sivagangai

c) Ramanathapuram

b) Virupachi

d) Nerkattumseval

Explanation

Velunachiyar employed agents for gathering intelligence to find where the British had stored their ammunition. With military assistance from Gopala Nayakar and Hyder Ali she recaptured Sivagangai.

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.

Explanation

Velunachiyar was crowned as Queen with the help of Marudhu brothers. She was the first female ruler or queen to resist the British colonial power in India.

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

a) Velunachiyar

c) Vellanachiyar

b) Udaiyaal

d) None of the above

Explanation

Kuyili, a faithful friend of Velunachiyar, is said to have led the unit of women soldiers named after Udaiyaal. Udaiyaal was a shepherd girl who was killed for not divulging information on Kuyili.

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

Explanation

Kuyili, a faithful friend of Velunachiyar, is said to have led the unit of women soldiers named after Udaiyaal. Udaiyaal was a shepherd girl who was killed for not divulging information on Kuyili. Kuyili is said to have walked into the British arsenal (1780) after setting herself on fire, thus destroying all the ammunition.

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

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

Explanation

Veerapandiya Kattabomman became the Palayakkarar of Panchalamkurichi at the age of thirty on the death of his father Jagavira Pandya Kattabomman.

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

Explanation

The Nawab, under the provisions of a treaty signed in 1781, had assigned the revenue of the Carnatic to the Company to be entirely under their management and control during the war with Mysore Sultan.

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 | c) ii and iii only |
| b) ii only | d) iii only |

Explanation

The Company's administrators, James London and Colin Jackson, had considered him Kattabomman man of peaceful disposition. The Nawab, signed a treaty in 1781, had assigned the revenue of the Carnatic to the Company to be entirely under the management of Company. One-sixth of the revenue was to be allowed to meet the expenses of Nawab and his family. The Company appointed its Collectors to collect taxes from all the Palayams. The Collectors Humiliated the Palayakkarars and adopted force to collect the taxes. This was the bone of contention between the English and Kattabomman.

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

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

Explanation

The land revenue arrear from Kattabomman was 3310 pagodas in 1798. Collector Jackson an English officer, wanted to send an army to collect the revenue dues but the Madras Government did not give him permission. On 18 August 1798, he ordered Kattabomman to meet him in Ramanathapuram.

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

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

Explanation

The Kattabomman met Jackson in Ramanathapuram on 19 September 1798. It is said that Kattabomman had to stand for three hours before the haughty Collector Jackson. Sensing danger, Kattabomman tried to escape, along with his minister Sivasubramaniam. At the gate of the Ramanathapuram fort there was a clash, in which some people including Lieutenant Clarke were killed. Sivasubramaniam was taken prisoner.

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

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

Explanation

After returning to Panchalamkurichi, Kattabomman represented to the Madras Council about how he was ill-treated by the collector Jackson. The Council asked Kattabomman to appear before a committee with William Brown, William Oram and John Casamajor as members. Meanwhile, Governor Edward Clive ordered the release of Sivasubramaniam and the suspension of the Collector Jackson.

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

- a) S.R. Lushington c) Lord Wellesley
- b) Clarke d) William Brown

Explanation

Kattabomman appeared before the Committee that sat on 15 December 1798 and reported on what transpired in Ramanathapuram. The Committee found Kattabomman was not guilty. Jackson was dismissed from service and a new Collector S.R. Lushington appointed. Kattabomman cleared almost all the revenue arrears leaving only a balance of 1080 pagodas.

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

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

Explanation

Marudhu Pandiyar of Sivagangai formed the South Indian Confederacy of rebels against the British with the neighboring Palayakkars.

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

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

Explanation

Marudhu Brothers and Kattabomman jointly decided on a confrontation with the English. Kattabomman tried to influence Sivagiri Palayakkarars, who refused to join. Kattabomman advanced towards Sivagiri. But the Palayakkarars of Sivagiri was a tributary to the Company.

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

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

Explanation

In May 1799, Lord Wellesley issued orders from Madras for the advance of forces from Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Madurai to Tirunelveli.

52. Choose the correct Statements.

- i) Marudhu Pandiyar of Sivagangai lead a confederacy against the British.
- ii) Yadul Naik was in charge of the Aanamalai.
- 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**

Explanation

Marudhu Pandiyar of Sivagangai formed the South Indian Confederacy of rebels against the British with the neighboring Palayakkars like Gopala Nayak of Dindugal and Yadul Nayak of Aanamalai. Kattabomman tried to influence Sivagiri Palayakkarars who refused to join.

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

Explanation

Major Bannerman commanded the troops against Panchalamkurichi. On 1 September 1799, an ultimatum was served on Kattabomman to surrender. Kattabomman "evasive reply" prompted Bannerman to attack his fort. Bannerman moved his entire army to Panchalamkurichi on 5 September.

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

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

Explanation

Major Bannerman deputed Ramalinganar to convey a message asking Kattabomman to surrender. Kattabomman refused. Ramalinganar gathered all the secrets of the Fort and on the basis of his report; Bannerman decided the strategy of the operation.

55. Which region kings betrayed Kattabomman?

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

Explanation

Kattabomman escaped to Pudhukottai after the Panchalamkurichi clash. The British put a prize on his head. Kattabomman was finally captured by the betrayal of the rajas of Ettayapuram and Pudhukottai.

56. At which of these places Sivasubramanianar was executed?

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

Explanation

Sivasubramanianar was executed at Nagalapuram on the 13 September by the British Company.

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

Explanation

Kattabomman escaped to Pudhukottai after the Panchalamkurichi clash. Major Bannerman made a mockery of a trial for Kattabomman in front of the Palayakkarars on 16 October. During the trial Kattabomman bravely admitted all the charges leveled against him. Kattabomman was hanged from a tamarind tree in the old fort of Kayathar, close to Tirunelveli, in front of the fellow Palayakkars.

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

Explanation

Despite the suppression of Kattabomman revolt in 1799 a rebellion broke out again in 1800. In the British records it is referred to as the Second Palayakkarar War.

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

- a) Sivagangai
- b) **Coimbatore**
- c) Madurai
- d) Tirunelveli

Explanation

Marudhu Pandyan of Sivagangai directed a confederacy consisting of Gopala Nayak of Dindugal, Kerala Verma of Malabar and Krishnaappa Nayak and Dhoondaji of Mysore. In April 1800 they meet at Virupachi and decided to organize an uprising against the Company. The uprising broke out in Coimbatore in June 1800.

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**

Explanation

Marudhu Pandyan of Sivagangai directed a confederacy consisting of Gopala Nayak of Dindugal, Kerala Verma of Malabar and Krishnaappa Nayak and Dhoondaji of Mysore.

61. Who issued the Tiruchirappalli Proclamation against the Company?

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

Explanation

In June 1801 Marudhu Pandiyar issued a proclamation of Independence which is called as Tiruchirappalli Proclamation.

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.

Explanation

The English demanded that the Marudhu Pandiyars to hand over the fugitives Oomathurai and Sevathaiah but they refused. Colonel Agnew and Colonel Innes marched on Sivagangai.

63. What was the Capital of the Marudhu Brothers?

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

Explanation

In February 1801 the two brothers of Kattabomman, Oomathurai and Sevathaiah escaped from the Palayamkottai prison to Kamudhi, from where Chinna Marudhu took them to Siruvayal his capital.

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

Explanation

The Proclamation of Marudhu brothers, 1801 was an early call to the Indians to unite against the British. Many Palayakkars of Tamil country rallied together to fight against the English. Chinna Marudhu collected nearly 20,000 men to challenge the English army. British reinforcements were rushed from Bengal, Ceylon and Malaya. The rajas of Pudukkottai, Ettayapuram and Thanjavur

stood by the British. Divide and rule policy followed by the English split the forces of the Palayakkarars soon.

65. When Sivagangai was annexed with the British Company?

- a) 1800
- b) 1801
- c) 1803
- d) 1802

Explanation

In May 1801, the English attacked the rebels in Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli. The rebels went to Piranmalai and Kalayarkoil. They were again defeated by the forces of the English. In the end the superior military strength and the able commanders of the English Company prevailed. The rebellion failed and Sivagangai was annexed in 1801.

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

- a) Panchalamkurichi
- b) Kayathar
- c) Tirupathur Fort
- d) Vellore Fort

Explanation

The Marudhu brothers were executed in the Fort of Tirupathur near Ramanathapuram on 24 October 1801. Oomathurai and Sevathaiah were captured and beheaded at Panchalamkurichi on 16 November 1801.

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

Explanation

Though the Palayakkarars fell to the English, their exploits and sacrifices inspired later generations. Thus the rebellion of Marudhu brothers, which is called South Indian Rebellion, is a landmark event in the history of Tamil Nadu.

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

Explanation

Under the terms of the Carnatic Treaty of 31 July 1801 the British assumed direct control over Tamilagam and the Palayakkarar system came to an end with the demolition of all forts and disbandment of their army.

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

Explanation

Dheeran Chinnamalai Was Born as Theerthagiri in 1756 in the Mandradiar royal family. Dheeran was well trained in silambu, archery, horse riding and modern warfare. He was involved in resolving family and land disputes in the Kongu region.

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

- a) Mohammed Ali c) Yusuf Khan
b) Afsal Khan d) Akbar Ali

Explanation

The Kongu region was under the control of the Mysore Sultan, tax was collected by Tipu's Diwan Mohammed Ali. Once, when the Diwan was returning to Mysore with the tax money Theerthagiri blocked his way and confiscated all the tax money.

71. Where the Diwan forces attacked Dheeran Chinnamalai?

- a) Noyyal river bed
b) Mysore
c) Chennimalai
d) Bhavani river

Explanation

The offended Diwan of Mysore Sultan sent a contingent to attack Chinnamalai and both the forces met and fought at the Noyyal river bed. Chinnamalai emerged victorious.

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

- a) Odanilai

b) Mysore

d) Tarapuram

Explanation

After Tipu's death Dheeran Chinnamalai built a fort and fought the British without leaving the place. Hence the place is called Odanilai.

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

a) Sankagiri Fort, 1805

c) Coimbatore, 1807

b) Odanilai, 1801

d) Chinnamalai, 1805

Explanation

Finally the English captured Dheeran Chinnamalai and his brothers and kept them in prison in Sankagiri. When they were asked to accept the rule of the British, they refused. So they were hanged at the top of the Sankagiri Fort on 31 July 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.

Explanation

Dheeran Chinnamalai launched guerrilla attacks and evaded capture. Finally the English captured him and his brothers and kept them in prison in Sankagiri.

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

a) Salem

c) Tarapuram

b) Tiruppur

d) Coimbatore

Explanation

Before reducing all Palayakkarars of south Tamil Nadu into submission the East India Company had acquired the revenue districts of Salem, Dindigul at the conclusion of the war with Tipu in 1792.

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

Explanation

Coimbatore was annexed with the East India Company Administration at the end of the Anglo-Mysore War in 1799.

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 | c) ii, i, iii, iv |
| b) i, iv, iii, ii | d) iii, iv, i, ii |

Explanation

Yusuf Khan had been sent by the Company to attack Puli Thevar. Impressed by the courage of Velunachiyar, Hyder Ali ordered his Commandant Syed in Dindigul fort to provide the required military assistance. The Second Palayakkarar War was directed by a confederacy consisting of Marudhu Pandyan of Sivagangai, Gopala Nayak of Dindugal, Kerala Verma of Malabar and Krishnaappa Nayak and Dhoondaji of Mysore. The British troops under Colin Macaulay retook the Panchalamkurichi fort and the Marudhu brothers sought shelter in Sivagangai.

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

- a) 1788
- b) 1787
- c) **1798**
- d) 1762

Explanation

The Raja of Thanjavur status had been reduced to that of a vassal in 1798 and he gave up his sovereign rights over that region to the English.

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.

Explanation

After the suppression of resistance of Kattabomman and Marudhu Brothers the British charged the Nawab of Arcot with disloyalty and forced a treaty on him. According to this Treaty of 1801, the Nawab was to cede the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Tirunelveli to the Company and transfer all the administrative powers to it.

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

c) iii, iv only

b) ii, iii only

d) All the above

Explanation

The dispossessed little kings and feudal chieftains continued to deliberate on the future course of action against the Company Government. The English army officers' scant respect for the social and religious sentiments of the Indian sepoy's also angered them. With new experiments in land tenures causing unsettled conditions and famine breaking out in 1805 many of the sepoy's families were in dire economic straits. The sons and the family members of Tipu being Interned in Vellore Fort.

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

- a) Sir John Cradock c) Major Armstrong
b) Colonel McKerras d) Colonel Fancourt

Explanation

The trigger for the Vellore revolt came in the form of a new military regulation notified by the Commander-in-Chief Sir John Cradock.

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**

Explanation

According to the new regulations, the Indian soldiers were asked not to wear caste marks or ear rings when in uniform. They were to be cleanly shaven on the chin and maintain uniformity about how their moustache looked. The new turban added fuel to fire. The most objectionable addition was the leather cockade made of animal skin.

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

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

Explanation

On 10 July 1806, in the early hours guns were booming and the Indian sepoy's of the 1st and 23rd regiments raised their standard of revolt. Colonel Fan court who commanded the garrison was the first victim.

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.

Explanation

On 10 July 1806, in the early hours, guns were booming and the Indian sepoy's of the 1st and 23rd regiments raised their standard of revolt. Colonel Fan court, who commanded the garrison, was the first victim. Colonel McKerras of the 23rd regiment was killed next.

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

a) Lt. Elly

c) Lt. Clarke

b) Major Cootes

d) Colonel McKerras

Explanation

About a dozen other officers were killed within an hour on 10th July, 1806. Among them Lt. Elly and Lt. Popham belonged to His Majesty's battalion.

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

a) John Cradock

c) Major Cootes

b) Lt. Popham

d) Colonel Fan court

Explanation

Major Cootes who was outside the Fort, informed Colonel Gillespie about the Sepoy's revolt in Vellore fort.

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

a) Arcot

c) Vellore

b) Ginjee

d) Tiruchirappalli

Explanation

Colonel Gillespie the cavalry commandant in Arcot. Gillespie reached the fort along with a squadron of cavalry to the Vellore Fort.

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

Explanation

Colonel Gillespie reached the fort along with a squadron of cavalry under the command of Captain Young at 9.00 am. In the meantime the rebels proclaimed Fateh Hyder, Tipu's eldest son as their new ruler and hoisted the tiger flag of Mysore sultans in the Fort.

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

Explanation

As the result of the Vellore sepoy revolt the Tipu's sons were ordered to be sent to Calcutta. The officers and men engaged in the suppression of the revolt were rewarded with prize money and promotion. Colonel Gillespie was given 7,000 pagodas. However, the commander-in- Chief Sir John Cradock the Adjutant General Agnew and Governor William Bentinck were held responsible for the revolt removed from their office and recalled to England. The military regulations were treated as withdrawn.

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.

Explanation

The Vellore Revolt failed because there was no immediate help from outside and there was no civil rebellion following the mutiny.

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

Explanation

On 10 July 1806, in the early hours, guns were booming and the Indian sepoy's of the 1st and 23rd regiments raised their standard of the Vellore Sepoy revolt inside the fort.

92. Who took the responsibility for the Vellore Revolt?

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

Explanation

The commander-in- Chief Sir John Cradock the Adjutant General Agnew and Governor William Bentinck were held responsible for the revolt removed from their office and recalled to England. The military regulations were treated as withdrawn.

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.
- b) The Indian soldiers were not promoted.

Explanation

The trigger for the sepoy's revolt in Vellore came in the form of a new military regulation notified by the Commander-in-Chief Sir John Cradock.

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

Explanation

The organizing part of the revolt was done perfectly by Subedars Sheik Adam and Sheik Hamid and Jamedar Sheik Hussain of the 2nd battalion of 23rd regiment and two Subedars and the Jamedar Sheik Kasim of the 1st battalion of the 1st regiment.

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.

Explanation

The Vellore Revolt had all the forebodings of the Great Rebellion of 1857. The 1806 revolt was not confined to Vellore Fort. It had its echoes in Bellary, Walajabad, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Nandydurg, and Sankaridurg.