

11th History Lesson 13 Questions in English**13] Early Resistance to British Rule**

1. Which among the following year the Vijayanagar Empire fell?

- a) 1580
- b) 1565**
- c) 1555
- d) 1521

Explanation

Mysore was a small feudatory kingdom under the Vijayanagar Empire. The Vijayanagar Kingdom fell in 1565.

2. The Wodeyar Dynasty move the capital from Mysore to where?

- a) Hyderabad
- b) Gingee
- c) Pullicat
- d) Srirangapatnam**

Explanation

The Wodeyar dynasty moved the capital from Mysore to Srirangapatnam in 1610.

3. Which among the following year Raja Wodeyar ascended the throne?

- a) 1570
- b) 1578**
- c) 1590
- d) 1600

Explanation

After Vijayanagar fell in 1565, the ruling dynasty of Wodeyar asserted their independence and the Raja Wodeyar ascended the throne in 1578.

4. Who was appointed as Dalwai of Wodeyar dynasty in 1760?

- a) Krishnadevaraya
- b) Tipu Sultan
- c) Haider Ali**
- d) Sivaji I

Explanation

Wodeyar dynasty continued to reign until 1760, when the real power changed hands to Haider Ali who was appointed Dalwai or prime minister.

5. Who among the following was the father of Haider Ali?

- a) **Fateh Muhammad**
- b) Tipu Sultan
- c) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- d) Sher Shah Suri

Explanation

Haider's father Fateh Muhammad was the Faujdar (garrison commander) of Kolar. After his death Haider's soldierly qualities helped him to rise through the military ranks.

6. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) After his father Fateh Muhammad death Haider's soldierly qualities helped him to rise through the military ranks. By 1755 Haider Ali had secured a powerful position, commanding 100 horsemen and 2000 infantry men.
 - 2) Haider suppressed an army mutiny in Pune and restored the places of the Mysore kingdom occupied by Mughals. He received the title of "Fateh Haider Bahadur" or "the brave and victorious Lion".
- a) Only 1
 - b) **Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Haider suppressed an army mutiny in Mysore and restored the places of the Mysore kingdom occupied by Marathas. He received the title of "Fateh Haider Bahadur" or "the brave and victorious Lion".

7. In 1760 Haider allied himself with whom against the English?

- a) **French**
- b) Maratha
- c) Portuguese
- d) Arcot Nawab

Explanation

In 1760 Haider allied himself with the French at Pondicherry against the English, but his position at home was endangered by the plot engineered by the Marathas. As Haider successfully handled the situation and there after he became not only Dalawai but the de facto ruler of Mysore.

8. Which Mysore king was poisoned to death in 1770?

- a) Krishna Raja
- b) Chamarajendra
- c) **Nanjaraja**
- d) Haider Ali

Explanation

In 1770 the Mysore king Nanjaraja was poisoned to death and Haider's hand was suspected. Thereafter Wodeyar kings functioned only as nominal rulers. The real royal authority vested in Haider.

9. Who got right to collect taxes on behalf of the Mughal emperor from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa?

- a) Vijayanagar Empire
- b) **British**
- c) Wodeyar
- d) Nawab

Explanation

After obtaining Diwani right (right to collect taxes on behalf of the Mughal emperor from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa), the Company had to safeguard its territories.

10. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) As the Company was not strong enough, it avoided interfering in the internal affairs of the Indian states. Warren Hastings maintained buffer states to live within a "Ring Fence".
 - 2) The Company was, however, drawn towards the affairs of the Carnatic, due to the successive struggles for its Nawabship. The English traders saw in this a great opportunity to directly interfere in Indian politics.
 - 3) However, there were threats from two strong powers represented by Krishnadevaraya and Aurangzeb.
- a) Only 3
 - b) Both 1 and 3
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) All 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

However, there were threats from two strong powers represented by Haider Ali and the Nizam of Hyderabad.

11. Which among the following was Colonel Forde while conducting the forces from Bengal captured Masulipatnam?

- a) First Carnatic war
- b) First Mysore war
- c) Second Carnatic war
- d) **Third Carnatic war**

Explanation

In the third Carnatic War Colonel Forde while conducting the forces from Bengal captured Masulipatnam.

12. Which year colonel Forde captured Masulipatnam while conducting force from Bengal?

- a) 1717
- b) **1759**
- c) 1740
- d) 1761

Explanation

In the third Carnatic War Colonel Forde while conducting the forces from Bengal captured Masulipatnam in 1759.

13. In the Third Carnatic war capturing of Masulipatnam led to a treaty with whom, that ceded the Northern Sarkars to the British?

- a) **Salabad Jung**
- b) Nasir Jung
- c) Chamarajendra
- d) Krishna Raja

Explanation

The capturing of Masulipatnam in Third Carnatic war led to a treaty with Salabad Jung, who ceded the Northern Sarkars to the British (districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatnam, Godavari, Krishna and Guntur).

14. Which treat legalized the English acquisition of the Northern Sarkars by Mughal Emperors in 1765?

- a) Treaty of Mysore
- b) Treaty of Masulupattinam
- c) **Treaty of Allahabad**
- d) Treaty of Patna

Explanation

English acquisition of the Northern Sarkars was legalized by the Mughal emperor in 1765 by the treaty of Allahabad.

15. English signed treaty with whom, when English occupied Northern Sarkars in 1766?

- a) Haider Ali
- b) Nizam Ali**
- c) Tipu Sultan
- d) Nasir Jung

Explanation

In 1766, trouble arose when the English occupied those districts. Yet a treaty was signed with Nizam Ali who acquiesced in the session. In return the English promised to help out in case of any danger from the enemies. This promise meant English help to the Nizam against Haider Ali.

16. Which among the following statement is incorrect

- 1) Despite the treaty, Nizam came to an understanding with Haider in 1767 and the British therefore declared a war against Nizam. This is called First Carnatic War
 - 2) An English army from Bombay captured Mangalore and other surrounding places on the West Coast. But Haider succeeded in recovering both. The English made an attempt to capture Bangalore but to no avail.
- a) Only 1**
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Despite the treaty, Nizam came to an understanding with Haider in 1767 and the British therefore declared a war against Haider. This is called First AngloMysore War or First Mysore War.

17. In which year Haider pounced on Baramahal (Salem district)?

- a) 1768**
- b) 1771
- c) 1780
- d) 1774

Explanation

In 1768 Haider pounced on Baramahal (Salem district)

18. Haider took over both Karur and Erode by defeating whom?

- a) Captain Lipton

- b) Captain Speirs
- c) Captain Winters
- d) **Captain Nixon**

Explanation

In 1768 Haider pounced on Baramahal (Salem district) and marched on Karur and then Erode and took over both by defeating Captain Nixon.

19. What was the name of Haider Ali's general, who marched on Madurai and Tirunelveli?

- a) Tipu Sultan
- b) Mirza Shah Abbas
- c) Muhammad Khan
- d) **Fazalullah Khan**

Explanation

Haider Ali's general Fazalullah Khan marched on Madurai and Tirunelveli. Haider advanced to Thanjavur and from there to Cuddalore

20. Which was the treaty signed between Haider Ali and British in 1769?

- a) Treaty of Thanjavur
- b) **Treaty of Madras**
- c) Treaty of Mysore
- d) Treaty of Madurai

Explanation

Though Haider did not want stop his offensive against the English, the threat of Maratha invasion forced him to negotiate peace with the English. so, the treaty of Madras was signed in 1769.

21. According to Treaty of Madras which was the territory retained by Haider?

- a) Madurai
- b) Tirunelveli
- c) **Karur**
- d) Erode

Explanation

The terms of Treaty of Madras were as follows: the conquered territories to be restored to each, excepting Karur which was to be retained by Haider. Mutual assistance was to be rendered in wars of defence. But when assistance from English was not forthcoming, Haider turned against the English.

22. After the American War of Independence, who had signed a treaty of friendship with America in 1778?

- a) India
- b) Britain
- c) China
- d) **French**

Explanation

After the American War of Independence, France had signed a treaty of friendship with America (1778) and so Britain declared war against France.

23. Which country reach an agreement with America in the year 1779?

- a) Portuguese
- b) **Spain**
- c) Dutch
- d) England

Explanation

In a similar context of Spain reaching an agreement with America, and thereby being dragged into the war against England (1779) England remained isolated.

24. Who among the following supported the Nizam and the Marathas together?

- a) England
- b) Spain
- c) **French**
- d) Dutch

Explanation

In India the coming together of the Nizam and the Marathas, supported by the French aggravated the situation further. Haider Ali wanted to turn England's difficulty to its advantage and marched on Karnataka.

25. Who was to join the force led by Hector Munro, was badly wounded in a sudden attack by Haider?

- a) **Colonel Bailie**
- b) Colonel Coote
- c) Colonel Braithwaite
- d) Colonel Munroe

Explanation

Colonel Baillie, who was to join the force led by Hector Munro, was badly wounded in a sudden attack by Haider. This forced Munro to move Madras.

26. When Haider Ali captured Arcot?

- a) 1778
- b) 1780**
- c) 1788
- d) 1772

Explanation

Haider Ali captured Arcot in 1780.

27. Who was the victor of the Battle of Wandawashi, was sent from Calcutta to besiege Madras by sea on request from Madras government?

- a) Hector Munroe
- b) Lord Cornwallis
- c) Braithwaite
- d) Eyre Coote**

Explanation

Now on request from Madras government Sir Eyre Coote, the victor of the Battle of Wandawashi, was sent from Calcutta to besiege Madras by sea.

28. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) Having scored a victory against Haider, Coote proceeded to Mysore. Haider in the meantime overran the kingdom of Madurai.
 - 2) Hector Munro reached Porto Novo and lost a battle over Haider. Munro narrowly escaped capture.
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None**

Explanation

Having scored a victory against Haider, Coote proceeded to Pondicherry. Haider in the meantime overran the kingdom of Thanjavur. Coote reached Porto Novo and won a decisive victory over Haider. Haider narrowly escaped capture.

29. Who among the following was the son of Haider Ali?

- a) Muhamad Ali

- b) Muhamad Bin Qasim
- c) **Tipu Sultan**
- d) Maharana Pratap

Explanation

Tipu Sultan was the son of Haider Ali.

30. Who was thoroughly defeated near Kumbakonam by Haider's son Tipu and taken prisoner?

- a) General Mathew
- b) Colonel Baillie
- c) **Colonel Braithwaite**
- d) Eyre Coote

Explanation

Colonel Braithwaite was thoroughly defeated near Kumbakonam by Haider's son Tipu and taken prisoner.

31. In order to divert the attention of the Mysore Sultan, an expedition was undertaken by whom to capture Mangalore?

- a) Colonel Fullerton
- b) **General Mathew**
- c) Colonel Lang
- d) Hector Munro

Explanation

In order to divert the attention of the Mysore Sultan, an expedition was undertaken by General Mathews to capture Mangalore. Expectedly Tipu abandoned Karnataka and moved to West Coast.

32. When Haider Ali died due to cancer?

- a) 1780
- b) 1788
- c) 1792
- d) **1782**

Explanation

The death of Haider due to cancer in 1782.

33. Which Treaty was signed at the end of American war of Independence in 1783?

- a) Treaty of London
- b) **Treaty of Florida**

- c) **Treaty of Paris**
- d) Treaty of Washington

Explanation

The death of Haider due to cancer in 1782, the signing of Treaty of Paris (1783) at the end of American War of Independence, and the protracted siege of Mangalore enabled the English to be aggressive against Tipu.

34. Who among the following captured both Karur and Dindigal?

- a) Colonel Fullerton
- b) General Mathew
- c) **Colonel Lang**
- d) Hector Munro

Explanation

Karur and Dindigul were captured by Colonel Lang, Colonel Fullerton seized Palghat and Coimbatore but this advance on Srirangapatnam was pre-empted by Tipu with his proposal for peace.

35. Which treaty was signed by Tipu and British in March 1784?

- a) **Treaty of Mangalore**
- b) Treaty of Mysore
- c) Treaty of Srirangapatnam
- d) Treaty of Pondicherry

Explanation

The Treaty of Mangalore was signed in March 1784, according to which both parties agreed to give up their conquests and release the prisoners.

36. Which governor general wanted to deal with Tipu in a revengeful manner after the treaty of Mangalore?

- a) **Cornwallis**
- b) Munro
- c) Bentinck
- d) Macaulay

Explanation

In the meantime, Lord Cornwallis had become governor general. Cornwallis wanted to deal with Tipu in a revengeful manner.

37. Which two great power supported the British as its allies against Tipu?

- a) Mughals and Marathas
- b) Mughals and Nizam of Hyderabad
- c) **Marathas and Nizam of Hyderabad**
- d) Arcot Nawab and Mughals

Explanation

The two great southern powers, the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Maratha confederacy, supported the British as its allies. The Nizam of Hyderabad supplied resources and even troops for the British.

38. Which Treaty was signed by Marathas after First Anglo-Maratha war?

- a) Treaty of Patna
- b) **Treaty of Salbai**
- c) Treaty of Bombay
- d) Treaty of Pulicat

Explanation

Treaty of Salbai was signed by Marathas after First Anglo-Maratha war

39. Which year treaty of Salbai was signed after First Anglo-Maratha war?

- a) 1790
- b) 1777
- c) 1780
- d) **1782**

Explanation

The Marathas, who had signed the Treaty of Salbai with the English after the First Anglo-Maratha war in 1782, also joined the British. The British position was thus greatly strengthened.

40. Which year Tipu Sultan send an Embassy to Paris?

- a) 1789
- b) 1790
- c) **1787**
- d) 1784

Explanation

Tipu sent an embassy to Constantinople and another in 1787 to Paris. These diplomatic efforts of Tipu were intended to strengthen him against the English.

41. Which French Monarch give vague promises of support to Tipu Sultan?

- a) **Louis XVI**
- b) Louis XVII
- c) Maximilien Robespierre
- d) Napoleon Bonaparte

Explanation

The French Monarch Louis XVI was hospitable, but could give only vague promises of support to the Sultan.

42. Which among the following was treated as a declaration of war on the Company government i.e, reason for third Anglo-Mysore War broke out?

- 1) Tipu's attack on Travancore
- 2) Tipu's attack on Mangalore
- 3) Tipu's capture of Cranganore
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Both 1 and 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 3**
 - d) All 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

Tipu's attack on Travancore which was an ally of the British and his capture of Cranganore was treated as a declaration of war on the Company government. Hence the third Anglo-Mysore War broke out.

43. Who defeated Tipu's general Husain Ali at Calicut?

- a) Colonel Fullerton
- b) **Colonel Hartley**
- c) Colonel Lang
- d) Colonel Hector

Explanation

Colonel Hartley defeated Tipu's general Husain Ali at Calicut. In response Tipu captured Tiruvannamalai. His effort to get the support of French Pondicherry Governor did not materialise.

44. Which among the following statement is incorrect

- 1) Cornwallis himself marched from Pondicherry and reached Mysore. On his way he encountered Tipu and defeated him near Vellore.
- 2) But lack of provisions compelled Cornwallis to retreat. At this juncture the Marathas helped the British in supplying the required provisions.

- 3) The reinforced army of the Tipu marched from Srirangapatnam and besieged it. Unable to withstand the onslaught of the Tipu forces English offered peace and accepted the terms imposed by Cornwallis.
- a) Only 3
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) **Both 1 and 3**

Explanation

Cornwallis himself marched from Vellore and reached Bangalore. On his way he encountered Tipu and defeated him near Srirangapatnam. The reinforced army of the English marched on Srirangapatnam again and besieged it. Unable to withstand the onslaught of the British forces Tipu offered peace and accepted the terms imposed by Cornwallis.

45. According to which treaty the Tipu was to give up half of his dominions, pay three crores of rupees as indemnity, and pledge two of his sons as hostages?

- a) Treaty of Vellore
- b) Treaty of Mysore
- c) **Treaty of Srirangapatnam**
- d) Treaty of Coorg

Explanation

According to the treaty of Srirangapatnam, the Tipu was to give up half of his dominions, pay three crores of rupees as indemnity, and pledge two of his sons as hostages. The allies were given equal shares of the indemnity and of the ceded territories.

46. Which territory was lost by Tipu, whose raja became a feudatory to the Company?

- a) **Coorg**
- b) Malabar
- c) Vellore
- d) Barmahal

Explanation

The English got Malabar, Dindigul and Barmahal. Tipu lost Coorg (Kudagu), whose raja became a feudatory to the Company. Tipu's power was greatly reduced.

47. When Tipu's sons returned to Srirangapatnam after their stay at Madras as hostages?

- a) 1790
- b) 1785
- c) **1794**

d) 1799

Explanation

After their stay at Madras as hostages the boys returned to Srirangapatnam on 29 May 1794 when their father had paid all the dues to the English. Tipu could hardly forget his humiliation and the heavy territorial and monetary losses suffered.

48. Which Mysore King died in year 1796?

- a) Krishnaraja VII
- b) Chamaraja IX**
- c) Narasaraja XI
- d) Timmaraja VII

Explanation

The Mysore king Chamaraj IX died in 1796. Tipu resolved not to observe the formality of appointing a king.

49. Which French colonial Governor of Mauritius helped Tipu to declare war on the English?

- a) General Macpherson
- b) General Malartic**
- c) General Minto
- d) General Auckland

Explanation

Synchronizing with this resolve came the announcement of the French colonial Governor of Mauritius General Malartic that, after obtaining French help, he would declare war on the English.

50. In which year Tipu's correspondence with the French Directory and later with Napoleon and his evasiveness in his correspondence with Wellesley led to his declaration of war?

- a) 1790
- b) 1800
- c) 1794
- d) 1798**

Explanation

In July 1798 Tipu's correspondence with the French Directory and later with Napoleon and his evasiveness in his correspondence with Wellesley led to his declaration of war against Tipu.

51. Which was started in Srirangapatnam and the flag of the French Republic was hoisted to mark the cordiality established between the French and the Sultan of Mysore?

- a) **Jacobin Club**
- b) Cordeliers Club
- c) Feuillant Club
- d) The Mountain

Explanation

A Jacobin club was started in Srirangapatnam and the flag of the French Republic was hoisted to mark the cordiality established between the French and the Sultan of Mysore.

52. Which year Tipu sent emissaries to Paris again?

- a) **1796**
- b) 1799
- c) 1801
- d) 1800

Explanation

Tipu made all out efforts to strengthen his military and financial resources. In 1796 Tipu sent emissaries to Paris again. In 1797 he received a French emissary to confirm French support from Mauritius.

53. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) Irked by Tipu's alliance with the French Wellesley, now the new Governor General, insisted on a standing army at Mysore under the Subsidiary System.
- 2) Tipu turned down Wellesley's proposal and the British declared the fourth Anglo-Mysore war in 1799.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

54. Which General stormed Srirangapatnam and defeated Tipu Sultan?

- a) General Henry Singleton
- b) General William Lambton
- c) **General David Baird**
- d) General Arthur Wellesley

Explanation

General David Baird stormed Srirangapatnam. Tipu's offer of peace was rejected and in the eventual battle Tipu was wounded and soon after shot dead by a European Soldier.

55. Where sons of the slain Tipu were first interned?

- a) Mysore
- b) Vellore**
- c) Srirangapatnam
- d) Madras

Explanation

The elimination of Tipu and the restoration of the old Wodeyar dynasty to the Mysore kingdom marked the real beginning of Company rule in south India. The sons of the slain Tipu were interned first at Vellore, and later, after the Vellore Revolt of 1806, shifted to Calcutta.

56. Who arrived as a viceroy to Madurai after the decline of Vijayanagar Empire?

- a) Narasa Nayak
- b) Nagama Nayak**
- c) Tenna Nayak
- d) Chinnappa Nayakka

Explanation

After the decline of Vijayanagara Empire, Nagama Nayak who arrived as a viceroy to Madurai.

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

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

Explanation

Nagama Nayak's son Viswanatha Nayak asserted themselves as independent rulers of Madurai and Tirunelveli.

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

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

Explanation

Under the able guidance of prime minister Ariyanayaga Mudaliyar, all the little kingdoms of the former Pandian Empire were classified and converted into 72 palayams. Viswanatha Nayak constructed a formidable fort around Madurai city, which consisted of seventy-two bastions.

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

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

Explanation

A Palayakkarar was bound to pay a fixed annual tribute or supply troops to the king and to keep order and peace over a particular area.

60. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) In order to enable Palayakkar to perform these duties and attend to other services, a certain number of villages were granted for revenue collection
 - 2) In addition, Palayakkar was presented with several titles and privileges. Palayakkarars had no judicial powers and had no dispensed justice over civil or criminal cases.
- a) Only 1
 - b) **Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

In addition, Palayakkar was presented with several titles and privileges. Palayakkarars had judicial powers and dispensed justice over civil and criminal cases.

61. The Maravar chieftains held which part of Palayams?

- a) **Western part**
- b) Eastern part
- c) Northern part
- d) Southern part

Explanation

Based on the topographical distribution they are classified as western palayams and eastern palayams. The palayams held by Maravar chieftains were mostly in the western parts of Tirunelveli. The settlement of Telugu migrants in the black soil tracts, lying in the eastern part of Tirunelveli.

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

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

Explanation

The origin of the Palayakkarar (poligari) system dates back to the 1530s.

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

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

Explanation

It is believed that Palayakkarar system was practiced earlier in Kakatiya kingdom of Warangal. The literal meaning of Palayakkarar is the holder of a camp as well as the holder of an estate on military tenure.

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

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

Explanation

Prior to the enforcement of Palayakkar system Servaikarars and Talayaris collected fees for police work. After the creation of palayams, the Servaikarars turned Palayakkarars and subordinated Talayaris to their authority.

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

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

Explanation

The Nawab of Arcot, who had borrowed heavily by pledging the villages in several parts of Tamilnadu, entrusted the task of collecting land revenue arrears to the Company administration.

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

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

Explanation

Yusuf Khan, remembered as Khan Sahib, had been employed as commander of the Company's Indian troops. He was entrusted not only with the command of the forces, but also with the collection of revenue.

67. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) At the request of the Nawab, a force of 500 Europeans and 200 sepoys was (1755), ordered to proceed into the "countries of Madurai and Tirunelveli" to assist him.
 - 2) The encroachment of East Indian Company administration into palayakkarar's authority aroused stiff resistance. An expedition was sent to reduce Kattabomman, the palayakkarar of Panchalamkurichi but had to be recalled
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

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

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

Explanation

Mafuz khan (Arcot Nawab's elder brother) was appointed by the Nawab as his representative in those territories.

69. Mafuskhan along with whom proceeded towards Tirunelveli?

- a) Colonel Baillie
- b) **Colonel Sanders**

- c) Colonel Carrillo
- d) **Colonel Heron**

Explanation

Mafuskhan along with Colonel Heron proceeded towards Tirunelveli. They easily took Madurai. An expedition was sent to reduce Kattabomman, the palayakkarar of Panchalamkurichi but had to be recalled.

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

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

Explanation

While returning Colonel Heron was urged to storm the fort of Nel-Kattum-Seval. Its palayakkarar Puli Thevar wielded enormous influence over the western palayakkarars. For want of cannon and of supplies and pay to soldiers, the attack had to be abandoned and the force retired to Madurai.

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

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

Explanation

Three Pathan officers, Nawab Chanda Sahib's agents, named Mianah, Mudimiah and Nabikhan Kattak, commanded the Madurai and Tirunelveli regions.

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

- a) Wariz Ali
- b) **Muhamad Ali**
- c) Abbas Ali
- d) Murshid Khan

Explanation

The three Pathan officers supported Tamil palayakkarars against Arcot Nawab Mohamed Ali. Puli Thevar had established close relationships with them.

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

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

Explanation

The palayakkarars of Uthumalai, Surandai, Thalaivankottai, Naduvakurichi, Singampatti, Urkad, Seithur, Kollamkondan and Wadakarai joined Puli Thevar's confederacy. With the promise of restoring Kalakkadu, Puli Thevar had already won over the ruler of Travancore to his confederacy.

74. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) Nawab, on his side, sent an additional contingent of sepoys to Mahfuzkhan and the reinforced army proceeded to Tirunelveli. Besides the 1000 sepoys of the Company, Mahfuzkhan received 600 more sent by the Nawab.
 - 2) Mahfuzkhan also had the support of cavalry and foot soldiers from the Carnatic. Mahfuzkhan station his troops near Kalakadu, 1000 soldiers from Travancore joined the forces of Puli Thevar. In the battle of Kalakadu, Puli Thevar's troops were trounced.
- a) Only 1
 - b) **Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Mahfuzkhan 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. In the battle of Kalakadu, Mahfuzkhan's troops were trounced.

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

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

Explanation

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

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

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

Explanation

Yusuf Khan was born as Maruthanayakam Pillai. Originally, he belonged to Ramanathapuram district. When in Pondicherry he embraced Islam.

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

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

Explanation

Yusuf Khan joined the company of sepoys under Clive in 1752 and participated in the siege of Tiruchirappalli during 1752-54. From 1756 to 1761 he was in charge of the districts of Madurai and Tirunelveli as Governor under the Madras Government which had been controlling them though they belonged to the Nawab of Arcot.

78. Yusuf Khan defeated whom and captured Solavandan?

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

Explanation

Yusuf Khan defeated Haider Ali and captured Solavandan. At the time Lally's siege of Madras (1758-59), he rendered splendid service to the English.

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

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

Explanation

As one in charge of administration of Madurai and Tirunelveli regions Yusuf Khan encouraged the weaving industry of Madurai. He gave a fixed amount for the conduct of worship in the temples of Madurai and retrieved the temple lands.

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

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

Explanation

Yusuf Khan rebelled because the English ordered him to serve the Nawab of Arcot.

81. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) From 1756 to 1763, aided frequently by Travancore, the palyakkarars of Tirunelveli led by Puli Thevar were in a constant state of rebellion against the authority of the Nawab
 - 2) Yusuf Khan who had been sent by the Company would not venture to attack Puli Thevar unless the big guns and ammunition from Tiruchirappalli arrived.
 - 3) As the English were involved in a war with the French, as well as with Haider Ali and Marathas, big guns arrived only in September 1760. Yusuf Khan began to batter the Nerkattumseval fort and this attack continued for about two months
- a) Only 1
 - b) Both 1 and 3
 - c) Both 2 and 3
 - d) **All 1, 2 and 3**

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

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

Explanation

On 16 May 1761 Puli Thevar's three major forts namely Nerkattumseval, Vasudevanallur and Panayur came under the control of Yusuf Khan. After taking Pondicherry the English commanded respect, as they had eliminated the French from the picture.

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

- a) **Cochin**
- b) Travancore

- c) Seithur
- d) Uthumalai

Explanation

Consequently, the unity of palyakkarars began to break up as French support was not forthcoming. Travancore, Seithur, Uthumalai and Surandai switched their loyalty to British.

84. Which year Yusuf Khan was hanged?

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

Explanation

Yusuf Khan, who was negotiating with the palayakkarars without informing the Company administration, was charged with treachery and hanged in 1764.

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

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

Explanation

Puli Thevar, who had taken asylum elsewhere after the forts were taken over by Yusuf Khan, returned and began to organize against the British. Captain Campbell who was sent this time by the British, laid siege and captured Nerkattumseval in 1767.

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

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

Explanation

Velu Nachiyar was the daughter of Chellamuthu Sethupathy, the raja of Ramanathapuram. The Sethupathys ruled the area that covered Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai, Virudhunagar, and Pudukkottai districts of the present day.

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

- a) **Muthu Vadugar Periyaudayar**
- b) Oomathurai
- c) Chinnamaai
- d) alagumuthu Cone

Explanation

Velu Nachiyar married Muthu Vadugar Periyaudayar, the Raja of Sivagangai, and had a daughter named Vellachi Nachiar.

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

- a) **Haider Ali**
- b) Tipu Sultan
- c) Marudhu Brothers
- d) Chinnamalai

Explanation

When her husband was killed by the Nawab's forces, Velu Nachiyar escaped with her daughter and lived under the protection of Haider Ali at Virupachi near Dindigul for eight years.

89. Who among the following helped Velu Nachiyar to organized an army?

- a) Krishna Nayaker
- b) Viswanatha Nayaker
- c) **Gopala Nayaker**
- d) Tirumalai Nayaker

Explanation

During the Eight years period she organized an army and succeeded in securing an alliance with Gopala Nayaker and Haider Ali.

90. Which year Rani Velu Nachiyar fought the British with military assistance from Gopala Nayaker and Haider Ali and won the battle?

- a) 1789
- b) 1777
- c) 1792
- d) **1780**

Explanation

In 1780 Rani Velu Nachiyar fought the British with military assistance from Gopala Nayaker and Haider Ali and won the battle.

91. Who among the following doused herself in oil, set herself alight, and walked into the storehouse of British?

- a) Udaiyaal
- b) Vellachi Nachiyar
- c) **Kuyili**
- d) Mangammal

Explanation

Velu Nachiyar employed her intelligence gathering agents to discover where the British stored their ammunition. One of her followers Kuyili, doused herself in oil, set herself alight, and walked into the storehouse.

92. Who among the following was the adopted Daughter of Velu Nachiyar, who to detonate a British arsenal, blowing herself up along with the barracks?

- a) Vellai Nachiyar
- b) **Udaiyaal**
- c) Mangammal
- d) Menaga

Explanation

Velu Nachiyar also employed another agent, her adopted daughter Udaiyaal, to detonate a British arsenal, blowing herself up along with the barracks. Velu Nachiyar formed a woman's army.

93. With whose help Velu Nachiyar recaptured Sivagangai and was again crowned queen?

- a) Kattabomman
- b) Ondiveeran
- c) **Marudhu Brothers**
- d) Chinnamalai

Explanation

The Nawab of Arcot placed many obstacles to the advancement of the Rani's troops. However, she overcame all the hurdles and entered Sivagangai. The Nawab of Arcot was defeated and taken captive. Velu Nachiyar recaptured Sivagangai and was again crowned queen with the help of Marudu brothers.

94. After ascending the throne who was appointed as adviser by Velu Nachiar?

- a) **Chinna Marudhu**
- b) Periya Marudhu
- c) Chinnamalai

d) Ondiveeran

Explanation

After ascending the throne Velu Nachiar appointed Chinna Marudu as her adviser and Periya Marudu as commander. In 1783 the English forces invaded Sivaganagai again. This time the Marudu Pandiyan saved the place by some diplomatic moves.

95. Who was the husband of Vellachi Nachiyar who became the king of Sivagangai state due to compromise formula of the Englishmen?

- a) Chinna Marudhu
- b) **Vengan Periya Udaya Thevar**
- c) Ariyanayaga Thevar
- d) Ondiveeran

Explanation

In 1790, Vellachi Nachiyar, daughter of Velu Nachiyar who was married to Vengan Periya Udaya Thevar who became the king of Sivagangai state due to compromise formula of the Englishmen, died under mysterious circumstances. Velu Nachiyar became sick and died in three years later in 1796.

96. Who was the playakkarar of Panchalamkurichi?

- a) Oomaithurai
- b) Ondiverran
- c) Chinnamalai
- d) **Kattabomman Nayak**

Explanation

While Velu Nachiyar was fighting the British and engaging their complete attention on Ramanathapuram and Sivagangai, Veera Pandiya Kattabomman's resistance against the British was on progress. Kattabomman Nayak was the playakkarar of Panchalamkurichi.

97. Who among the following was the father of Veera Pandiya Kattabomman?

- a) Eswara Kattabomman Nayak
- b) **Jagaveera Kattabomman Nayak**
- c) Sundaralinga Kattabomman Nayak
- d) Paari kattabomman Nayak

Explanation

Kattabomman Nayak was a family title. The chieftain of the Colonel Heron's time was Jagaveera Kattabomman Nayak, the father of Veera Pandiya Kattabomman.

98. Veera Pandiya Kattabomman was born in which year?

- a) 1789
- b) 1761**
- c) 1790
- d) 1777

Explanation

This Veera Pandiya Kattabomman, born in 1761, became the palayakkarar on the death of his father, Jagaveera Pandiya Kattabomman. The collection of tribute continued to be a problem as there was a constant tussle between the Company and the southern palayakkarars.

99. In 1798, who wrote to Veera Pandiyan in his characteristic arrogance?

- a) Collector Nixon
- b) Collector Lipton
- c) Collector Jackson**
- d) Collector Clarke

Explanation

In September 1798 as the tribute from Panchalamkuriuchi fell into arrears, Collector Jackson wrote to Veera Pandiyan in his characteristic arrogance. The country experienced a severe drought, in consequence of which the palayakkarars found it difficult to collect taxes.

100. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) Collector Jackson wanted to send an expedition to punish Veera Pandiyan and the Madras administration agreed.
 - 2) The Company had already withdrawn its forces from Tirunelveli to be employed in the war against Haider Ali of Hyderabad, and did not desire to risk a conflict in the far south at this juncture.
 - 3) It directed the collector to summon the Palayakkarar at Ramanathapuram and hold a discussion
- a) Only 2
 - b) Both 1 and 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 3
 - d) Both 2 and 3

Explanation

Collector Jackson wanted to send an expedition to punish Veera Pandiyan but the Madras administration did not agree. The Company had already withdrawn its forces from Tirunelveli to be employed in the war against Tipu Sultan of Mysore, and did not desire to risk a conflict in the far south at this juncture.

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

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

Explanation

Accordingly, on the 18 August 1798 Jackson despatched an order directing Veera Pandiyan to meet him at Ramanathapuram within two weeks. After sending the summons, the collector started on a tour of Tirunelveli.

102. Which among the following statement is Incorrect

- 1) When Jackson halted at Chokkampatti, Sivagiri, Sattur and Srivilliputhur to receive tribute from the Palayakkarars, Veera Pandiyan sought an interview but was told that he could meet the collector only at Ramanathapuram.
- 2) Despite this humiliation, Kattabomman followed the Englishman for twenty-three days over 400 miles through the latter's route and reached Ramanathapuram on 19 September.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) **None**

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

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

Explanation

Denied of courtesy, the palayakkarar and his minister Sivasubramania Pillai had to stand before the arrogant collector. Finally, he directed them to stay inside the Ramanathapuram fort. Now a few sepoys appeared, apparently to arrest Kattabomman. But they escaped.

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

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

Explanation

At the gate of the fort a clash occurred, in which some including Lieutenant Clarke were killed. Siva subramania Pilai was taken prisoner but Kattabomman made his escape.

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

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

Explanation

In the meantime, Governor Edward Clive had issued a proclamation, inviting the palayakkarar to submit to the authority of the Company. In the event of surrender he assured a fair investigation into the Ramanathapuram incident. If he refused, he threatened Kattabomman with dire consequences.

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

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

Explanation

In response Kattabomman appeared before the committee which acquitted him of the charges of rebellion and condemned the conduct of the collector. S.R. Lushington was appointed collector in the place of Jackson, who was eventually dismissed from service.

107. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) However, Kattabomman remained reconciled. At this time Marudu Pandiyan of Sivaganga along with Gopala Nayak of Madurai and Yadul Nayak of Erode, was engaged in organising a Confederacy against the British.
 - 2) Kattabomman also established contact with the Sivagiri palayakkarar. While Panchalamkurichi was situated in an open plain and appeared vulnerable, the strategic location of the fort of Sivagiri at the foot of the Western Ghats and the formidable barriers around it rendered it eminently suited both for offensive and defensive operations.
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2**

- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

Explanation

However, Kattabomman remained irreconciled. At this time Marudu Pandiyan of Sivaganga along with Gopala Nayak of Dindigul and Yadul Nayak of Anamalai, was engaged in organising a Confederacy against the British.

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

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

Explanation

In May 1799 Lord Wellesley issued orders from for the advance of forces from Trichirapalli, Thanjavur and Madurai to Tirunelveli. The Travancore troops joined the British. Major Bannerman, armed with extensive powers, effectively commanded the expedition.

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

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

Explanation

Thus, in a bold attempt to strengthen his position an armed column consisting of the followers of Veera Pandiyan, the son of the Palayakkarar of Sivagiri and other allied chiefs, led by Dalawai Kumaraswami Nayak, moved towards the west.

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

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

Explanation

The Palayakkarars of Nagalapuram, Mannarkottai, Powalli, Kolarpatti and Chennulgudi had already formed themselves into a combination due to the efforts of Marudu brothers. They asserted their rights to collect taxes from certain villages in the Company's territory.

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

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

Explanation

On 1 September 1799 Major Bannerman served an ultimatum directing Kattabomman to see him at Palayamkottai. As Kattabomman dodged Bannerman decided on military action. The Company army reached Panchalamkurichi on 5 September.

112. Which among the following statement is incorrect

- 1) On 1 June 1799 Kattabomman, attended by 500 men, proceeded to Sivaganga. At Palayanur Kattabomman held deliberations with Marudu. Subsequently, joined by 500 armed men of Sivaganga, Kattabomman returned to Panjalamkurichi.
 - 2) Kattabomman's fort, 500 feet long and 300 feet broad, was constructed entirely of mud. The Company forces cut off the communications of the fort. The English ordered for the arrival of more troops.
 - 3) Kattabomman's forces fought gallantly and successive attacks were repulsed. Colonel Pennington recorded in his memoirs the gallantry of Kattabomman's soldiers.
- a) **Only 3**
 - b) Both 1 and 2
 - c) Only 1
 - d) Both 2 and 3

Explanation

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

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

- a) Yadul Nayak
- b) Jagavirama Venkateshwara Ettaa
- c) **Vijaya Ragunatha Tondaiman**
- d) Muthu Jagavira Rama

Explanation

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

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

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

Explanation

On 16 September reinforcements arrived from Palayamkottai. As the broken walls appeared vulnerable, the garrison evacuated and reached Kadalgudi. In a clash at Kalarpatti, Kattabomman's minister Sivasubramonia Pillai was taken prisoner.

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

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

Explanation

On 16 October Veera Pandiya Kattabomman was tried before an assembly of Palayakkarars at Kayatar. He declared that he did send his armed men against Sivagiri and that he did fight the British troops in the battle at Panchalamkurichi. On 17 October Kattabomman was hanged to death at a conspicuous spot near the old fort of Kayatar.

116. Which among the following statement is Incorrect

- 1) By the treaty of 1822 the Arcot Nawab had authorized the Company to collect the Kaval and Desakaval
 - 2) This affected the Kaval chiefs in both the Palayakkarar and non-palaykkarar territories.
 - 3) The aggrieved kavalkarars and their chiefs had joined the palayakkarars in their fight against the Nawab and the Company.
- a) Only 1**
 - b) Both 2 and 3
 - c) Both 1 and 3
 - d) Only 3

Explanation

By the treaty of 1772 the Arcot Nawab had authorized the Company to collect the Stalam Kaval and Desakaval.

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

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

Explanation

In Sivagangai, Vella Marudu and Chinna Marudu, who had taken over the administration from Periya Udaya Tevar, who died in battle against the Nawab's forces.

118. Who was the daughter of Periya Udaya Tevar?

- a) Velu Nachiyar
- b) **Vellachi Nachiyar**
- c) Mangammal
- d) Kuyili

Explanation

Marudhu Brothers expelled the forces of the Nawab and proclaimed Vellachi, daughter of Periya Udaya Tevar and Velu Nachiyar, as the queen of Sivagangai.

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

- a) Maheshwarankoil
- b) **Kalayarkoil**
- c) Malaikoil
- d) Alagarkoil

Explanation

The Marudus assumed the charge of the ministers. The temple of Kalayarkoil in the heart of the then Sivagangai forest became the rallying point of the rebels.

120. Who was the brother Veera Pandiya Kattabomman?

- a) Ondiveeran
- b) **Umathurai**
- c) Chinnamalai
- d) Kangeyan

Explanation

When Umathurai reached Kamudhi after the execution of his brother Veera Pandiya Kattabomman, Chinna Marudu took him to Siruvayal, his capital.

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

- a) Shevatha Thambi
- b) Muthuramalinga Thevar**
- c) Muthu Karuppa Thevar
- d) Muthuswami Thevar

Explanation

Nawab Mohammad Ali released Muthuramalinga Thevar from jail and enthroned him as the Setupati of Ramanathapuram. But the rebels proclaimed Muthu Karuppa Thevar as their ruler. They occupied the southern and northern regions of the kingdom.

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

- a) Muthuswami Thevar
- b) Chinnamalai
- c) Ondiveeran
- d) Shevatha Thambi**

Explanation

The son of Chinna Marudhu was Shevatha Thambi. In July Umathurai led his followers to Palayanad in Madurai and captured it.

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

- a) 1801**
- b) 1788
- c) 1797
- d) 1812

Explanation

In 1801 both the Sivagangai and Ramanathapuram forces joined together under the command of Shevatha Thambi, the son of Chinna Marudu, and marched along the coast towards Thanjavur.

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

- a) Captain George Parish

- b) Captain Arthur Cotton
- c) Captain Winter Botham
- d) **Captain William Blackburn**

Explanation

Captain William Blackburne, the resident of Thanjavur collected a force and defeated Shevatha Thambi near Mangudi.

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

- a) Ekoji
- b) **Serfoji**
- c) Sivaji
- d) Shahaji

Explanation

Serfoji, the raja of Thanjavur stood firmly by the British. Yet the fighters could elude the pursuit of the British troops by rapid movements, while laying the entire region waste.

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

- a) **Pagoda**
- b) Carolina
- c) Sisarupa
- d) Kushan

Explanation

Pagoda was the dominant currency in use at the time of arrival of European traders. It was a gold coin of Vijayanagar descent. It was called varagan in Tamil.

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

- a) Periya Udaya Tevar
- b) **Padmattur Woya Thevar**
- c) Muthu Karupu Thevar
- d) Periya Pandiya Thevar

Explanation

The Company had also succeeded in winning the support of the descendent of the former ruler of Sivagangai named Padmattur Woya Thevar. Woya Thevar was recognised by the Company as the legitimate ruler of Sivagangai.

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

- a) S. H. Wynne
- b) A. J. B. Atkinson
- c) **P. A. Agnew**
- d) G. Banbury

Explanation

In May 1801 a strong detachment under the command of P.A. Agnew commenced its operations. Marching through Manamadurai and Partibanur the Company forces occupied the rebel strongholds of Paramakudi.

129. Where the Marudhu Brothers was captured in 1801?

- a) Samanar Hills
- b) **Singampunary Hills**
- c) Kalrayan Hills
- d) Kurangani Hills

Explanation

Following Umathurai's arrest Marudu brothers were captured from the Singampunary hills, and Shevathiah from Batlagundu and Doraiswamy, the son of Vellai Marudu from a village near Madurai.

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

- a) Fort of Tiruchirappalli
- b) Fort of Tirunelveli
- c) Fort of Tuticorin
- d) **Fort of Tiruppatthur**

Explanation

Chinna Marudu and his brother Vellai Marudu were executed at the fort of Tiruppatthur on 24 October 1801. Umathurai and Shevathiah, with several of their followers, were taken to Panchalamkurichi and beheaded on 16 November 1801.

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

- a) Ninety-two
- b) **Seventy-three**
- c) Sixty-one
- d) Eighty-seven

Explanation

Seventy-three rebels were banished to Penang in Malaya in April 1802.

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

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

Explanation

The Kongu country comprising Salem, Coimbatore, Karur and Dindigul formed part of the Nayak kingdom of Madurai but had been annexed by the Wodayars of Mysore.

133. Who among the following trained Theeran Chinnamalai?

- a) **French**
- b) British
- c) Haider Ali
- d) Puli Thevar

Explanation

Theeran Chinnamalai was a palayakkarar of Kongu country who fought the British East India Company. He was trained by the French and Tipu.

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

- a) Joni Jon Kahan of Attur Salem
- b) Kumaral Vellai of Perundurai
- c) **Muthu Kangeyan of Tiruchengode**
- d) Gopal Nayak of Virupatchi

Explanation

Chinnamalai also forged alliances with Gopal Nayak of Virupatchi; Appachi Gounder of Paramathi Velur; Joni Jon Kahan of Attur Salem; Kumaral Vellai of Perundurai and Varanavasi of Erode in fighting the Company.

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

- a) Puli Thevar
- b) Tipu Sultan
- c) **Marudhu Brothers**

d) Umathurai

Explanation

In his bid to launch an attack on the Company's fort in Coimbatore (1800), Chinnamalai tried taking the help of the Marudhu brothers from Sivagangai. Chinnamalai's plans did not succeed as the Company stopped the reinforcements from the Marudu brothers.

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

- a) The 1801 battle on Cauvery banks
- b) The 1802 battle in Odanilai
- c) **The 1803 battle of Dharapuram**
- d) The 1804 battle in Arachalur

Explanation

Three of Chinnamalai battles are important: the 1801 battle on Cauvery banks, the 1802 battle in Odanilai and the 1804 battle in Arachalur. The last and the final one was in 1805.

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

- a) Umaiyan
- b) **Nallapan**
- c) Kanaga Rathinam
- d) Nasir

Explanation

Between 1800 and July 31, 1805 when he was hanged, Chinnamalai continued to fight against the Company. During the final battle, Chinnamalai was betrayed by his cook Nallapan and was hanged in Sivagiri fort.

138. Which among the following statement is incorrect

- 1) Vellore Revolt 1821 was the culmination of the attempts of the descendents of the dethroned kings and chieftains in south India to throw of the yoke of the British rule.
- 2) The organizers of an Anti-British Confederacy continued their secret moves, as a result of which no fewer than 3,000 loyalists of Mysore sultans had settled either in the town of Vellore or in its vicinity.
- 3) Thus, the Vellore Fort became the meeting ground of the rebel forces of south India. The sepoys and the migrants to Vellore held frequent deliberations, attended by the representatives of the sons of Tipu.
 - a) **Only 1**
 - b) Only 3
 - c) Both 1 and 3

- d) Both 2 and 3

Explanation

Vellore Revolt 1806 was the culmination of the attempts of the descendents of the dethroned kings and chieftains in south India to throw off the yoke of the British rule.

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

- a) General Thompson
- b) General Agnew**
- c) General Hudleston
- d) General Parish

Explanation

In the meantime, the English enforced certain innovations in the administration of the sepoy establishments. Adjutant General Agnew designed and introduced under his direct supervision a new model turban for the sepoys.

140. Which among the following statement is Incorrect

- 1) The most obnoxious innovation in the new turban, from the Indian point of view, was the leather cockade. The cockade was made of animal skin.
- 2) Cow skin was anathema to Muslims, while Lower caste Hindus shunned anything to do with the cow's hide.
- 3) To make matters worse the front part of the uniform had been converted into a British flag
 - a) Only 2
 - b) Both 1 and 2
 - c) Both 2 and 3**
 - d) All 1, 2 and 3

Explanation

Pig skin was anathema to Muslims, while upper caste Hindus shunned anything to do with the cow's hide. To make matters worse the front part of the uniform had been converted into a cross.

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

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

Explanation

The first incident occurred in May 1806. The men in the 2nd battalion of the 4th regiment at Vellore refused to wear the new turban.

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

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

Explanation

When the matter was reported to the Governor by Col. Fancourt, commandant of the garrison, he ordered a band of the 19th Dragoons (Cavalry) to escort the rebels, against whom charges had been framed, to the Presidency for a trial.

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

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

Explanation

The 2nd battalion of the 4th regiment was replaced by the 2nd battalion of the 23rd regiment of Wallajahbad. The Court Martial tried 21 privates (a soldier of lower military rank)– 10 Muslims and 11 Hindus–, for defiance.

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

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

Explanation

Despite signals of protest the Government decided to go ahead with the change, dismissing the grievance of Indian soldiers. Governor general William Bentinck also believed that the 'disinclination to wear the turban was becoming feebler.'

145. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) During the night of July 9, it was later known that the English officer on duty did not go on his rounds and asked one of the Indian officers to do the duty and Jameder Sheik Kasim, later one of the principals accused, had done it.
- 2) The leaders of the regiment who were scheduled to have a field day on the morning of 10 July, used it as a pretext to sleep in the Fort on the night of 9 July.
- 3) The Muslim native adjutant contrived to post as many of his followers as possible as guards within the Fort.
 - a) Only 2
 - b) Both 1 and 2
 - c) Both 2 and 3
 - d) All 1, 2 and 3

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

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

Explanation

Jamal-ud-din, one of the twelve princes of Tipu family, who was suspected to have played a key role in the revolt, kept telling them in secret parleys that the prince only required them to keep the fort for eight days before which time ten thousand would arrive to their support.

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

- 1) At 4:00 a.m. on 12 July, the sentry at the main guard informed Corporal Piercy saying that a shot or two had been fired somewhere near the Nawab barracks
- 2) Fire was set to the European quarters. Detachments were posted to watch the dwellings of the European officers, ready to shoot anyone who came out.
- 3) A part of the 1st regiment took possession of the magazines (place where gun powder and ball cartridges stored). A select band of 1st Regiment was making their rounds to massacre the European officers in their quarters.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 3
 - c) Both 2 and 3
 - d) None

Explanation

At 2:00 a.m. on 10 July, the sentry at the main guard informed Corporal Piercy saying that a shot or two had been fired somewhere near the English barracks.

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

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

Explanation

Major Armstrong of the 16th native infantry was passing outside the Fort when he heard the firing. He advanced to the glacis and asked what the firing meant. He was answered by a volley from the ramparts, killing him instantly.

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

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

Explanation

Major Coates, an officer of the English regiment who was on duty outside the Fort, on hearing of the revolt tried to enter the Fort. As he was unable to make it, he sent off an officer, Captain Stevenson of 23rd, to Arcot with a letter addressed to Colonel Gillespie, who commanded the cavalry cantonment there.

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

- 1) The letter reached Arcot, some 25 km away, at 6 a.m. Colonel Gillespie set out immediately, taking with him a squadron of the 19th dragoons under Captain Young, supported by a strong troop of the 7th cavalry under Lieutenant Woodhouse.
- 2) Colonel Gillespie instructed Colonel Agnew to follow him with the rest of the cavalry, leaving a detachment to protect the cantonment and to keep up the communication.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) **Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

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

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

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

Explanation

The gate was blown open with the galloper guns of the 19th dragoons under the direction of Lieutenant Blakiston. The troops entered the place, headed by a squadron of the cavalry under Captain Skelton.

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

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

Explanation

All the buildings in the Fort were searched, and mutineers found in them pitilessly slaughtered. Gillespie's men wanted to enter the building and take revenge on the princes, the instigators of the plot; but Lt. Colonel Marriott resisted the attempt of the dragoons to kill Tipu's sons.

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

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

Explanation

Colonel Gillespie is said to have brought the Fort under the possession of the English in about 15 minutes. Col. Harcourt (Commanding Officer at Wallajahbad) was appointed to the temporary command of Vellore on July 11.

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

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

Explanation

The Mysore princes were ordered to be sent to Calcutta, as according to the Commission of Inquiry, their complicity could not be established. They were removed from Vellore, on 20 August 1806.

155. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) In the early days of revenue farming system, the peasantry was oppressed by the revenue contractors and company officials who imposed high revenue demands and collected them forcibly.
 - 2) The peasants sent a petition to the Company's government asking for redress. But when their appeal for justice went unheeded, they organized themselves and resorted to direct action. They attacked the local cutchery, looted grain stores and refused to pay revenue.
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

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

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

Explanation

A peasant movement of the 1840s and 1850s was the Malabar rebellion in present day Kerala. The Mappillas were the descendents of Arab traders who had settled in this region and had married the Malabar women. Gradually the Mappillais became dependent on agriculture and turned into a community of cultivating tenants, landless labourers, petty traders and fishermen.

157. Which year the British took over Malabar?

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

Explanation

When the British took over Malabar in 1792, they sought to revamp the land relations by creating individual ownership in land.

158. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) The traditional system provided for an equal sharing of the net produce of the land by the janmi (holder of janmam tenure), the kanamdar (holder of kanam tenure), and the cultivator.
 - 2) The British system upset this arrangement by recognising the British as absolute owners of land, with right to evict tenants, which did not exist earlier.
- a) **Only 1**
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

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

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

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

Explanation

Three serious incidents occurred in Manjeri in August 1849, in Kulathur in August 1851 – both in south Malabar – and in Mattannur in the north in January 1852. British armed forces were deployed to suppress the revolt. The great rebellion occurred in 1857.

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

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

Explanation

Kols as tribals inhabited in Chotanagpur and Singbhum region of Bihar and Orissa.

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

- a) **Raja of Singbhum**

- b) **Raja of Chotanagpur**
- c) Raja of Satpura
- d) Raja of Susunia

Explanation

The immediate cause of their uprising was the action of the Raja of Chotanagpur in leasing several villages to the non-tribals.

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

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

Explanation

The Kols of Sonepur and Tamar took the initiative in organizing a revolt against the thikadars (tax collectors). The forms of rebellion consisted of attacks on the properties of the outsiders, but not their lives. Plunder and arson, were the chief modes of peasant protest.

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

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

Explanation

Sonepur pargana of Chotanagpur was raided, plundered and burnt down by a body of seven hundred insurgents on 20 December 1831. By 26 January 1832 the Kols had taken complete possession of the whole of Chotanagpur. The revolt against the British had ended up in a war against the Company.

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

- a) Shaheed Veer Singh
- b) Alluri Seetha Ram
- c) **Buddha Bhagat**
- d) Kanhu Murmu

Explanation

Buddha Bhagat, the leader of Kol insurrection was killed in a pitched battle. A sum of one thousand rupees was distributed among officers and soldiers as their reward for delivering Bhagat's severed head to the authorities.

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

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

Explanation

Bhindrai Manki who inspired the revolt surrendered on 19 March 1832 and with his surrender the revolt of Kols came to a tragic end.

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

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

Explanation

Santhal, also called Manji, lived scattered in various forest regions of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. Driven from their homeland, they cleared the area around the Rajmahal Hills and called it Damin-i-koh (land of Santhals).

167. Which among the following statement is incorrect

- 1) Santhal were gradually driven to a desperate situation as tribal lands were leased out to non-Santhal zamindars and moneylenders. To this was added the oppression of the local police and the European officials engaged in railroad construction.
- 2) This penetration of dikus (outsiders) completely destroyed their familiar world, and forced them into action to take possession of their lost territory.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) **None**

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

- a) 1881

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

Explanation

In July 1855, when their ultimatum to the zamindars and the government went unheeded, several thousand Santhals, armed with bows and arrows, started an open insurrection "against the unholy trinity of their oppressors-the zamindars, the mahajans and the government."

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

- a) **Battle of Maheshpur**
- b) Battle of Rajmahal
- c) Battle of Dhanbad
- d) Battle of Jamtara

Explanation

At the battle of Maheshpur, many of the Manjis were dressed in red clothes. Later this garment became an assertion of authority. In the first week of the rising a party of ten men attacked and burnt down the village of Monkaparrah. The rebels included a number of women.

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

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

Explanation

Initially their leader was Sidhu. After his arrest the revolt was led by Kanoo. At the later stage of the revolt, the peasants also joined. Several thousand peasants raided on Charles Maseyk's indigo factory and pillaged.

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

- 1) Several thousand peasants raided on Thomas Elton's weaving factory and pillaged. This invited brutal counter-insurgency measures; the army was mobilized and Santhal villages were burnt one after another with vengeance
 - 2) According to one calculation, out of thirty to fifty thousand rebels, fifteen to twenty thousand were killed before the insurrection was finally suppressed
- a) **Only 1**
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

Explanation

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

172. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) The rebellion (ulgulan) of the Naga tribesmen led by Birsa Munda, occurred during 1888-1890. Mundas were a prominent tribe in the Andhra Pradesh region.
 - 2) During the British rule their system of common land holdings was destroyed. Jagirdars, thikadars (revenue farmers) and moneylenders grabbed the land owned by them.
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The rebellion (ulgulan) of the Munda tribesmen led by Birsa Munda, occurred during 1899-1900. Mundas were a prominent tribe in the Bihar region.

173. Which year Birsa Munda was born?

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

Explanation

Birsa, born in a poor share-cropper household in 1874, declared himself a divine messenger to drive away the British and establish Munda rule in the region. Under his influence the Mundas opposed non-tribals occupying tribal lands. He urged the Munda cultivators not to pay rent to the zamindars.

174. Where the Munda women were indiscriminate slaughtered?

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

Explanation

Birsa Munda led a revolt in the Chotta Nagpur region. The indiscriminate slaughter of Munda women at Sail Rakab did not deter the followers of Birsa. The British authorities issued a warrant for Birsa's arrest and put up a reward for his capture.

175. Which year Birsa Munda died in Ranchi?

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

Explanation

Birsa became a martyr in Ranchi jail (9 June 1900). His name continues to inspire the tribals of the region.

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

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

Explanation

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

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

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

Explanation

Edward John Thompson described the event 'as largely a real war of independence'.

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

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji

- b) Motilal Nehru
- c) Vallabhbhai patel
- d) **V. D. Savarkar**

Explanation

V.D. Savarkar, in his *The War of Indian Independence*, published in 1909, argued that what the British had till then described as merely mutiny was, in fact, a war of independence, much like the American War of Independence.

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

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

Explanation

The annexation of Oudh and Jhansi by Dalhousie employing the Doctrine of Lapse and the humiliating treatment meted out to Nana Sahib, the last Peshwa's adopted son produced much dissatisfaction. Thus Dalhousie through his expansionist policy created hardship to a number of people.

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

- a) 1830
- b) 1850
- c) **1852**
- d) 1849

Explanation

In the wake of the Inam Commission (1852) appointed by Bombay government to enquire into the cases of "land held rent-free without authority," more than 21,000 estates were confiscated. The land settlement in the annexed territories, particularly in Oudh, adversely affected the interests of the talukdars, who turned against the British.

181. Which among the following statement is correct

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

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

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

Explanation

Muslims depended largely on public service. Before the Company's rule, they had filled the most honourable posts in former governments. As commandants of cavalry some of them received high incomes.

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

a) Arabic
b) **Persian**
c) Sanskrit
d) Hebrew

Explanation

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

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

a) **1850**
b) 1872
c) 1863
d) 1883

Explanation

In 1850, to the repugnance of orthodox Hindus, the Lex Loci Act was passed permitting converts to Christianity to retain their patrimony (right to inherit property from parents or ancestors).

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

a) The abolition of sati
b) Legalization of remarriage of Hindu widows
c) Prohibition of infanticide
d) **All the above**

Explanation

The apart, acts such as the abolition of sati, legalization of remarriage of Hindu widows, prohibition of infanticide were viewed as interference in religious beliefs.

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

- a) Goat
- b) Cow**
- c) Sheep
- d) Hen

Explanation

Further the religious sentiments of the sepoys – Hindus and Muslims – were outraged when information spread that the fat of cows and pigs was used in the greased cartridges. The Indian sepoys were to bite them before loading the new Enfield rifle.

186. Where the rebellion first began as a mutiny?

- a) Meerut
- b) Barasat
- c) Barrackpore**
- d) Brahmapur

Explanation

The rebellion first began as a mutiny in Barrackpore (near Calcutta).

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

- a) Tatya Tope
- b) Mangal Pandey**
- c) Nana Saheb
- d) Ashfaqulla Khan

Explanation

Mangal Pandey murdered his officer in January 1857 and a mutiny broke out there. In the following month, at Meerut, of the 90 sepoys who were to receive their cartridges only five obeyed orders.

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

- a) Neill**
- b) Canning
- c) Jackson
- d) Canning

Explanation

Neill's statue on the Mount Road, Madras angered the Indian nationalists. The Congress Ministry of Rajaji (1937-39) removed it and lodged it in the Madras Museum

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

- a) **Bahadur Shah II**
- b) Nana Saheb
- c) Shah Alam II
- d) Khan Bahadur Khan

Explanation

On 10 May three sepoy regiments revolted, killed their officers, and released those who had been imprisoned. The next day they reached Delhi, murdered Europeans, and seized that city. The rebels proclaimed Bahadur Shah II as emperor.

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

- a) Kunwar Singh
- b) Nana Saheb
- c) Shah Alam II
- d) **Khan Bahadur Khan**

Explanation

By June the revolt had spread to Rohilkhand, where the whole countryside was in rebellion. Khan Bahadur Khan proclaimed himself the viceroy of the Emperor of India.

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

- a) Jhalkaribai
- b) Rani Durgavati
- c) **Laxmi Bai**
- d) Mangammal

Explanation

Nearly all of Bundelkhand and the entire Doab region were up in arms against the British. At Jhansi, Europeans were massacred and Laxmi Bai, aged 22, was enthroned.

192. Who led the rebels in Kanpur in 1857?

- a) Tatya Tope
- b) Sivaji
- c) **Nana Saheb**

d) Mangal Pandey

Explanation

In Kanpur Nana Sahib led the rebels. About 125 English women and their children along with English officers were killed and their bodies were thrown into a well. Termed as the Kanpur massacre.

193. Which general defeated Nana Sahib the day after the massacre?

- a) **Henry Havelock**
- b) David Baird
- c) John Shore
- d) Warren Hasting

Explanation

Kanpur massacre angered the British and General Henry Havelock, who was sent to deal with the situation, defeated Nana Sahib the day after the massacre.

194. Who among the following seized Kanpur but it was soon recovered by Campbell?

- a) **Tatya Tope**
- b) Sivaji
- c) Damodar Rao
- d) Mangal Pandey

Explanation

Neill, who was left there, took terrible vengeance and those whom he regarded as guilty were executed. Towards the close of November Tantia Topi seized Kanpur but it was soon recovered by Campbell.

195. The Lucknow residency, defended by whom fell into the hands of rebels?

- a) Hendry Havelock
- b) **Hendry Lawrence**
- c) John Lawrence
- d) John Nicholson

Explanation

The Lucknow residency, defended by Henry Lawrence fell into the hands of rebels. Havelock marched towards Lucknow after defeating Nana Sahib, but he had to retire

196. Who was sent by John Lawrence to capture Delhi succeeded in capturing Delhi?

- a) John shore
- b) John Nicholson**
- c) John Adam
- d) Robert Napier

Explanation

By the close of July John Nicholson sent by John Lawrence to capture Delhi succeeded in capturing Delhi. The Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah II now became a prisoner and his two sons and grandson were shot dead after their surrender.

197. The talukdars of Awadh joined with whom in Lucknow to fight against British?

- a) Jhalkaribai
- b) Rani Durgavati
- c) Laxmi Bai
- d) Begum Hazrat Mahal**

Explanation

Resistance in Oudh was prolonged because of the involvement of talukdars as well as peasants in the revolt. Many of these taluqdars were loyal to the Nawab of Awadh, and they joined Begum Hazrat Mahal (the wife of the Nawab Wajid Ali Shah) in Lucknow to fight the British.

198. Who led the fight of sepoys from Oudh against the British forces and seized control of Lucknow?

- a) Kunwar Singh
- b) Bajji Rao II
- c) Raja Jailal Singh**
- d) Ram Prasad Bismil

Explanation

The sepoys from Oudh complained of low levels of pay and the difficulty of getting leave. They all rallied behind Begum Hazrat Mahal. Led by Raja Jailal Singh, they fought against the British forces and seized control of Lucknow.

199. Who was the son of Begum Hazrat Mahal declared as ruler of Oudh?

- a) Ajmad Ali Shah
- b) Birjis Qadra**
- c) Bakht Khan
- d) Kunwar Singh

Explanation

Begum Hazrat Mahal declared her son, Birjis Qadra, as the ruler (Wali) of Oudh. Neill who wreaked terrible vengeance in Kanpur was shot dead in the street fighting at Lucknow. Lucknow could be finally captured only in March 1858.

200. Who besieged Jhansi and defeated Tantia Topi early in April?

- a) **Hugh Rose**
- b) Hendry Somerset
- c) George Brown
- d) William Mansfield

Explanation

Hugh Rose besieged Jhansi and defeated Tantia Topi early in April. Yet Lakshmi Bai audaciously captured Gwalior forcing pro-British Scindia to flee. Rose with his army directly confronted Lakshmi Bai. In this battle Lakshmi Bai died fighting admirably. Rose described Lakshmi Bai as the best and bravest military leader of the rebels.

201. In July 1858 who announced the suppression of the "Mutiny" and restoration of peace?

- a) Hastings
- b) Cornwallis
- c) Bentinck
- d) **Canning**

Explanation

In July 1858 Canning announced the suppression of the "Mutiny" and restoration of peace. Tantia Topi was captured and executed in April 1859.

202. Where Bahadur Shah II was exiled after declared guilty?

- a) Penang
- b) **Rangoon**
- c) Fiji
- d) Manila

Explanation

Bahadur Shah II, captured in September 1857, was tried and declared guilty. He was exiled to Rangoon (Myanmar), where he died in November 1862 at the age of 87. With his death the Mughal dynasty came to an end.

203. Where a Royal Durban was held on November 1, 1856?

- a) **Patna**

- b) Delhi
- c) Madras
- d) **Allahabad**

Explanation

A Royal Durbar was held at Allahabad on November 1, 1858.

204. Who among the following was the first Viceroy of India?

- a) **Lord Canning**
- b) Lord Mountbatten
- c) Lord Hastings
- d) Lord Wellesley

Explanation

The proclamation issued by Queen Victoria was read at the Durbar by Lord Canning, who was the last Governor General and the first Viceroy of India.

205. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) Hereafter India would be governed by and in the name of the British Monarch through a Secretary of State. The Secretary of State was to be assisted by a Council of India consisting of fifteen members.
 - 2) The new council of 1861 was to have Indian nomination, since the Parliament thought the Legislative Council of 1853 consisted of only Europeans who had never bothered to consult Indian opinion and that led to the crisis.
 - 3) The Doctrine of Lapse and the policy of annexation will continue to exist. A general amnesty (pardon) to be granted to the rebels except those who directly involved in killing the British and their friendly subjects
- a) Only 2
 - b) **Both 1 and 2**
 - c) Both 1 and 3
 - d) Both 2 and 3

Explanation

The Doctrine of Lapse and the policy of annexation to be given up. A general amnesty (pardon) to be granted to the rebels except those who directly involved in killing the British subjects.