

Palayakkarar Rebellion

12th History Lesson 9 Questions in English - Old Book

- 1) The Palayakkarar system had evolved with the extension of which rule in Tamil Nadu?
- Maratha Rule
 - Nayaks
 - Vijayanagar**
 - Mughal

Explanation: The Palayakkarar system had evolved with the extension of Vijayanagar rule into Tamil Nadu. Each Palayakkarar was the holder of a territory or Palayam (usually consisting of a few villages), granted to him in return for military service and tribute.

- 2) The Palayakarars regarded themselves as independent, sovereign authorities within their respective
- Mandalams
 - Palayams**
 - Mandals
 - Districts

Explanation: The Palayakkarars gave little attention to perform their duties and were interested in increasing their own powers. With their numerical strength, extensive resources, local influence and independent attitude, the Palayakkarars came to constitute a powerful force in the political system of south India. **They regarded themselves as independent, sovereign authorities within their respective Palayams, arguing that their lands had been handed down to them across a span of sixty generations.** Such claims were brushed aside by the East India Company.

- 3) The Western Bloc of Palayakarars had
- Telugu Palayakkars
 - Marava Palayakarars**
 - Tamil Palayakarars
 - West Palayakarars

Explanation: Among the Palayakkarars, there were two blocs, namely the Western and the Eastern blocs. The Western bloc had Marava Palayakkarars.

- 4) The Eastern Bloc of Palyakarars are Called as
- Telugu Palayakkars**
 - Marava Palayakarars
 - C) Tamil Palayakarars

d) West Palayakarars

Explanation: Among the Palayakkarars, there were two blocs, namely the Western and the Eastern blocs. The Western bloc had Marava Palayakkarars and the Eastern bloc had **Telugu Palayakkarars**.

5) Who Headed the Western Bloc of Palayakarars?

- a) Kattabomman
- b) Puli Thevar**
- c) Marudhu Pandiyar
- d) None of above

Explanation: Puli Thevar of Nerkkattumseval headed the former and Kattabomman of Panchalamkuruchi led the latter. These two Palayakkarars refused to pay the kist (tribute) to the Nawab and rebelled.

6) Who Headed the Eastern Bloc of Palayakarars?

- a) Puli thevar
- b) Maruthu Pandiyar
- c) Kattabomman**
- d) Oomaithurai

Explanation: Puli Thevar of Nerkkattumseval headed the former and **Kattabomman of Panchalamkuruchi** led the latter. These two Palayakkarars refused to pay the kist (tribute) to the Nawab and rebelled.

7) Mahfuz khan with the assistance of the British army under whom undertook an expedition to suppress the revolt of Palayakkarars

- a) Col. Gillespie
- b) Col. Heron**
- c) Col. Medlow
- d) Col. Popham

Explanation: Many of the neighbouring Palayakkarars put up certain pretexts and did not pay the tribute. Mahfuz Khan, with the assistance of the British army under **Col. Heron** undertook an expedition to suppress the revolt in March 1755.

8) Puli thevar attempted to Get the Help of French and

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

Explanation: Col. Heron tried to change the mind of Puli Thevar by diplomatic moves and by show of force. But he failed in his attempts. PuliThevar proceeded to consolidate his position by organising the Marava Palayakkarars of the West into a strong confederacy. **He also attempted to get the support of Haider Ali of Mysore and the French against the British.**

- 9) Who was entrusted by the British with the duty of tackling Puli Thevar and his allies?
- a) Mahfuz Khan
 - b) Chand Sahib
 - c) **Yusuf Khan**
 - d) Col. Heron

Explanation: Yusuf Khan (Khan Sahib) was entrusted by the British with the duty of tackling Puli Thevar and his allies.

- 10) Puli thevar Captured Madurai from
- a) Yusuf Khan
 - b) British
 - c) Chand Sahib
 - d) **Mahfuz Khan**

Explanation: Puli Thevar attacked Madurai and captured it from Mahfuz Khan. Puli Thevar's military success had no parallel. The native ruler triumphed against the British. It is a clear demonstration of the Marava might and the heroism of the patriots. But Yusuf Khan recaptured Madurai.

- 11) Who recaptured Madurai from Puli thevar?
- a) British
 - b) **Yusuf Khan**
 - c) Marathas
 - d) Mahfuz khan

Explanation: But Yusuf Khan recaptured Madurai. With the help of the Palayakkarars of the Eastern bloc and the king of Travancore, Yusuf Khan had many victories.

- 12) Who Captured the City Nerkattumvassal?
- a) Col. Heron
 - b) **Col. Campbell**
 - c) Yusuf khan
 - d) None of above

Explanation: After fierce battles, Nerkkattumseval was attacked in 1759. **In 1767, this city was captured by Col. Campbell.** Puli Thevar escaped and died in exile without finally fulfilling his

purpose of checking the growth of the British influence. Although his attempt ended in failure, he leaves a valiant trail of a struggle for independence in the history of South India.

- 13) Vir Pandiya kattabomman became the Palayakkarar of Panchalamkuruchi at the age of
- a) 24
 - b) 25
 - c) 29
 - d) 30

Explanation: Vira Pandya Kattabomman became the Palayakkarar of Panchalamkuruchi at the age of **thirty** on the death of his father, **Jagavira Pandya Kattabomman**.

- 14) Who surrendered to the English under the provisions of the Karnatac Treaty of 1792?
- a) Kattabomman
 - b) Puli thevar
 - c) Tipu sultan
 - d) **Nawab of Arcot**

Explanation: During this period the collection of tribute served as a cause of friction. **The Nawab of Arcot** who had this right surrendered it to the English under the provisions of the Karnatac Treaty of 1792.

- 15) When did Tribute from Kattabomman fall into Arrears?
- a) 1793
 - b) 1792
 - c) **1798**
 - d) 1799

Explanation: In **September 1798**, the tribute from Kattabomman fell into arrears.

- 16) Who wrote letters to Kattabomman in a threatening language?
- a) **Collector Jackson**
 - b) Col. Nicholson
 - c) Col. Heron
 - d) Collector Johnson

Explanation: **Collector Jackson** in his characteristic arrogance and rashness wrote letters to Kattabomman in a threatening language. **There is a tradition to indicate that Kattabomman declared : " It rains, the land yields, why should we pay tax to the English?"**

- 17) By 31 May 1798, the total arrears of tribute from Kattabomman amounted to
- a) 4000 pagodas
 - b) 3000 pagodas
 - c) **3310 pagodas**

- d) 2345 pagodas

Explanation: By the 31 May 1789, the total arrears of tribute from Kattabomman amounted to **3310 pagodas**. Though Jackson wanted to send an army against Kattabomman, the Madras Government did not give permission.

- 18) Jackson sent an order to Kattabomman to meet him at

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

Explanation: On the 18 August 1798 Jackson sent an order to Kattabomman to meet him at **Ramanathapuram** within two weeks.

- 19) To meet Jackson, Kattabomman followed Jackson **for twenty three days** in a journey of

- a) 300 miles
- b) 200 miles
- c) 250 miles
- d) **400 miles**

Explanation: Kattabomman was humiliated twice by Jackson when the former wanted to meet him at **Tirukuttalam and Srivilliputtur**. Kattabomman But he was told that he could meet the collector only at Ramanathapuram. Despite this humiliation, Kattabomman followed **Jackson for twenty three days** in a journey of **400 miles** through the latter's route and reached Ramanathapuram on **the 19 September**.

- 20) Kattabomman cleared most of the arrears leaving only balance of

- a) 1000 pagodas
- b) 1050 pagodas
- c) **1090 pagodas**
- d) 2000 pagodas

Explanation: An interview was granted by Jackson and Kattabomman cleared most of the arrears leaving only **1090 pagodas as balance**. During this interview Kattabomman and his Minister, Sivasubramania Pillai, had to stand before the arrogant collector **for three hours together**.

- 21) Who was the Minister of Kattabomman?

- a) **Sivasubramaniyam Pillai**
- b) Omaithurai
- c) Jeyangondan
- d) Marudhu pandiyan

Explanation: During interview Kattabomman and his Minister, Sivasubramania Pillai, had to stand before the arrogant collector for three hours together. Still he did not permit them to leave the place, but directed them to stay inside the fort. Kattabomman suspected the intentions of Jackson. Hence, he tried to escape with his minister and brother Oomathurai. At the gate of the fort there followed a clash, in which some people including **Lieutenant Clarke were killed. Sivasubramania Pillai was taken prisoner. But Kattabomman escaped.**

22) Who was appointed as the New Collector in place of Jackson?

- a) Ashley
- b) Nicholson
- c) **Lushington**
- d) Kentingston

Explanation: After his return to Panchalamkuruchi, Kattabomman appealed to the Madras Council submitting the facts. The Madras Government directed Kattabomman to appear before a Committee. Meanwhile, the government released Sivasubramania Pillai and suspended the Collector, Jackson. He appeared before the Committee, with **William Brown, William Oram and John Casmayor as members.** The Committee found Kattabomman not guilty. **S. R. Lushington** was now appointed Collector in the place of Jackson, latter was eventually dismissed from service.

23) Who organized the South Indian Confederacy of rebels against the British?

- a) Puli Thevar
- b) **Marudhu Pandiyar**
- c) Kattabomman
- d) Tipu Sultan

Explanation: Marudu Pandyan of Sivaganga organized the South Indian Confederacy of rebels against the British.

24) The son of the Palayakkarar of Sivagiri and his adviser visited Panchalamkuruchi on

- a) 1796
- b) **1798**
- c) 1800
- d) 1801

Explanation: In August 1798 the son of the Palayakkarar of Sivagiri and his adviser visited Panchalamkuruchi and held consultations. Kattabomman decided to establish his influence in Sivagiri with the aid of the son of the Palayakkarar.

25) Who Issued orders for advancement of Forces from Trichy against Kattabomman?

- a) **Lord Wellesley**

- b) Lord Hastings
- c) Lord Minto
- d) Major Bannerman

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

- 26) Who assumed the command of the expedition against Kattabomman?
- a) Col. Heron
 - b) Major Bannerman**
 - c) Col. Rose
 - d) Col. Gillespie

Explanation: Major Bannerman, armed with extensive powers, assumed the command of the expedition. On the 1 September, 1799 the Major served an ultimatum directing Kattabomman to surrender and attend on him at Palayamkottai on the 4th.

- 27) When Was Kattabomman's Fort attacked?
- a) 5th Nov 1799
 - b) 5th Sep 1799**
 - c) 5th Dec 1799
 - d) 5th Jan 1800

Explanation: On 5 September Kattabomman's fort was attacked. On the 16th reinforcements reached from Palayamkottai. In a clash at Kolarpatti the Palayakkarar troops suffered heavy casualty and Sivasubramania Pillai was taken prisoner. Kattabomman escaped to Pudukkottai.

- 28) The Ruler of Pudukkottai Captured Kattabomman from Jungles of
- a) Thirumayam
 - b) Kalapore**
 - c) Pudukkottai
 - d) Sivagangai

Explanation: The ruler of Pudukkottai captured Kattabomman from the jungles of Kalapore and handed him over to the British.

- 29) Where was Kattabomman's Minister Sivasubramania Pillai Executed?
- a) Pudukkottai
 - b) Ettayapuram
 - c) Nagalapuram**
 - d) Kayattar

Explanation: Bannerman brought the prisoners to an assembly of the Palayakkarars and after a mockery of trial sentenced them to death. Sivasubramania Pillai was executed at **Nagalapuram on the 13th of September.**

30) Where was Kattabomman Executed?

- a) **Kayattar**
- b) Nagalapuram
- c) Thirumayam
- d) Vellore

Explanation: On the 16th of October Vira Pandyan was tried before an assembly of Palayakkarars, summoned at Kayattar. Thereupon, Bennerman announced death penalty. **On the 16th of October Kattabomman was hanged to death at a conspicuous spot near the old fort of Kayattar.** Vira Pandyan faced the last moments of his life with the pride of a hero.

31) Which rebellion was categorized in the British records as the Second Palayakkarar War?

- a) Vellore Mutiny
- b) **1800-1801 rebellion**
- c) 1857 mutiny
- d) None of above

Explanation: Despite the exemplary repression of Palayakkarars in 1799, rebellion broke out again in **1800**, this time in a more cohesive and united manner. Although the **1800-1801 rebellion was to be categorized in the British records as the Second Palayakkarar War**, it assumed a much broader character than its predecessor.

32) Who Provided the Leadership in Northern Provinces with Marudhu Pandiyar?

- a) Kerala varama
- b) Oomaithurai
- c) **Melappan**
- d) Dindigul Nayak

Explanation: The rebellion was directed by a confederacy consisting of **Marudu Pandian of Sivaganga, Gopala Nayak of Dindugal, Kerala Verma of Malabar and Krishnappa Nayak and Dhoondaji of Mysore.** The insurrection, which broke out in Coimbatore in June 1800, soon spread to Ramanathapuram and Madurai. By May 1801, it had reached the northern provinces, **where Marudu Pandian and Melappan provided the leadership.**

33) Who emerged as a Key leader during second Palayakkarar war ?

- a) Marudhu Pandiyar
- b) Nayak of Dindugul
- c) **Melappan**

d) **Oomathurai**

Explanation: Oomathurai, the brother of Kattabomman emerged as a key leader. **In February 1801**, Oomathurai and two hundred men by a cleverly move took control of **Panchalamkuruchi Fort**. The fort now re-occupied and reconstructed by rebel forces, Panchalamkuruchi became the centre of the uprising.

34) Oomathurai and Sevatiah were beheaded at Panchalamkuruchi On

- a) 1803
- b) 1801**
- c) 1799
- d) 1800

Explanation: The British forces quickly overpowered the remaining insurgents. The Marudu brothers and their sons were put to death. **Oomathurai and Sevatiah were beheaded at Panchalamkuruchi on 16 November, 1801.**

35) The British assumed direct control over Tamil Nadu by the Treaty of

- a) Panchalamkuruchi
- b) Palayakarar Treaty
- c) Karnatac Treaty of 1801**
- d) None of above

Explanation: The suppression of the Palayakkarar rebellions of 1799 and 1800-1801 resulted in the liquidation of the influence of the chieftains. Under the terms of the Karnatac Treaty (31 July, 1801), the British assumed direct control over Tamil Nadu.

36) The Palayakarar system was Replaced by

- a) Zamindari System**
- b) Mahal System
- c) Village Rule system
- d) None of above

Explanation: The Palayakkararr system came to a violent end and the Company introduced the **Zamindari settlement** in its place.