

Vellore Mutiny

12th History Lesson 10 Questions in English - Old Book

- 1) In Vellore the native sepoys rose in revolt in the Year
- 1803
 - 1805
 - 1806**
 - 1808

Explanation: In Vellore the native sepoys rose in revolt in 1806.

- 2) Consider the Following regarding Vellore Mutiny
- The earlier rebellions were those of the native rulers. The Vellore Mutiny was organized by the sepoys.
 - The earlier rebellions had only a regional interest. Vellore Mutiny was the result of spontaneous outflow of the feelings of the sepoys who served under the Company.
- Only One is True
 - Only 2 is True
 - Both are True**
 - Both are False

Explanation: In Vellore the native sepoys rose in revolt in **1806**. This incident differs from other previous rebellions in. The earlier rebellions were those of the native rulers. The Vellore Mutiny was organized by the sepoys. **The earlier rebellions had only a regional interest. Every prince wanted to safeguard his own kingdom at any cost. But Vellore Mutiny was the result of spontaneous outflow of the feelings of the sepoys who served under the Company.** It was a protest by the sepoys against the Company. This protest showed the future possibilities.

- 3) Who introduced a new form of turban, resembling a European hat to sepoys?
- William Bentinck
 - John Cradock**
 - Col. Gillespie
 - Lord Wellesley

Explanation: **Sir John Cradock**, the commander-in-chief, with the -approval of **Lord- William Bentinck**, the Governor of Madras, introduced a new form of turban, resembling a European hat.

- 4) Who was the Governor of Madras during the Vellore Mutiny?
- Lord Hastings
 - Lord William Bentinck**
 - Lord Dalhousie

d) Lord Minto

Explanation: William Bentinck was the Governor of Madras during Vellore Mutiny.

5) Consider the Following regarding the Causes of Revolt

- 1) Introduction of Turban resembling a European hat. Wearing earrings and caste marks were prohibited.
 - 2) The sepoys were asked to shave the chin and to trim the moustache. The sepoys felt that these were designed to insult them and their religious and social traditions.
 - 3) The English treated the Indian sepoys as their Equals . There was No racial prejudice.
- a) **Only one and Two are True**
b) Only 1 is True
c) All are False
d) Only 2 is False

Explanation: The sepoys were asked to shave the chin and **to trim the moustache**. The sepoys felt that these were designed to insult them and their **religious and social traditions**. There was also a popular belief that this was the beginning of a process by which all of them **would be converted to Christianity**. The English treated the Indian sepoys as their **inferior**. There was the racial prejudice. This was the psychological base for the sepoy mutinies in India during the Company's rule.

6) The sepoys were Served under whom before the Company?

- a) **Local Chieftians**
b) French
c) Dutch
d) Marathas

Explanation: The sepoys once served the local chieftains (either Hindu or Muslim). The chieftains were their own kinsmen but now they served under the foreigners. They can never forget their original loyalties.

7) Which regiment First rose in Revolt against the Turban?

- a) 1st regiment
b) 3rd Regiment
c) **4th regiment**
d) 6th regiment

Explanation: The Vellore uprising was preceded by a series of protests by the Indian troops. In May **1806, the 4th Regiment** rose in revolt against the new turban. The Commander-in-Chief took severe action the sepoys who were found guilty were punished with **500 to 900 lashes**.

8) Who was the Commander in Chief during the Mutiny?

- a) **Sir John Cradock**
- b) William Bentinck
- c) Gillespie
- d) Col. Rose

Explanation: Sir John Cradock was the he commander-in-chief.

- 9) Who Took Part in the Secret associations Before the Mutiny?
- a) **Tipu's Family**
 - b) Marathas'
 - c) Nawabs
 - d) French

Explanation: Before the mutiny secret associations were formed and meetings held in which **Tipu's family took part.**

- 10) Who Secretly Informed the Colonel about the Information of Revolt?
- a) **Mustafa Beg**
 - b) Mahfuz khan
 - c) Tipu Sultan
 - d) Yusuf khan

Explanation: On June 17th 1806 a sepoy of the **1st Regiment named Mustapha Beg**, secretly informed his commanding officer, Colonel Forbes, that a plot had been planned for the extermination of the European officers and troops. But this was not taken seriously.

- 11) Who Sought the Help of French and Marathas against British on the Eve of Mutiny?
- a) Tipu Sultan
 - b) **Fatteh Hyder**
 - c) Haider Ali
 - d) Nawab of Arcot

Explanation: On the eve of the Mutiny at Vellore **Fettah Hyder**, the first son of Tipu, tried to form an alliance against the English and sought the help of the Marathas and the French.

- 12) Who was the Secret Information Soldier for Fatteh Hyder?
- a) Mustafa Beg
 - b) **Mohammed Malick**
 - c) Yusuf Khan
 - d) None of above

Explanation: Fettah Hyder received secret information through one **Mohammed Malick**. Besides, princes Fettah Hyder and Moiz-ud-Deen in particular were active in planning the execution of the Mutiny. Thus, there was the desire to revive the old Muslim rule in this region.

The sepoys were aware of the tragic end of Puli Thevar, Khan Sahib, Kattabomman, Marudu Brothers, Tipu Sultan and others. Hence there were ill-feelings about the British in the minds of the sepoys. All these led to the rebellion.

13) The native sepoys of the 1st and 23rd Regiments started the revolt ON

- a) **July 10th**
- b) July 11th
- c) July 12
- d) July 13

Explanation: On July 10th in the early morning the native sepoys of the 1st and 23rd Regiments started the revolt.

14) Who was the First Victim of the Revolt?

- a) Col. Me kerras
- b) **Col. Fancourt**
- c) Col. Gillespie
- d) Col. Rose

Explanation: On July 10th in the early morning the native sepoys of the 1st and 23rd Regiments started the revolt . Colonel Fancourt, who commanded the garrison, was their first victim.

15) Who was shot dead in the Parade ground by the sepoys?

- a) Col. Fancourt
- b) Col. Rose
- c) **Col. Me Kerras**
- d) Major Bannerman

Explanation: Colonel Me Kerras of the 23rd Regiment, was shot down on the parade-ground.

16) The Third English Officer to be Killed in the Revolt was

- a) Major Bannerman
- b) Col. Me Kerras
- c) **Major Armstrong**
- d) Col. Gillespie

Explanation: Major Armstrong was the next officer to be killed during the mutiny. About a dozen other officers were also killed.

17) Who dashed to Ranipet and informed Colonel Gillespie about the Revolt?

- a) Major Bannerman
- b) Col. Rose
- c) **Major Cootes**
- d) Major Armstrong

Explanation: Major Cootes who was outside the fort dashed to Ranipet, 14 miles away, and informed **Colonel Gillespie at 7 am.**

18) When did Col. Gillespie Reached the Vellore Fort?

- a) 8 am
- b) 7 am
- c) **9 am**
- d) 10 am

Explanation: Col. Gillespie reached the Vellore fort at **9 A.M.**

19) Who was Proclaimed as the New Prince by the Rebels?

- a) Tipu
- b) **Fatteh Hyder**
- c) Peshwa Baji Rao
- d) Nawab of Arcot

Explanation: Meantime, the rebels **proclaimed Futteh Hyder, Tipu's first son, as their new ruler and hoisted tiger-striped flag of Tipu Sultan.**

20) Who Ended the Uprising and Put an End to the Revolt?

- a) Lord William Bentinck
- b) Major Bannerman
- c) **Col. Gillespie**
- d) John Cradock

Explanation: But the uprising was swiftly crushed by **Col. Gillespie**. 800 Indian soldiers were found dead in the fort alone. **Six hundred soldiers were imprisoned in Tiruchi and Vellore.** Some rebels were hung, some shot dead. The uprising was thus brought to a bloody end. **Tipu's son was sent to Calcutta. The commander-in-chief and the governor were recalled.**

21) Who rejects the thesis that Vellore Mutiny led to the 1857 revolt?

- a) V.D. Savarkar
- b) **K.K Pillai**
- c) K. Rajayyan
- d) Sanjivi

Explanation: K.K. Pillai rejects the thesis that Vellore Mutiny led to the 1857 revolt.

22) Who Called Vellore Mutiny as a prelude to the first War of Indian Independence in 1857?

- a) **V.D. Savarkar**
- b) K.K Pillai
- c) K. Rajayyan

d) Sanjivi

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

23) Who proclaims that the Tamils had taken the real lead in the Indian freedom struggle?

- a) V.D. Savarkar
- b) K.K Pillai
- c) K. Rajayyan
- d) **Sanjivi**

Explanation: N. Sanjivi proclaims that the Tamils had taken the real lead in the Indian freedom struggle. **K. Rajayyan argues that this mutiny was a continuation of the Marudu Brothers' resistance movement against the colonial rule.**

24) According to Rajayyan, Vellore Mutiny was a Continuation of Whose Resistance?

- a) **Marudhu Brothers**
- b) Kattabomman
- c) Puli Thevar
- d) Palayakkarar Rebellion

Explanation: K. Rajayyan argues that this mutiny was a continuation of **the Marudu Brothers'** resistance movement against the colonial rule.

25) Arrange in Chronological order

- 1) 1st and 23rd Regiments started the revolt.
- 2) Colonel Me Kerras of the 23rd Regiment, was shot down on the parade-ground.
- 3) Major Cootes who was outside the fort dashed to Ranipet, 14 miles away, and informed Colonel Gillespie at 7 am
- 4) Mustapha Beg, secretly informed his commanding officer, Colonel Forbes, that a plot had been planned for the extermination of the European officers and troops.

- a) 1234
- b) **4123**
- c) 4321
- d) 2314