

Vellore Mutiny - 1806

8th Social Science Questions in English - Old Book

1. From which year the East Indian Company emerged as unopposed ruler of Madras?

- a) 1857
- b) 1801**
- c) 1789
- d) 1723

Explanation

The English East Indian Company emerged as an unopposed ruler of Madras in the year 1806 AD.

2. Who was the governor of Madras in the year 1801?

- a) Lord William Bentinck**
- b) Lord John Shore
- c) Lord Minto
- d) Lord Auckland

Explanation

Lord William Bentinck was the governor of the Madras presidency in the year 1806 AD.

3. Whose army reforms were the major reason for the Vellore mutiny?

- a) Daniel Harvey
- b) William Cadogan
- c) John Cradock**
- d) Sir Charles wills

Explanation

John Cradock was commander-in-chief of the Madras presidency in 1806 AD.

4. Which of the following statements is not correct about Vellore mutiny?

- i) Vellore mutiny is the last attempt of Indian sepoy's against East India Company.
- ii) It took place in the south Indian town Vellore.
- iii) Vellore mutiny was presumed as a prelude to the 1857 Great Revolt.

a) i only

b) ii only

c) iii only

d) None of the above

Explanation

The Vellore mutiny of 1806 was the first instance of a mutiny by Indian sepoy's against the East India Company. It is one of the significant events in the history of Tamil country and India also. It took place in the south Indian town Vellore. It was presumed as a prelude to the Great revolt of 1857.

5. Which of this Indian ruler family influenced the mutineers of Vellore mutiny?

a) Velu Nachiyar

b) Kattabomman

c) Tipu Sultan

d) Shivaji

Explanation

The mutineers of the Vellore mutiny in 1806 were influenced by the family of Tipu Sultan who were confined to the Vellore fort after the death of Tipu Sultan.

6. _____ was exchanged between Tamil and Kannada sepoy's to group among them.

a) Betel leaf

b) Traditional clothes

c) Secret Codes

d) Salt

Explanation

The sepoys in the Indian army were mostly Tamil and Kannada speaking regions and they exchanged betel leaf in order to find themselves together for the attainment of a common goal.

7. Which of the following reasons is not associated with Vellore mutiny?

- a) Introduction of new Weapons and methods
- b) Strong opposition against religious beliefs and trends.
- c) Changes in the dress codes.

d) Continuous working timings and workload.

Explanation

The strict discipline, new weapons, new methods and changes in dress code introduced by the British created resentment among the Indian sepoys. Hindus were prohibited from wearing ornaments and caste marks on their forehead. Muslims were required to shave their moustache. This also created a strong resentment among the Indian soldiers.

8. Which of these was the immediate cause of the Vellore mutiny?

a) Introduction of Agnew Turban.

- b) Recruitment of large number of Indian sepoy's.
- c) Death of the great Palayam leaders.
- d) The Indian Muslim sepoy's were asked to shave their beard.

Explanation

The immediate cause of the Vellore mutiny was the introduction of the Agnew Turban designed by General Agnew.

9. Identify the correct statements below.

- i) General John Cradock designed and introduced the Agnew turban for the sepoy's.
- ii) Agnew turban resembled the European hat with the symbol of cross on it.
- iii) The Indian sepoy's who refused to wear the turban was assassinated.

- a) i only
- b) ii only**
- c) iii only
- d) All the above

Explanation

The immediate cause of the Vellore mutiny was the introduction of the Agnew Turban designed by General Agnew. It resembled the European hat bearing different colors affixed by a badge with the symbol of the cross on it. The sepoys who refused to wear the Turban were punished by 500-900 lashes and they were also terminated from the service.

10. For which of these occasions the sepoy's gathered in the Vellore fort on 9th July 1806?

- a) Tipu Sultan's daughter marriage day.**
- b) Birth Anniversary of Tipu Sultan.
- c) Fateh Hyder's proclamation as the King.
- d) Sepoys Remembrance day.

Explanation

On July 9, 1806 the wedding celebrations of Tipu's daughter was going on inside the Vellore fort and the sepoys gathered to attend the function.

11. Who secretly planned the Vellore revolt?

- a) The Palayakkarars
- b) Marudhu brothers
- c) Tipu Sultan's Sons**
- d) Tipu Sultan

Explanation

The rebellion at Vellore fort was instigated by the sons of Tipu Sultan and they secretly planned the revolt.

12. Whose flag was hoisted by the mutineers by the dawn of July 10 inside the Vellore fort?

- a) Hyder Ali
- b) Tipu Sultan**
- c) Palayakkarars
- d) French

Explanation

By dawn of July 10th 1806 the mutineers took complete control of the fort and hoisted the flag of Tipu at the Vellore fort and proclaimed his son Fateh Hyder as the King.

13. Where did Major Coots rush to bring the army force to control the Vellore mutiny?

- a) Arcot**
- b) Madras
- c) Kanchipuram
- d) Ginjee

Explanation

Major Coots who was outside the Vellore fort rushed to Arcot to inform General Gillesby.

14. Who lead a huge army to attack the mutineers in the Vellore fort?

- a) William Evans
- b) General Richard Boyle
- c) General Gillesby**
- d) General John Lambton

Explanation

Major Coots who was outside the vellore fort rushed to Arcot to inform General Gillesby who in turn returned with a huge army and entered the unarmed fort and attacked the mutineers.

15. Which of the following is not a cause of failure of the Vellore mutiny?

- a) **A proper leadership of the mutineers.**
- b) Tipu sultan's sons did not have proper warfare training.
- c) The Native rulers could not support the sepoy on time.
- d) The revolt was not a well-organized one.

Explanation

Causes for the failure of the Vellore mutiny: There was no proper leadership. The revolt was not well-organized. Tipu's sons did not have proper training in warfare as they spent most of their life in prison. The sepoys could not get the support and supplies on time from the native rulers.

16. Where was Tipu sultan's family prisoned by the British army?

- a) Ginjee fort
- b) Andaman
- c) **Calcutta**
- d) Delhi

Explanation

Tipu's family was taken to Calcutta and kept in prison for more than six years.

17. Which of the following was the major revealed by the Vellore mutiny?

- a) **The patriotic and revengeful attitude of Indians towards the British.**
- b) The Indian sepoy's were recruited for the higher ranks.
- c) Formation of Indian sepoy's association in the British army.
- d) New trends and weapons were used by the Indian sepoy's.

Explanation

Many Indian soldiers were arrested and imprisoned. The Mutiny revealed the patriotic and the revengeful attitude of the Indians towards the British. Though the mutiny failed, it became a prelude to the First War of Indian Independence of 1857.