

<b>STD: VIII</b>	<b>QUESTION BANK</b>	<b>HISTORY</b>
<b>SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE</b>		<b>LESSON -4</b>

## PEOPLE'S REVOLT

### I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The Palayakkarar system was instituted in

- a) 1519
- b) 1520
- c) 1529
- d) 1530

**Answer:**

**c) 1529**

2. Which of the following Palayakkarar of Tamil Nadu was the pioneer against the English rule

- a) Pulithevar
- b) Yusuf Khan
- c) Kattabomman
- d) Marudhu brothers

**Answer:**

**a) Pulithevar**

3. Colin Jackson was the collector of

- a) Madurai
- b) Tirunelveli
- c) Ramanathapuram
- d) Tuticorin

**Answer:**

**c) Ramanathapuram**

4. Veera Pandiya Kattabomman was hanged at

- a) Panchalamkurichi
- b) Sivagangai
- c) Tiruppathur
- d) Kayathar

**Answer:**

**d) Kayathar**

5. Velu Nachiyar was a queen of

- a) Nagalapuram
- b) Sivagiri
- c) Sivagangai
- d) Virupachi

**Answer:**

**c) Sivagangai**

6. Tiruchirapalli proclamation was issued by

- a) Marudhu Pandiyars
- b) Krishnappa Nayak
- c) Velu Nachiyar
- d) Dheeran Chinnamalai

**Answer:**

**a) Marudhu Pandiyars**

7. Which of the following place was associated with Dheeran Chinnamalai?

- a) Dindigul
- b) Nagalapuram
- c) Pudukottai

d) Odanilai

**Answer:**

**d) Odanilai**

8. Rani Lakshmi Bai led the revolt at

a) Central India

b) Kanpur

c) Delhi

d) Bareilly

**Answer:**

**a) Central India**

9.. The Governor ordered Kattabomman to surrender

a) Canning

b) Robert Clive

c) Edward Clive

d) Correnwalis

**Answer:**

**c) Edward Clive**

10. Dheeran Chinnamalai was trained by the military is the modern welfare

a) Netherland

b) British

c) Germany

d) French

**Answer:**

**French**

11. Puli Thevar was defeated by ..... in 1767

a) Yusuf Khan

b) Jackson

c) Arcot Newab

d) Captain Campbell

**Answer:**

**d) Captain Campbell**

12. After the 1857 Revolt, the Governor-General was called as .....

a) Viceroy

b) Major

c) Carnal

d) Sir

**Answer:**

**a) Viceroy**

13. In 1858, the proclamation released by Queen .....

a) Elizabeth

b) Victoria

c) Mary Ann

d) Isabellah

**Answer:**

**b) Victoria**

14. Delhi was recaptured by ..... in 1857 Revolt

a) Nicholson

b) Gilespey

c) Camphell

d) Canning

**Answer:**

**a) Nicholson**

15. The Mughal emperor ..... as the symbol of the Revolt 1857

a) Akbar

b) Shajahan

c) Aurangazeb

d) Bahadur shah II

**Answer:**

**d) Bahadur shah II**

16. Vellore Revolt held in the year .....

a) 1806

b) 1805

c) 1801

d) 1800

**Answer:**

**a) 1806**

17. The ..... rulers appointed Nayak in their Provinces.

a) Chola

b) Pallava

c) Pandya

d) Vijayanagara

**Answer:**

**d) Vijayanagara**

18. Dheeran Chinnamalai fought against the ..... East India company

a) French

b) British

c) Dutch

d) Denish

**Answer:**

**b) British**

**II. Fill in the Black.**

1. The Eastern Palayams were ruled under the control of .....

**Answer:**

**Kattabomman**

2. Vishwanatha Nayakar instituted the Palayakkarar system with the consultation of his minister .....

**Answer:**

**Ariyanatha Mudaliyar**

3. The ancestors of Kattabomman belonged to .....

**Answer:**

**Andhra**

4. .... was known by Tamils as Veeramangai and Jhansi Rani of south India.

**Answer:**

**Velu Nachiyar**

5. .... was called as 'Lion of Sivagangai'.

**Answer:**

**Periya Maruthu**

6. .... was described the revolt of 1857 as the First War of India Independence.

**Answer:**

**V.D. Savarkar**

7.. .... was the pioneer for protest against the English rule of India.

**Answer:**

**Puli Thevar**

8. The whole country was divided into ..... palayams under the Palayakkarar system.

**Answer:**

**72**

9. .... asked Kattabomman to pay the tribute arrears.

**Answer:**

**Colin Jackson**

10. The minister of Kattabomman was .....

**Answer:**

**Siva subramanian**

11. The Tiruchirappali proclamation released in the year .....

**Answer:**

**1801**

6. .... also known as Jansi Rani of South India.

**Answer:**

**Velunatchiyar**

12. .... died in 1772 Sivaganga battle.

**Answer:**

**Muthu Vaduga Nathar**

13. The Thiruchirappalli Proclamation was placed on the walls of the ..... temple.

**Answer:**

**Srirangam vaishnava Temple**

14. .... System was abolished by the Treaty of kamataka in 1801

**Answer:**

**Palayakkarar**

15. Military General Agnew introduced a new turban known as .....

**Answer:**

**'Agnew's turban**

16. The immediate cause of sepoy revolt was the introduction of

.....

**Answer:**

**Enfield Rifles**

17. Due to the terrorist activities of Chinna maruthu against British called as

.....

**Answer:**

**Lion of Sivaganga**

18. The Revolt of 1857 headed by ..... in Kanpur.

**Answer:**

**Nana Saheb**

19. The Revolt in Delhi controlled by the British General .....

**Answer:**

**John Nicholson**

20. The sepoy Revolt was led by ..... in Gwalior.

**Answer:**

**Tantia Tope**

**III. Match the following.**

**A.**

1. Delhi

a) Kunwar Singh

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2. Kanpur

b) Khan Bahadur Khan

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3. Jhansi

c) Nana Saheb

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4. Bareilly

d) Lakshmi Bai

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5. Bihar e) Bahadur Shah II

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Answer:

1. Delhi e) Bahadur Shah II

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2. Kanpur c) Nana Saheb

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3. Jhansi d) Lakshmi Bai

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4. Bareilly b) Khan Bahadur Khan

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5. Bihar a) Kunwar Singh

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**B.**

1. Canning a) Commander

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2. Kuyili b) Governor

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3. Edward Clive c) Colonel

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4. Colin Jackson d) Governor General

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5. Agnew e) Collector

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Answer:

1. Canning d) Governor General

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2. Kuyili a) Commander

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3. Edward Clive b) Governor

---

4. Colin Jackson e) Collector

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5. Agnew c) Colonel

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**IV. State true or false.**

1. The Vijayanagar rulers appointed Nayaks in their provinces.

**Answer:**

**True**

2. Sivasubramania was the minister of Marudhu Pandiyas.

**Answer:**

**False**

3. Kattabomman was hanged on 17th October 1799.

**Answer:**

**True**

4. Fettah Hyder was the elder son of Tipu Sultan.

**Answer:**

**True**

5. Dheeran Chinnamalai was bom at Melapalayam in Chennimalai near Erode

**Answer:**

**True**

6. The Maratha brothers were executed in the port of Tirupatur in Ramanathapuram District on 10th October 1801.

**Answer:**

**False**

7. The Palayakkarar of Sivagiri was not a tributary to the company.

**Answer:**

**False**

8. The British military policy came to be dominated by the idea of 'divide and counterpoise'

**Answer:**

**True**

V. Consider the following statements and tick(✓) the appropriate answer.

i) The Vellore revolt was held in 1801.

ii) The family members of Tipu were imprisoned at Vellore fort after the fourth Mysore war.

iii) At the time of the Vellore revolt, the Governor of Madras was Lord William Gentinck.

iv) The victory of the revolt of Vellore against the British was one of the significant events in the history of India.

a) i & ii are Correct b) ii & iv are Correct

c) ii & iii are correct ' d) i, ii & iv are correct

**Answer:**

**c) ii & iii are correct**

2. Choose the correct statement

1) Velu Nachiyar was a queen of Sivagangai.

2) At the age of 16, She was married to Muthu Vaduganathar, the Raja of Sivagangai.

3) In 1772, the Nawab of Arcot and the British troops invaded Sivagangai

4) They killed Muthu Vaduganathar in the battle of Kalayarkoil.

a) 3 is correct

b) 2 is correct

c) All are correct

d) All are incorrect

**Answer:**

**c) All are correct**

a) Find out the wrong pair

1. Marudu Pandiyar – a. Ettayapuram

2. Gopala Nayak – b. Dindigul
3. Kerala Varma – c. Malabar
4. Dhoondaji – d. Mysore

**Answer:**

**1. Marudu Pandiyar-a. Ettayapuram**

2.) Find out the wrong pair:

1. Dheeran Chinnamalai – Nallapan
2. 1800-1801 – Second Palayakkarar war
3. Velu Nachiyar – Kuyili
4. Kattabomman – John Cradock

**Answer:**

**4. Kattabomman – John Cradock**

b) Find out the odd one

Kattabomman, Oomathurai, Sevathaiah, Tipusultan

**Answer.Tipu Sultan**

c) Find out the odd one

1. a) Kattabomman
- b) Siva Subramanian
- c) Vijaya Ragunatha Thondaiman
- d) Oomathurai

**Answer.**

**c) Vijaya Ragunatha Thondaiman**

**VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences.**

1. What you know about the Palayakarars? Name some of them.

Answer:

1. Palayakkarar was the holder of a territory or a Palayam. These Palayams were held in military tenure and extended their full cooperation to be need of the Nayaks. The Palayakkarars collected taxes, of which one-third was given to the Nayak of Madurai another one-third for the expenditure of the army, and the rest was kept for themselves.

2. Kattabomman, Pulithevan, Marudu Brothers, Dheeran Chinnamalai.

2. What was the part of Velu Nachiyar in the Palayakkarar revolt?

Answer:

- Velu Nachiyar organised an army and employed her intelligent agents to find where the British stored their ammunition.
- She recaptured Sivagangai and was again crowned as a queen with the help of the Marudu brothers.

3. Who were the leaders of the Palayakkarar confederacy in the south Indian rebellion?

Answer:

Marudu Pandiar of Sivaganga, Gopala Nayak of Dindugal, Kerala Varma of Malabar and Krishnappa Nayak, and Dhoondaji of Mysore.

4. What was the importance of Tiruchirappalli proclamation?

Answer:

- The marudu Pandyas issued a proclamation of Independence called Tiruchirappalli Proclamation in June 1801,
- It was the first call to the Indians to unite against the British.

5. Bring out the effects of the Vellore revolt.

Answer:

Effects of the Vellore Revolt:

1. The new methods and uniform regulations were withdrawn.
2. The family of Tippu as a precautionary measure was sent to Calcutta.
3. William Cavendish Bentinck was removed from his service.

6. What was the immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857?

Answer:

The immediate cause was the introduction of new Enfield Rifles in the army. For loading it, we want to use our mouth to remove the cartridge of the rifle. The cartridges were greased by the fat of cow and the pig.

7. What were the two blocs of Palayakkarars? who ruled those blocs?.

Answer:

- There were two blocs of Palayams Eastern Palayam and western Palayam.
- The Palayams were ruled by Poligars.

8. What was the immediate cause of the 1806 Vellore Revolt?.

Answer:

- In June 1806, military General Agnew introduced a new turban, resembling a European hat with a badge of the cross on it.
- It was popularly known as 'Agnew's turban'. Both the Hindu and Muslim soldiers opposed it
- So the soldiers were severely punished by the English.

This was the immediate cause of the 1806 Vellore revolt.

9. Name the places of the 1857 Revolt.

Answer:

Delhi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Jhansi & Gwalior, Bareilly, Bihar.

**VII. Answer the following in detail.**

1. What do you know about the Pulithevar?

Answer:

1. Pulithevar was the pioneer in Tamil Nadu, to protest against the English rule in India. He was the Palayakkarar of the Nerkattumseval, near Tirunelveli.

2. During his tenure he refused to pay the tribute neither to Mohammed Ali, the Nawab of Arcot nor to the English. Further, he started opposing them. Hence, the forces of the Nawab of Arcot and the English attacked Pulithevar. But the combined forces were defeated by Pulithevar at Tirunelveli.

3. Pulithevar was the first Indian king to have fought and defeated the British in India. After this victory, Pulithevan attempted to form a league of the Palayakkars to oppose the British and the Nawab.

4. In 1759, Nerkattumseval was attacked by the forces of Nawab of Arcot under the leadership of Yusuf Khan.

5. Pulithevar was defeated at Anthanallur and the Nawabs forces captured Nerkattumseval in 1761.

6. Pulithevar who lived in exile recaptured Nerkattumseval in 1764. Later, he was defeated by Captain Campell in 1767. Pulitzer escaped and died in exile without fulfilling his purpose, although his courageous trail of a struggle for independence in the history of South India.

2. Explain the events that led to conflict between Dheeran Chinnamalai and the British.

- Dheeran Chinamalai was trained by French military in modern warfare.
- He was along the side Tipu Sultan to fight against the British East India Company and got victories against the British.
- After Tipu Sultan's death, Chinnamalai settled down at Odanilai and constructed a fort there to continue his struggle against the British.
- He sought the help of Marathas and Maruthu Pandiyar to attack the British at Coimbatore in 1800.
- Chinnamalai was forced to attack Coimbatore on his own.
- His army was defeated the British in battles at Cauvery, Odanilai, and Arachalur.

- During the final battle, Chinnamalai was betrayed by his cook Nallapan and was hanged in Sankagiri Fort in 1805.

3. What were the causes of the Great revolt of 1857?

Answer:

1. The most important cause of revolt in 1857 was a popular discontent of the British policy of economically exploiting India. This hurt all sections of society. The peasants suffered due to high revenue demands and the strict revenue collection policy.
2. Policies of the doctrine of lapse, subsidiary alliance, and policy of Effective Control created discontentment among people. The annexation of Oudh proved that even the groveling loyalty can't satisfy British greed for territories.
3. The conversion activities of Christian missionaries were looked upon with suspicion and fear. The priests and the maulavis showed their discontent against the British rule.
4. Abolition of practices like sati, female infanticide, support to widow remarriage, and female education was seen by many as interference in their Indian culture by the Europeans.
5. The Indian sepoy were looked upon as inferior beings and treated with contempt by their British officers. They were paid much less than the British soldiers. All avenues of the promotion were closed to them as all the higher army posts were reserved for the British.

4. What were the causes of the failure of the Revolt of 1857?

Causes for the failure of the Revolt of 1857:

Various causes were responsible for the failure of the revolt.

- Lack of organisation, discipline common plan of action, centralised leadership, modern weapons, and techniques.

- The rebel leaders were no match to the British Generals. Rani Lakshmi Bai, Tantia Tope, and Nana Saheb were courageous but not good generals.
- Non-participation of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Western Punjab, and Rajputana.
- The modern educated Indians did not support the revolts because the English rule could reform the Indian society and modernize it.
- The British managed to get the loyalty of the Sikhs, Afghans, and Gurkha regiments who helped in the suppression of the revolt.
- The British had better weapons, better generals, and good organisation.

5.Explain the consequences of the Revolt of 1857.

Answer:

- The Revolt of 1857 marked a turning point in the history of India. It led to changes in the system of administration and the policy of the Government.
- The administration of India was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown through the 'Queen's Proclamation' in 1858. The governor-general was given the title of viceroy.
- The Board of Directors and the Board of Control were replaced by the Council of 15 members headed by the Secretary of State to supervise Indian affairs.
- The Indian Army was thoroughly reorganized. More Britishers were employed in the army.
- The British military policy came to be dominated by the idea of 'divide and counterpoise'. In fact, the Revolt of 1857 played an important role in bringing the Indian people together and imparting them the consciousness of belonging to one country.

- The Revolt paved the way for the rise of the modern national movement century that the 1857 Revolt came to be interpreted as a “planned war of national independence by the Historian V.D. Savarkar in his book, ‘First War of Indian Independence.

### VIII. HOTS

1. Prove that there was no common purpose among the leaders of the Great revolt of 1857.

Answer:

1. The revolt did not have a clear leader. Bahadur Shah II was old and exhausted. He lacked military leadership.
2. At Kanpur, Nana Sahib was proclaimed a Peshwa, who was the adopted son of the exiled Peshwa Baji Rao II.
3. He believed that he was entitled to a pension from the British.
4. When he was refused to be given, he was compelled to revolt against them. Rani Lakshmi Bai and Tantia Tope fought for Jhansi and Gwalior.
5. Begun of Awadh wanted to safeguard her territory.
6. Khan Bahadur Khan fought against the British when they subjugated his government in Bareilly.
7. As such, they lacked unity and gave way for the easy victory of the British.