



SHANMUGAM IAS ACADEMY

Early Agitation against British Rule – Tamil Nadu

Previous Year Questions (2020 – 2026)

TNPSC Group 1, 2, 4 and other exams · with answers and explanations

56 questions

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The exam name and year are given in [] at the start of every question. Attempt the questions first without looking at the answers, then check with the answer section at the end.

Questions

1. **VAS-AHGS-2020** Which English General was defeated by Pulithevan?
(A) General Alexander Heron (B) General Shepherd
(C) General MacCaulay (D) General Watson
2. **PTGS-2021** Identify the correct statement(s) regarding Queen Velunachiyar:
(i) Thandavarayan Pillai served as Dalavoy and Pradhani under Queen Velunachiyar
(ii) The British troops killed her husband Muthu Vaduga Udayadeva in the battle of Kalayar Kovil
(iii) Periya Marudu was a commander of the army under Queen Velunachiyar
(iv) Marudu brothers declared the Trichy Proclamation
(A) (i) is correct; (ii), (iii), (iv) are incorrect (B) (i) and (ii) are correct; (iii) and (iv) are incorrect
(C) (i), (ii), (iii) are correct; (iv) only incorrect (D) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) are correct
3. **AHGS-2021** Which one of the statements is incorrect regarding Velunachiar?
I. She was born as a Princess of Ramanathapuram
II. Her husband was Muthu Vaduga Udaya Devar
III. Hyder Ali invaded Sivaganga in 1780 and defeated Velunachiar
IV. She utilised the Second Mysore War to enter Sivaganga
(A) (I) only (B) (II) only
(C) (III) only (D) (IV) only
4. **AHGS-2021** Assertion (A): South Indian Rebellion failed miserably.
Reason (R): There was no co-ordination between the leaders.
(A) (A) is right, (R) is wrong (B) (A) is right, (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(C) Both (A) and (R) are wrong (D) (A) is right, (R) is the correct explanation of (A)



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5. **ADGS-2021** Which of the following statements are true about Veerapandya Kattabomman?
1. He was the Raja of Travancore
 2. He was captured and executed by the British
 3. He was the Poligar of Panchalankurichi
 4. His territory was restored to him after the end of the revolt
- (A) 1 and 2 (B) 2 and 3
(C) 3 and 4 (D) 4 and 1
-
6. **PSHY-2022** The proclamation of the Marudu Brothers was pasted on the _____ wall.
- (A) Fort of Tiruchi (B) Fort of Sivagangai
(C) Fort of Kalaiyar Kovil (D) Fort of Nerkattum Seval
-
7. **VC GS-2022** _____ formed the "South Indian Confederacy" against the British.
- (A) Marudhu Pandyan (B) Sivasubramaniam
(C) Kattabomman (D) Oomathurai
-
8. **TNPSC-2022** Arrange the following in chronological order:
1. Vellore Mutiny
 2. Executed the hanging of Kattabomman
 3. Palani conspiracy
 4. Treaty of Pondicherry
- (A) 1, 2, 3, 4 (B) 4, 3, 2, 1
(C) 2, 3, 4, 1 (D) 4, 2, 3, 1
-
9. **TNPSC-2022** What was the main objective of the Justice Party?
- (A) To fight against the Muslim League (B) To secure greater and due representation for Non-Brahmins in Government services
(C) To free the peasants from the tyranny of Zamindars (D) To discuss public questions
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10. **Surveyor Draftsman-2022, Reporter-2022** Which among the following were the causes for the outbreak of the Vellore Mutiny in 1806?
- (A) Use of animal fat greased bullet, poor salary, new turban, caste marks and earrings, clean shaving (B) No promotion, heavy punishments, poor salary, new turban, clean shaving
(C) Use of animal fat greased bullet, no promotion, new turban, poor salary, clean shaving (D) No promotion, poor salary, new turban, caste marks and earrings, clean shaving
-



11. **Surveyor Draftsman-2022** _____ was the first Queen to fight against the British colonial power in India.
- (A) Kuyili (B) Velu Nachiyar
(C) Rani Mangammal (D) Rani Lakshmi Bai
-
12. **TNPSC-2022** Choose the correct answer:
- (i) Velu Nachiyar was a Queen of Sivagangai.
(ii) Muthu Vaduganathar, who was killed in the Kalaiyar Koil battle, was the husband of Velu Nachiyar.
(iii) Kuyili, a commander of Velu Nachiyar, was the first suicide attacker.
(iv) With the help of the Marudhu Brothers, Velu Nachiyar was again crowned as Queen.
- (A) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct (B) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
(C) (ii) and (iii) are correct (D) All are correct
-
13. **EO-2022** The Fort of Panchalankurichi was attacked by
- (A) Jackson (B) Major Bannerman
(C) General Malartie (D) General Boscawen
-
14. **AEGS-2022** The headquarters of Maruthu Pandiyar was
- (A) Arantangi (B) Okkur
(C) Paramakudi (D) Siruvayal
-
15. **AEGS-2022** The military general who suppressed the Vellore Mutiny was
- (A) George Carmichael Smyth (B) Rollo Gillespie
(C) John Nicholson (D) William Hodson
-
16. **Group 1-2022** Which of the factors were responsible for the South Indian Rebellion?
- (i) Company reforms in the palayams
(ii) Economic exploitation and heavy taxation by the Company
(iii) Famine in 1798
(iv) Frequent wars of the Company
- (A) (i) only (B) (ii) only
(C) (iii) only (D) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
-
17. **ACF-2023** Vira Pandiya Kattabomman, who fought against the British, was hanged to death at
- (A) Kayattaru (B) Nagalapuram
(C) Pudukottai (D) Panchalankurichi
-



18. **Combined Statistical & SI Fishery-2023** Sivasubramanianar was executed on 13 September 1799 at
(A) Kayathar (B) Nagalapuram
(C) Virupachi (D) Panchalankurichi
19. **Fishery Inspector-2023** Match correctly the Poligars with their ruling territories:
(a) Kattabomman - 1. Dindugal
(b) Gopala Nayak - 2. Coimbatore
(c) Maruthupandiyar - 3. Panchalankurichi
(d) Kerala Varma - 4. Sivagangai
(A) 3 4 2 1 (B) 2 4 1 3
(C) 3 1 4 2 (D) 2 1 4 3
20. **Fishery Inspector-2023** Match the persons with places:
(a) Oomaithurai - 1. Odanilai
(b) Marudu Brothers - 2. Thirumayam
(c) Alagumuthu Kone - 3. Kalayar Kovil
(d) Theeran Chinnamalai - 4. Kattalankulam
(A) 3 2 4 1 (B) 2 3 4 1
(C) 4 1 2 3 (D) 1 2 3 4
21. **JRO & AP (Psychology)-2023** Name the earliest and the best known mutinies before the 'Revolt of 1857'.
(A) The Native Infantry Mutiny (1824) (B) Indian Soldiers Mutiny at Vellore (1806)
(C) Sholapur Mutiny (1838) (D) Assam Soldiers Mutiny (1824)
22. **Road Inspector-2023** Assertion and Reason type:
Assertion (A): Pulithevar tried to get the support of Hyder Ali and the French.
Reason (R): Hyder Ali could not help Pulithevar as he was already in a serious conflict with the Marathas.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) (B) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
(C) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A) (D) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct
23. **CESS-2023, CESGS-2023** Match the following:
(a) Kattabomman - 1. Col. Bon Jour
(b) Maruthu Brothers - 2. Captain Campbell
(c) Yusuf Khan - 3. Colin Macaulay
(d) Muthu Vadugar - 4. Bannerman
(A) 2 3 1 4 (B) 3 2 1 4
(C) 2 4 1 3 (D) 4 3 2 1



24. DEO-2023 Match the List I with List II:

- (a) Puli Thevar - 1. Siruvayal
- (b) Marudu Brothers - 2. Dindigul
- (c) Gopala Nayak - 3. Anamalai
- (d) Yadul Nayak - 4. Nerkattumseval

(A) 1 2 3 4

(B) 4 1 2 3

(C) 4 2 1 3

(D) 1 3 2 4

25. JSO-2023 Which of the following statements are true about Kattabomman?

- (i) Jackson agreed to meet Kattabomman at Ramalinga Vilas in Ramanathapuram
- (ii) Kattabomman was hanged by the British
- (iii) He was defeated at Kalakkadu Battle
- (iv) He was a brother of Velu Nachiyar

(A) (iv) only correct

(B) (ii) and (iii) are correct

(C) (iii) and (iv) are correct

(D) (i) and (ii) are correct

26. ATO (Textile)-2023 Assertion [A]: The Fort of Sivagiri was eminently suited both for offensive and defensive operations.

Reason [R]: It is at the foot of the Western Ghats with formidable barriers around it.

(A) [A] is correct, [R] is not the correct explanation of [A]

(B) Both [A] and [R] are wrong

(C) [A] is correct, [R] is the correct explanation of [A]

(D) [A] is wrong, [R] is correct

27. ATO (Textile)-2023 Find out the wrong statement:

- (i) Velu Nachiyar was the daughter of Chellamuthu Sethupathy, the Raja of Ramanathapuram.
- (ii) Pagoda was a gold coin of Vijayanagar descent.
- (iii) In 1801 Marudhu Brothers issued the Tiruchirapalli proclamation.
- (iv) On 16 May 1761, Puli Thevar's three major forts Nerkattumseval, Ramanathapuram, Sattur came under the control of Maruthu brothers.

(A) (i) and (ii)

(B) (ii) and (iv)

(C) (i) and (iii)

(D) (iv) only

28. Junior Analyst-2023 Who was the Governor of Madras Presidency when Vellore Mutiny took place in 1806?

(A) William Medows

(B) Sir Charles Oakeley

(C) William Bentinck

(D) Sir George Barlow



- 29. Junior Analyst-2023** Which of the following statements about the economic causes for South Indian Rebellion are False?
- (i) Taxes were raised upto 25% in Dindigul
 - (ii) 50% of Taxes were spent for the welfare of the people
 - (iii) British got loans from Kings
 - (iv) There was a famine in 1798
- (A) (i) and (ii) are True (iii) and (iv) are false (B) (iii) and (iv) are True (i) and (ii) are false
(C) (i) and (iv) are True (ii) and (iii) are false (D) (ii) and (iii) are True (i) and (iv) are false
-
- 30. HR&CE EO Grade I-2024** Which of the following are incorrectly paired?
- 1. SIPA - South Indian People's Association
 - 2. SILF - South Indian Legal Federation
 - 3. AMS - Andhra Mahasabha
 - 4. MPA - Madras Presidency Assembly
- (A) 1 and 2 are incorrect (B) 2 and 3 are incorrect
(C) 2 and 4 are incorrect (D) 1 and 4 are incorrect
-
- 31. Hostel Superintendent-2024** _____ launched guerrilla attacks on British at Odanilai.
- (A) Polygar of Sivagiri (B) Dheeran Chinnamalai
(C) Oomathurai (D) Maruthu Brothers
-
- 32. Hostel Superintendent-2024, GSASO-2020, Group 1-2022** The Tiruchirappalli Proclamation was issued by
- (A) Velu Nachiyar (B) Queen Mangama
(C) Veerapandiya Kattabomman (D) Marudu Brothers
-
- 33. AAO & AHO-2024** Which of the following statements is 'NOT TRUE' about the consequences of Vellore Revolt of 1806?
- (A) Tipu's sons were ordered to be sent to Calcutta (B) Col. Gillespie was given a reward of 7000 pagodas
(C) William Bentinck was recalled to England (D) The new military regulations were continued to be implemented
-
- 34. Group 4-2024** Which of the following statements are true about Theeran Chinnamalai?
- (i) Theeran Chinnamalai was a Palayakkarar of Kongu country who fought against the British East India Company.
 - (ii) He was trained by the French and Tipu.
 - (iii) From 1800 to July 31, 1805 (ie) the day of his hanging, Theeran Chinnamalai ceaselessly fought against the French.
- (A) (i) only (B) (i) and (iii) only
(C) (i) and (ii) only (D) (ii) and (iii) only
-



35. **Group 2/2A-2024** ——— original name was Kumarasamy Nayak.
- (A) Kattabomman (B) Oomaithurai
(C) Dheeran Chinnamalai (D) Marudhu Pandiyar
-
36. **Group 1-2024** Which book guided the Poligar confederacy against British which had a maxim "Pretend submission and procrastinate surrender before the formidable enemy"?
- (A) Mahabharatam (B) Ramayanam
(C) Panchathantram (D) Silappathikaram
-
37. **CTSE (ITI)-2024** Which of the following Palayakkarar of Tamil Nadu was the pioneer to fight against the English rule?
- (A) Kattabomman (B) Marudu brothers
(C) Velu Nachiyar (D) Puli Thevar
-
38. **Special Competitive Exam-2025** The word 'Palayam' means a domain, a military camp, or a little kingdom
- (i) Under this system, Palayam was given for valuable military service rendered by any individual.
(ii) This type of Palayakkarars system was in practice during the rule of Pratapa Rudhra of Warangal in the Kakatiya Kingdom.
(iii) The system was put in place in Tamil Nadu by Viswanatha Nayak, when he became the Nayak ruler of Madurai in 1529, with the support of his Minister Ariyanathar.
(iv) Traditionally there were supposed to have been 92 Palayakkarars.
- (A) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct (B) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
(C) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct (D) (i) and (iii) are correct
-
39. **TNPSC-2025** Which one of the following is not an anti-colonial struggle in Tamil Nadu?
- (A) South Indian Rebellion (B) Great Revolt
(C) First Poligar Rebellion (D) Vellore mutiny
-
40. **TNPSC-2025** Choose the incorrect statement.
- (1) Teerthagiri was the original name of Dheeran Chinnamalai
(2) The name 'Dheeran Chinnamalai' was given by Tipu Sultan for his bravery
(3) After Tipu's death Dheeran Chinnamalai built a fort at 'Odanilai'
(4) Chinnamalai was hanged at the top of the Sivamalai on 31 July 1805
- (A) (1) and (2) (B) (2) and (3)
(C) (3) and (4) (D) (2) and (4)
-



- 41. Group 1/1A-2025** Assertion [A] : The company asked the Collector of Ramnad to summon Kattabomman to his office at Ramnad.
Reason [R] : Kattabomman was asked to meet the Collector in connection with the arrears of tribute that he owed to the company.
- (A) [A] is true, [R] is true
(B) Both [A] and [R] are false
(C) Both [A] and [R] are true; and [R] is the correct explanation of [A]
(D) Both [A] and [R] are true; and [R] is not the correct explanation of [A]
-
- 42. Group 4-2025** Consider the following statements and identify the wrong answers.
- (1) On 1st September 1798 Major Bannerman served an ultimatum directing Kattabomman to see him at Palayamkottai.
(2) Kattabomman's Fort, 500 feet long and 300 feet broad, was constructed entirely of mud.
(3) On September 16, 1799 Veera Pandiya Kattabomman was tried before an assembly of Palayakkarars at Kayatar.
(4) On 1st June, 1799 Kattabomman, attended by 500 men, proceeded to Sivagangai.
- (A) (1) is wrong
(B) (2) is wrong
(C) (1) and (3) are wrong
(D) (2) and (4) are wrong
-
- 43. CTSE (IV Post)-2025** Choose the correct answer
Name the mother of Maruthupandiyan
- (A) Velachi
(B) Shanmuga Kaniyammal
(C) Muthammal
(D) Ponnathal
-
- 44. CTSE (ITI Post)-2025** Which of the following statements are correct?
- (I) Veerapandiya Kattabomman was hanged in October 1799 at Kayathar
(II) Oomaithurai was hanged in November 1801 at Panchalankurichi
(III) Maruthu Brothers were hanged in October 1801 at Thiruppathur
(IV) Theeran Chinnamalai was hanged in July 1806 at Sankagiri (Sankari)
- (A) (I) and (III)
(B) (I) and (II)
(C) (I), (II) and (III)
(D) All of the above
-
- 45. CTSE (ITI Post)-2025** Assertion [A] : Muhammad Hasam destroyed the letters of the leaders of the revolutionary movement during the South Indian Rebellion and committed suicide on June 8, 1800 by cutting his throat, becoming the first martyr of the Revolutionary Movement.
Reason [R] : The British arrested and tortured Muhammad Hasam with the intention of extracting details of the conspiracy from him.
- (A) [A] is true but [R] is false
(B) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is the correct explanation of [A]
(C) [A] is false, [R] is true
(D) Both [A] and [R] are true, but [R] is not the correct explanation of [A]



- 46. Group 2/2A-2025** Which of the following is incorrectly paired?
- (i) Gopala Nayak - Dindigul
 - (ii) Dhoondaji Wagh - Madurai
 - (iii) Marudhupandiyas - Ettayapuram
 - (iv) Pulithevan - Nerkattanseval
- (A) (i) and (ii) only (B) (ii) and (iii) only
(C) (iii) and (iv) only (D) (iv) only
-
- 47. Group 2/2A-2025** Arrange the following events in chronological order.
- (1) Civil disobedience movement
 - (2) Sepoy Mutiny
 - (3) Vellore Mutiny
 - (4) South Indian Rebellion
- (A) (2), (3), (1), (4) (B) (1), (2), (4), (3)
(C) (4), (2), (3), (1) (D) (4), (3), (2), (1)
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- 48. GROUP 2 & 2A-2025** Read the following assertion and reason and select the correct answer from the code given below.
- Assertion [A]: In 1801 the British attacked Sivagangai with a powerful army.
Reason [R]: In 1801 the Marudhu brother Chinna Marudhu gave asylum to Oomaidurai.
- (A) [A] is true but [R] is false (B) [A] is false but [R] is true
(C) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is the correct explanation of [A] (D) Both [A] and [R] are true but [R] is not a correct explanation of [A]
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- 49. CTS ITI LEVEL II-2025** Choose the right answer among the following: which statements are true about Theeran Chinnamalai's battles?
- (i) The battle on Cauvery banks in 1801
 - (ii) The battle in Odanilai in 1802
 - (iii) The battle in Arachalur in 1806
- (A) (i) only (B) (i) and (iii) only
(C) (i) and (ii) only (D) (ii) and (iii) only
-
- 50. CTS ITI LEVEL II-2025** Match the persons with the places associated with them:
- (a) Yusuf Khan - (1) Nelkatumseval
 - (b) George Pigot - (2) Governor of Madurai
 - (c) Puli Thevar - (3) Ramanathapuram
 - (d) Velunachiyar - (4) Governor of Madras
- (A) 2 4 1 3 (B) 2 4 3 1
(C) 2 3 4 1 (D) 1 3 2 4
-



51. **CTS (IV POST)-2026** Which of the following statements are true about Virapandya Kattabomman?
- (i) By 31st May 1798, the total arrears of tribute from Panjalamkurichi amounted to 3510 pagodas
 - (ii) S.R. Lushington was appointed in the place of Jackson
 - (iii) In 1798, the son of the Poligar of Sivagiri and his consultation adviser Mappilai Vannian visited Panjalamkurichi and held discussion
 - (iv) Vijaya Ragunatha Amar, Poligar of Sattur, captured Kattabomman from the jungles of Kalapore and handed him over to the enemy
- (A) (i) and (iv) correct (B) (i) and (ii) correct
(C) (ii) and (iii) correct (D) (ii) and (iv) correct
-
52. **GROUP 2A MAINS-2025** Which one of the following statements is/are wrong regarding Edward Clive, the Governor of Madras Presidency?
- (A) He usurped the regime of Nawab of Arcot (B) He abolished the poligar system
(C) During his tenure, the Supreme Court of Judicature in Madras was founded (D) He did not show interest in the letter of Veera Pandya Kattabomman stating the insult inflicted on him by Collector Jackson
-
53. **GROUP 2A MAINS-2025** Who among the following was appointed as the Zamindar of Ramnad by the East India Company in the place of Muthu Ramalinga Sethupathi?
- (A) Mangaleswari Nachiyar (B) Maruthu Pandiyar
(C) Raja Udaiyappa Sethupathi (D) Raghunatha Sethupathi II
-
54. **GROUP 2A MAINS REVOKED-2026** Match correctly the Tamil Palayakkarars with the British Generals.
- (a) Pulithevan - 1. McCauley
(b) Kattabomman - 2. Heron
(c) Oomai Thurai - 3. Harris
(d) Dheeran Chinnamalai - 4. Bannerman
- (A) 1 4 3 2 (B) 2 4 1 3
(C) 2 4 3 1 (D) 3 4 2 1
-
55. **GROUP 2A MAINS REVOKED-2026** Which of the following statements are true about Theeran Chinnamalai?
- (i) He was a Palayakkarar of Kongu Country.
 - (ii) He was trained by the French and Tipu.
 - (iii) He fought against the British at the Odanilai battle in 1802.
- (A) (i) only (B) (i) and (ii) only
(C) (iii) only (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)



56. GROUP 2A MAINS REVOKED-2026 Which of the following are incorrect statements?

- (1) The origin of the Palayakkarar (Poligar) system dates back to 1585
- (2) Velu Nachiyar was the daughter of Chellamuthu Sethupathy, the Raja of Ramanathapuram
- (3) On 16th October 1789, Kattabomman was hanged in Old Fort in Kayatar
- (4) South Indian Rebellion, 1801

(A) (2) and (1)

(B) (3) and (4)

(C) (4) and (2)

(D) (1) and (3)





Answers and Explanations

1. (A) General Alexander Heron

In 1755 Puli Thevar of Nerkattumseval successfully resisted and repulsed the expedition led by Colonel Alexander Heron.

2. (D) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) are correct

Thandavarayan Pillai was her Pradhani, Muthu Vaduganatha was killed at Kalaiyar Kovil (1772), Periya Marudhu commanded her army, and the Marudhu brothers issued the Trichy Proclamation (1801), so all four are correct.

3. (C) (III) only

Hyder Ali did not defeat Velu Nachiyar; he gave her military help, with which she recovered Sivaganga in 1780. So statement III is incorrect.

4. (D) (A) is right, (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

The South Indian Rebellion of 1800-1801 was crushed largely because its leaders lacked co-ordination, so R correctly explains A.

5. (B) 2 and 3

Kattabomman was the Poligar of Panchalankurichi; the British captured him and hanged him at Kayathar in October 1799.

6. (A) Fort of Tiruchi

The 1801 proclamation of the Marudhu brothers was pasted on the wall of the Tiruchirappalli fort, hence the name Tiruchirappalli Proclamation.

7. (A) Marudhu Pandyan

The Marudhu Pandyas united leaders of Dindigul, Malabar, Mysore and other regions to form the South Indian Confederacy against the British.

8. (D) 4, 2, 3, 1

The order is Treaty of Pondicherry (1754), hanging of Kattabomman (1799), Palani conspiracy (around 1800, during the South Indian Rebellion) and Vellore Mutiny (1806).

9. (B) To secure greater and due representation for Non-Brahmins in Government services

The Justice Party, founded in 1916, aimed mainly at securing due representation for non-Brahmins in government services and legislatures.

10. (D) No promotion, poor salary, new turban, caste marks and earrings, clean shaving

The Vellore Mutiny (1806) was caused by lack of promotion, low pay, the new turban, the ban on caste marks and earrings and the order to shave; the greased cartridge was a cause of the 1857 revolt, not of 1806.

11. (B) Velu Nachiyar

Velu Nachiyar, queen of Sivaganga, was the first Indian queen to fight against British colonial power; she is remembered as 'Veeramangai'.



12. (D) All are correct

All four statements are correct: Kuyili set herself on fire to destroy a British arsenal, becoming the first suicide attacker, and Velu Nachiyar regained her throne in 1780 with the help of the Marudhu brothers.

13. (B) Major Bannerman

In September 1799 the British force under Major Bannerman besieged and attacked the Panchalankurichi fort.

14. (D) Siruvayal

The Marudhu brothers administered the Sivaganga region with Siruvayal as their headquarters.

15. (B) Rollo Gillespie

The Vellore Mutiny of 1806 was suppressed by Colonel Rollo Gillespie, who rushed in with cavalry from Arcot.

16. (D) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

Company reforms in the palayams, economic exploitation and heavy taxation, the famine of 1798 and the Company's frequent wars all led to the South Indian Rebellion of 1800–01.

17. (A) Kayattaru

Veerapandiya Kattabomman was hanged at Kayathar on 16 October 1799.

18. (B) Nagalapuram

Kattabomman's minister Thanapathi Sivasubramanianar was executed at Nagalapuram on 13 September 1799.

19. (C) 3 1 4 2

Kattabomman ruled Panchalankurichi, Gopala Nayak Dindigul, Maruthupandiyan Sivaganga, and Kerala Varma is linked with the Coimbatore (Malabar-Kongu) region.

20. (B) 2 3 4 1

Oomaithurai is associated with the Thirumayam fort, the Marudu brothers with Kalayar Kovil, Alagumuthu Kone with Kattalankulam, and Theeran Chinnamalai built his fort at Odanilai.

21. (B) Indian Soldiers Mutiny at Vellore (1806)

The Vellore Mutiny of 10 July 1806 was the earliest major and best-known sepoy mutiny before the Revolt of 1857.

22. (C) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Puli Thevar sought help from Hyder Ali and the French, but Hyder Ali was tied up in war with the Marathas and could not help; so R correctly explains A.

23. (D) 4 3 2 1

Bannerman crushed Kattabomman; Colin Macaulay took part in the campaign against the Marudhu brothers; Campbell besieged Yusuf Khan at Madurai; Col. Bon Jour (with Joseph Smith) attacked Muthu Vadugar at Kalaiyarkoil.

24. (B) 4 1 2 3

Puli Thevar – Nerkattumseval, Marudu Brothers – Siruvayal, Gopala Nayak – Dindigul (Virupachi), Yadul Nayak – Anamalai.



25. (D) (i) and (ii) are correct

Jackson met Kattabomman at Ramalinga Vilas, Ramanathapuram, and Kattabomman was hanged at Kayathar on 16 October 1799. The Battle of Kalakkadu is linked with Puli Thevar, and he was not Velu Nachiyar's brother.

26. (C) [A] is correct, [R] is the correct explanation of [A]

Sivagiri fort stood at the foot of the Western Ghats with strong natural barriers, which made it ideal for both attack and defence; so R explains A.

27. (D) (iv) only

On 16 May 1761 Puli Thevar's three forts, Nerkattumseval, Vasudevanallur and Panayur, fell to Yusuf Khan, not the Marudhu brothers; the other three statements are correct.

28. (C) William Bentinck

Lord William Bentinck was Governor of Madras during the 1806 Vellore Mutiny and was recalled to England after it.

29. (C) (i) and (iv) are True (ii) and (iii) are false

Heavy tax increases in Dindigul and the 1798 famine were economic causes of the rebellion; tax money was not spent on people's welfare, and the British did not borrow from the kings.

30. (C) 2 and 4 are incorrect

SILF stands for South Indian Liberal Federation, not 'Legal' Federation, and MPA stands for the Madras Presidency Association (1917), not an Assembly; so pairs 2 and 4 are incorrect.

31. (B) Dheeran Chinnamalai

Dheeran Chinnamalai built a fort at Odanilai and launched guerrilla attacks on the British from there.

32. (D) Marudu Brothers

In June 1801 the Marudu brothers issued the Tiruchirappalli Proclamation, calling on all people to unite against the British.

33. (D) The new military regulations were continued to be implemented

After the Vellore Revolt the new military regulations (new turban, ban on caste marks, etc.) were withdrawn, so the claim that they continued is not true.

34. (C) (i) and (ii) only

Theeran Chinnamalai was a Kongu Palayakkarar trained by the French and Tipu; from 1800 until his hanging on 31 July 1805 he fought the British, not the French.

35. (B) Oomaithurai

Oomaithurai, the younger brother of Veerapandiya Kattabomman, was originally named Kumarasamy; he was called Oomaithurai because he could not speak.

36. (C) Panchathantram

This maxim of feigned submission and delayed surrender before a powerful enemy comes from the Panchatantra, whose statecraft guided the Poligar confederacy.



37. (D) Puli Thevar

Puli Thevar of Nerkattumseval resisted the British and the Nawab as early as the 1750s, making him the first Palayakkarar to oppose British rule.

38. (C) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

Traditionally there were 72 Palayakkarars, not 92, so statement (iv) is wrong; the other three statements are correct.

39. (B) Great Revolt

The Great Revolt of 1857 was centred in North India, whereas the Poligar rebellions, the South Indian Rebellion (1800–01) and the Vellore Mutiny (1806) took place in Tamil Nadu.

40. (D) (2) and (4)

The name 'Chinnamalai' arose from his seizing Mysore tax money between Sivamalai and Chennimalai, not from Tipu; he was hanged at Sankagiri fort on 31 July 1805. So statements (2) and (4) are incorrect.

41. (C) Both [A] and [R] are true; and [R] is the correct explanation of [A]

Because of arrears of tribute, Collector Jackson of Ramnad summoned Kattabomman to Ramanathapuram in 1798, so the reason correctly explains the assertion.

42. (C) (1) and (3) are wrong

Bannerman's ultimatum was issued on 1 September 1799 (not 1798), and the trial at Kayatar took place on 16 October 1799 (not September), so statements (1) and (3) are wrong.

43. (D) Ponnathal

The Marudhu brothers were born to Udayar Servai (Mookiah Palaniappan) and Ponnathal.

44. (C) (I), (II) and (III)

Kattabomman was hanged on 16 October 1799, Oomaithurai on 16 November 1801 and the Marudhu brothers on 24 October 1801; Dheeran Chinnamalai was hanged on 31 July 1805, not 1806.

45. (B) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is the correct explanation of [A]

Arrested during the South Indian Rebellion and tortured by the British to extract details of the conspiracy, Muhammad Hasam destroyed the leaders' letters and took his own life, becoming its first martyr; so the reason explains the assertion.

46. (B) (ii) and (iii) only

Dhoondaji Wagh was a Maratha leader of the Mysore-Karnataka region and the Marudhu brothers belonged to Sivagangai, so pairs (ii) and (iii) are wrong.

47. (D) (4), (3), (2), (1)

The order is South Indian Rebellion (1800–01), Vellore Mutiny (1806), Sepoy Mutiny (1857) and Civil Disobedience Movement (1930).

48. (C) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is the correct explanation of [A]

When Oomaithurai, Kattabomman's brother, escaped from Palayamkottai prison, Chinna Marudhu gave him shelter; this led the British to attack Sivagangai with a large force in 1801. So R correctly explains A.



49. (C) (i) and (ii) only

Theeran Chinnamalai fought the British on the Cauvery banks in 1801, at Odanilai in 1802 and at Arachalur in 1804. The Arachalur battle was not in 1806, so (iii) is wrong.

50. (A) 2 4 1 3

Yusuf Khan (Marudhanayagam) was Governor of Madurai; George Pigot was Governor of Madras; Puli Thevar was the Poligar of Nelkattumseval; Velu Nachiyar was the princess of Ramanathapuram, daughter of Chellamuthu Sethupathi.

51. (C) (ii) and (iii) correct

The arrears of Panjalamkurichi by 31 May 1798 were 3310 pagodas, not 3510. Jackson was removed and S.R. Lushington was appointed Collector. Kattabomman was captured in the Kalapore jungles by Vijaya Ragunatha Thondaiman, Raja of Pudukottai, not by a Poligar of Sattur.

52. (D) He did not show interest in the letter of Veera Pandya Kattabomman stating the insult inflicted on him by Collector Jackson

On receiving Kattabomman's complaint, Edward Clive ordered an inquiry and removed Jackson from office, so the claim that he showed no interest is wrong. The annexation of the Carnatic (1801), abolition of the poligar system and the Supreme Court at Madras (1801) all belong to his tenure.

53. (A) Mangaleswari Nachiyar

After the Company deposed Muthu Ramalinga Sethupathi, his sister Mangaleswari Nachiyar was made Zamindar of Ramnad under the Permanent Settlement.

54. (B) 2 4 1 3

Puli Thevar faced Colonel Heron, Kattabomman faced Major Bannerman, Oomaithurai faced Colonel McCauley (Macaulay), and Theeran Chinnamalai faced Harris.

55. (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)

Theeran Chinnamalai was a Palayakkarar of the Kongu country, was trained by Tipu Sultan and the French, and fought the British at Odanilai in 1802. So all three statements are true.

56. (D) (1) and (3)

The Palayakkarar system originated in 1529 under Viswanatha Nayak (not 1585), and Kattabomman was hanged at Kayathar on 16 October 1799 (not 1789). So statements (1) and (3) are incorrect.