

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

(2011 Admn. onwards)

VI Semester

B.A. HISTORY

CORE COURSE

FORMATION OF KERALA, SOCIETY AND CULTURE

QUESTION BANK & ANSWER KEY

Choose the correct Answer from the bracket.

1. The land of Kerala comprises the narrow coastal strip bounded by the Western Ghats on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west in thepart of the Indian Peninsula.

- a) Northern b) Southern c) Eastern d) Western

2. The land of Kerala comprises the narrow coastal strip bounded by the Western Ghats on theand the Arabian Sea on the west in the southern part of the Indian Peninsula.

- a) East b) South c) North d) West

3. Kerala is situated in the extremewest corner of the Indian Sub-Continent.

- a) South b) East c) North d) West

4. Theconstitute the High land region.

- a) Western Ghats b) Arabian Sea c) Tulu Nadu d) Mysore

5. The Low land stretches along the coastal plain in the

- a) West b) South c) North d) East

6. Mid land – in between the High land and the Low land is rich inproducts.

- a) Agricultural b) Mountains c) Industrial d) Sea Coast

7. TheMountains which form part of the Western Ghats is the main mountain range in Kerala.

- a) Vatomala b) Vavvimala c) Sahya d) Puralimala

8.provides the 'body' to the state of Kerala.

- a) Western Ghats b) KalladiKotan c) Nelliampathy d) Pothundi

9.protected the state from political invasions that hit South India till the 18th century.
- a) Western Ghats b) KalladiKotan c) Nelliampathy d) Pothundi
10. Sahya range may be called as the Great Sentinel of the.....
- a) East b) South c) North d) West
11.was the source of most of the rivers of Kerala.
- a) Western Ghats b) Peerumedu c) Sabarimala d) Ponmudi
- 12..... provided mountain passes for traffic between Kerala and neighbouring states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
- a) Ponmudi b) Peerumedu c) Sabarimala d) Western Ghats
13. Thein the Western Ghats represents the highest point in India-south of the Himalayas.
- a) Peerumedu b) Anamudi peak c) Sabarimala d) Ponmudi
14. The Agastyakutam, the most peak in the Western Ghats figures in the popular legend of Agastya.
- a) Southern b) Northern c) Eastern d) Western
15. From Ezhimala in theto Mahendragiri in the South, we have innumerable hills.
- a) West a) East c) South d) north
16.was the seat of a flourishing kingdom in North Kerala during the early centuries of the Christian era.
- a) Anamala b) Ezhimala c) Elamala d) Agastykutam
17. Thewas the headquarters of Pazhassi Raja for a long time and is hailed as the 'Aravallis of Malabar'.
- a) Puralimala b) Aruvamozhi c) Ezhimala d) Agastykutam
18. The Brahmagiri inis important as Thirunelli temple is located here.
- a) Mysore b) Kannur c) Calicut d) Wayanad
19. Theare famous for the Sastha shrine, one of the most important centers of Hindu pilgrimage in the state.
- a) Anamudi peak b) Sabari hills c) Peerumedu c) Kudiyattam
20. The Malayattur hills are famous as a centre of Christian pilgrimage associated with.....
- a) St. Thomas b) St.George c) St.Joseph d)Mariama
21. The Palakkad Gap is perhaps the major one with its enormous width of 36KMs.Through it, the South West winds bring pleasant moist air and grateful showers to the thirsty plains of.....
- a) Malappuram b) Calicut c) Coimbatore d) Ottapalam

22. The Tamarasseri and Perambadi gaps promote contacts between Kerala and.....

- a) Maharashtra b) Tamilnadu c) Karnataka d) Goa

23. The Perambadi gives access to Coorg while Tamarasseri provide access fromto Mysore.

- a) Cochin b) Coimbatore c) Wayanad d) Malappuram

24. The Bodinaykannur pass in thearea connects Madurai with the High Ranges.

- a) Travancore b) Malabar c) Cochin d) Karnataka

25. Through thepass was transacted most of the trade from central Kerala (Todupuzha).

- a) Arambadi b) Aryankavu c) Kamban d) Palakkad

26. Thepass gives easy access to Tirunelveli. The Tamils used this route for most of their raids and trade to South Kerala.

- a) Aryankavu b) Kamban c) Aryankavu d) Palakkad

27. Thepass (Aruvamozi), though presently situated outside Kerala is crucial. Early man with his microliths entered Kerala through this gap; this route had been the highway of traffic between Kerala and its eastern neighbours.

- a) Arambadi b) Aryankavu c) Kamban d) Palakkad

28. The Arambodi – Kottar region is rightly called theof Kerala.

- a) Malampuzha b) Peechi c) cockpit d) Periyar

29. The Portuguese were thein this endeavour followed by the Dutch. French and the English, all followed a sea route to reach Kerala and landed on the Kerala coast and built their settlements here.

- a) First b) Second c) Third d) Fourth

30. The Arabian Sea had been the field of activity for the Kunjalis, the Admirals of thefleet.

- a) Calicut b) Muziris c) Kannur d) Ezhimala

31. Kabini, Bhavani and Pampar areflowing rivers in the state.

- a) east b) north c) South d) West

32. The Periyar flood of made Muziris useless for trade and brought in to existence the Vaipin Island.

- a) 1341 b) 1346 c) 1351 d) 1356

33. The Periyar flood of 1341 madeuseless for trade and brought in to existence the Vaipin Island.

- a) Muziris b) Tyndis c) Barace d) Nelcynda

34. The flood of in the Periyar river forced Tipu Sultan to abandon his further conquest of Thiruvitamkur.

- a) 1789 b) 1799 c) 1879 d) 1897
35. Several places of historical and cultural importance are located on the riverbanks. We have Chittur, Palakkad, Thiruvillamala, Pattambi, Thirunavaya and Chamravattam are on the banks of.....
- a) Bharatapuzha b) Periyar c) Pampa d) Kunthipuzha
36. Ayiramalai, Malayattur, Kaladi, Aluva and Kodungallur are on the banks of.....
- a) Periyar b) Pampa c) Kunthipuzha d) Chaliyar
37. Aanmala, Sabarimala, Chengannur, Maramon, Edathwa are on the banks of.....
- a) Chandragiri b) Chaliyar c) Bharata puzha d) Pamba
38. The hydro-electric projects like Pallivasal, Sengulam, Peringal kuthu and Sabarigiri have quickened theof Kerala.
- a) Industrialization b) ivory c) teak d) coir
39. The Nila river, popularly known as.....
- a) Pamba b) Chaliyar c) Chandragiri d) Bharatapuzha
40. On both banks of the river....., there are famous temples like Tirunavaya, Sukapuram, Panniyur, Tripangode, Tiruvillamala, and Kalpathi.
- a) Pamba b) Chaliyar c) Korapuzha d) Nila
41. Innumerable literary souls lived on the banks of-Ezhuttachan who lived in Chittur and Tirur.
- a) Nila b) Chaliyar c) Chandragiri puzha d) Pamba
42.lived in Lakkidi.
- a) Kunchan Nambiar b) Urub c) Cherukadu d) Balamani Amma
43. Puntanam and Melputhur lived in
- a) Kutallur b) Lakkidi c) Kumbala d) Vembanad
44.lived in Kumaranallur
- a) Akhithem b) Olappamanna Nambutheri
c) Kutty Krishna Marar d) Kaikulangara Rama Warriar
45. TheLake is the largest lake in Kerala extending from the south up to Kochi.
- a) Vembanad b) Sasthamkotta c) Ashtamudi d) Bakel
46. OnLake Banks are situated Vaikkam, a famous Hindu pilgrim centre.
- a) Ashtamudi b) Sasthamkotta c) Vembanad d) Bakel
47. TheLake is the one and the only one fresh water lake in Kerala.
- a) Sasthamkotta b) Vembanad c) Ashtamudi d) Bakel

48. The epoch making discovery of South West monsoon by....., the Egyptian pilot in 45 AD facilitated the direct sea voyage from the Persian gulf to Kerala.

- a) Mar Sapiir Iso b) Kautilya c) Don Gonsalves d) Hippalus

49. The epoch making discovery of South West monsoon by Hippalus, thepilot in 45 AD facilitated the direct sea voyage from the Persian gulf to Kerala.

- a) Egyptian b) Spanish c) French d) American

50.retreated from his conquest of Travancore due to the Periyar flood in 1789.

- a) Tippu Sultan b) Bhaskara Ravi Varma c) Zamorin d) Kolathiris

51. It was the demand for spices, especiallythat brought the Europeans to Kerala, leading to the Da Gama Epoch of Asiatic History.

- a) pepper b) Flora c) Fauna d) Coir

52.refers to River Churni from where pearls are found.

- a) Kalhana b) Don Gonsalves c) Athulya d) Kautilya

53. Most of thesettlements in Kerala are found on the banks of rivers like Churni, Nila, Korapuzha and Pampa.

- a) Ezhava b) Brahmin c) Nair d) Christians

54.and Keralamahatmyam are the two legendary works regarding the early history of Kerala.

- a) Keralolpathi b) Granthavaris
c) Mushakavamsa Kavya d) Vadakkan Pattukal

55. Athula's Mushakavamsa Kavya gives a semi-legendary semi factual account of theKings.

- a) Kodungallur b) Kozhikode c) Ezhimala d) Kochi

56. The accounts of Joseph Kathanar, a priest fromgives a contemporary description of the existing legends on the origin of Kerala and the growth of Christianity.

- a) Kozhikode b) Kodungallur c) Kollam d) Kochi

57....., Bishop of Kollam (17th C) has written a book 'Historia de Malavar' giving information on the origin and growth of Kerala people, their customs and traditions.

- a) Dr.M.G.S.Narayanan b) Don Gonsalves
c) Joseph Rubban d) Dr.Sundaram Pillai

58. Pattanam is a landlocked rural hamlet located in the *Periyar Delta* indistrict in the southern Indian state of Kerala.

- a) Eranakulam b) Kochi c) Thrissur d) Edakkal

59. Pattanam is located 2 km north of North Paravur, 9 km south of Kodungallur and 25 km north of
- a) Thrissur b) Kochi c) Edakkal d) Kuppakkolli
- 60....., a name which means "coastal town", has ancient origins. It is said to have been first occupied around 1000 BCE and continued to be active till the 10th century CE. 4 m thick soil of this village conceals the ancient maritime history of the world.
- a) Pattanam b) Kodungallur c) Thrissur d) Edakkal
- 61.The recent archaeological excavations undertaken byat Pattanam suggests that the legendary seaport Muziri Pattanam, better known as Muziris, could have been located at this small village.
- a) KCHR b) TAS c) CDS d)ICHR
62. Mucciri Pattanam was situated where was cleft into two.
- a) Periyar River b) Chaliyar c) Chandragiri puzha d) Pamba
63. In 2004,....., a geo-archaeologist, put forward the hypothesis that the legendary seaport of *Muziris*, which was a bustling trading centre during the early historic period between the first century BC and the fifth century CE, could have been located at Pattanam.
- a) Joseph Rubban b) Dr.M.G.S.Narayanan
- c) Dr. K.P. Shajan d) Dr.Sundaram Pillai
64. Former Director of the Tamil Nadu State Archaeology Departmentis of opinion that it is not yet time to identify Pattanam as Muziris.
- a) R. Nagaswamy b) Dr.Sundaram Pillai
- c) Gopinath Rao d) K.V.Subrahmanya Ayyar
65.is the study of inscriptions.
- a) Epigraphy b)Archaeology c)Numismatics d)Historiography
66. Terisappally copperplate-Ayyan Atikal-VenadAD
- a) 849 b)856 c)876 d)879
67. Paliyam copperplate-Vikramadithya Varaguna-AyAD
- a) 885 b)889 c)896 d)898
68. Parthivapuram inscription-Karunandadakkan-AyAD
- a) 866 b)869 c)879 d)889
69. Mampilly copperplate Vallabhakotha-cheraAD
- a) 973 b)974 c)984 d)986
70. Jewish copperplate Bhaskararavi-2nd cheraAD
- a) 1000 b)885 c)849 d)978
71. Syrian copper plate-Viraraghava-cochinAD
- a) 1225 b)1235 c)1238 d)1240

72. The vazhapalli inscription of(820-44) is the earliest pigraphical record of a Chera king to be discovered from Kerala.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| a) Rajasekhara | b) Don Gonsalves |
| c) Joseph Rubban | d) Vira Ravi Varma |

73. The Chokur inscription of

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| a) Koda Ravi (917 – 947) | b) Don Gonsalves |
| c) Vira Ravi Varma | d) Bhaskara Ravi Varma |

74. Theinscription refers to the Kadamkottu Kacham.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Avittethur | b) Terisappally copperplate |
| c) Jewish copperplate | d) Syrian copper plate |

75. The Jewish copper plate of(1000AD) was issued to Joseph Rubban, the leader of the Jews.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| a) Bhaskara Ravi Varma | b) Don Gonsalves |
| c) Joseph Rubban | d) Vira Ravi Varma |

76. The Jewish copper plate records the grant of 72 proprietary rights tothe leader of Jews.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| a) Joseph Rubban | b) Don Gonsalves |
| c) Vira Ravi Varma | d) Bhaskara Ravi Varma |

77. Thechurch inscription of Rajasa Shekara records the grant of certain trading rights and privileges to ten Christian merchants-Chathan Vatukan and Iravichathan of Manigramam.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| a) Mampilly copperplate | b) Huzur |
| c) vazhapalli | d) Thazhakkad |

78. The Ramaswarath Koil inscription (1102 AD) mentions the shifting of the capital from Mahodayapuram to Kollam byKulasekhara.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| a) Rama Varma | b) Don Gonsalves |
| c) Joseph Rubban | d) Vira Ravi Varma |

79. Theof Karunanthadakkan (857–885) of the earliest inscription in South India found dated in the Kali era.It throws light on the working of ancient salais or Vedic colleges.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| a) Huzur | b) Thazhakkad |
| c) vazhapalli | d) Mampilly copperplate |

80.The Paliyam Copper plate of(885-925) records the grant of an extensive landed property to the Buddhist of Srimulavasa Vihara by the ruler.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Vira Ravi Varma | b) Don Gonsalves |
| c) Joseph Rubban | d) Vikramaditya Varasuna |

101.temples of Vizhinjam, Kaviyur, Kallil Trikkur, Irunilamkode and Thiruvegappura are the earliest temples of Kerala.

- a) The rock-cut b) Pallava c) Chalukyas d) Pandyas

102. The Kaviyur temple shows traces of Chera carvings, Vizhinjam shows traces ofstyle.

- a) Pallava b) Chalukyas c) Cheras d) Pandyas

103. The Kallil temple is one of the finestmonuments in Kerala.

- a) Christain b) Hindu c) Jain d) Buddhst

104. The Catholic churches on the Kerala coast show traces ofstyle.

- a) Portuguese b) British c) French d) Dutch

105. Vasco-da-gama was buried at the St. Francis church, fort.....

- a) Cochin b) Matayi c) Kodungallur d) Calicut

106. Of the eight synagogues in Kerala, the white Jews synagogue ofhas the rare distinction of possessing the Jewish copper plates.

- a) Parur b) Mala c) Mattanchery d) Chennamangalam.

107. Thebuilt the Pallippuram fort (Aykotta) in 1503, St. Angelo in Kannur, Fort manual at Kochi and Kottappuram at Kodungallur.

- a) French b) British c) Portuguese d) Dutch

108.built the Palakkad fort in 1766.

- a) Dharmaraja b) Marthanda Varma
c) Haidar Ali d) Shakthan Thampuran

109. Thebuilt the Tellicherry fort.

- a) French b) Portuguese
c) British d) Dutch

110. Numismatics is the study of.....

- a) coins b) Epigraphy c) Archaeology d) Nattinai

111. The Sankaranarayaneeyam (869 AD) help us to determine the chronology of.....

- a) Kunchan Nampiyar b) Auvaiyar c) Parinar d) Sthanuravi

112. The Perumal-Thirumozhi ofgives information of the Chera kingdom, besides the spread of Vaishnavism.

- a) Kapilar b) Auvaiyar c) Parinar d) Kulasekhera Allwar

113. Thedescribes the conflict between the Zamorin and the Cochin Raja and the intrigues of the Portuguese and the Dutch.

- a) Chandrotsavom b) Vatakkann Pattukal
c) Anantapuram varnanam d) Patappattu

a) K.P.Padmanabha Menon's

b) Shankunny Menon's

c) Prof. M.G.S. Narayanan

d) William Logan

126.History of Travancore (1878) is the earliest of the regular historical works in English.

a) William Logan's

b) Prof. M.G.S. Narayanan's

c) C. Achuta Menon

d) Shankunny Menon's

127. 'Malabar Manual' (1887) is the work of

a) Logan

b) Nagam Aiyya

c) C. Achuta Menon

d) Prof. M.G.S. Narayanan

128. Among the early works on Kerala History, the foremost is 'Thiruvitamkur Charithram' written byin 1867.

a) Pachu Muthathu

b) Prof. M.G.S. Narayanan

c) William Logan

d) C. Achuta Menon

129. The work of.....- 'A History of Travancore' published in 1878 is the milestone in the growth of Kerala Historiography.

a) Sankunny Menon

b) K.P. Padmanabha Menon

c) Prof Elamkulam P.N. Kunju Pillai

d) Prof. M.G.S. Narayanan

130.most important works include Annathe Keralam, Keralacharithra Irulatanja Etukal, Chila Keralacharithra Prasnangal.

a) Prof Elamkulam P.N. Kunju Pillai's

b) Prof. M.G.S. Narayanan's

c) William Logan's

d) Kesavan Veluthat's

131. A collection ofMalayalam articles were translated into English under the name Studies in Kerala history.

a) Prof Elamkulam P.N. Kunju Pillai's

b) Prof. M.G.S. Narayanan

c) William Logan

d) Kesavan Veluthat

132.works are survey of Indian history, Asia and western Dominance.

a) Sardar K.M. Panikkar's

b) Prof. M.G.S. Narayanan's

c) William Logan's

d) Sankunny Menon's

133....., who co-ordinated the works of Elamkulam and brought the first popular history of Kerala as early as 1967.

a) Prof. M.G.S. Narayanan

b) A.Sreedhara Menon

c) William Logan

d) Sankunny Menon

134.who brought new dimensions and interpretations to the ancient and medieval history of Kerala, in such works as perumals of Mahodayapuram Aryanisations of Kerala. Cultural Symbiosis in Kerala and the story of Calicut.

a) Prof. M.G.S. Narayanan

b) K. Damodaran

c) EMS Nambudiripad

d) William Logan

135. Wrote 'Decline of Nair Dominance in Kerala'

a) Robin Jeffrey

b) Burton Stein

c) Stella Kramisch

d) Dr. K.K.N. Kurup

136..... may be regarded as the founder of the Chera dynasty and kingdom.

a) Nedumcheralathan

b) Utiyan Cheralathan

c) Selkelukuttavan

d) Vel Kelukuttavan

137. Narmudi cheral won victories overof Ezhimala in the battle of Vakai Perumturai.

a) Vel Kelukuttavan

b) Nannan

c) Paranar

d) Ptolomy

138. The victorious career of Nannan was however cut short in the battle of Vakai Perumturai, where he was defeated and killed by the chera king.....

a) Narmudi cheral

b) Nannan

c) Vel Kelukuttavan

d) Utiyan Cheralathan

139.Thewas the mountainous and hilly region where hunting was the main occupation.

a) Mullai

b) Kurinji

c) Marutham

d) Palai

140. The chief deity ofregion was Murugan.

a) Mullai

b) Kurinji

c) Marutham

d) Neytal

141..... was a special form of dance practiced by the women folk of Kurinji region.

a) Kuravaikuthu

b) Tirukkural

c) Shilappadikaram

d) Manimekhalai

142.Theregion was very fertile and produced a class of cultivators called Uzhavar.

a) Marutham

b) Neytal

c) Palai

d) Kurinji

143.Thewas populated by Paratavar or Valayar who made their livelihood from fishing, sea trade and pearl fishing.

a) Neytal

b) Palai

c) Kurinji

d) Marutham

144. The favourite deity ofregion was Kottavai, the war-goddess.

- a) Neytal
b) Kuringi
c) Palai
d) Marutham

145.is regarded as the first ruler of the 2nd Chera kindom.
a) Kulasekhara Alwar
b) Rama Varma
c) Ramanatha Aiyar
d) Rajasekhara Verman

146. The Bhakti cult found its sublime literary expression inMukundamala in Sanskrit and Perumal Tirumozhi in Tamil.
a) Kulasekhara Alwar's
b) Rama Varma's
c) Ramanatha Aiyar's
d) Rajasekhara Verman's

147.is credited with the authorship of three dramas in Sanskrit-*Tapati Sam Varanam*, *Subhadra Dhananjayam* and *Vischinnabhishekam* and also a prose work by name *Ascharya Manjeri*.
a) Kulasekhara Alwar
b) Rama Varma
c) Rajasekhara Verman
d) Sthanu Ravi

148. Theas it is called is the first epigraphical record of the Cheras.
a) Paliyam copperplate
b) Terisappally copperplate
c) Vazhappilly copper plate
d) Jewish copperplate

149. It was significant that the Kollam era came in to vogue in Kerala during the reign of.....
a) Kulasekhara Alwar
b) Sankaracharya
c) Rajasekhara Verman
d) Rama Varma

150. Rajasekhara Varman is often identified with the famous Saivaite saint Cheraman Perumal Nayanar whose story is narrated in the Tamil work.....
a) Tirukkural
b) Krishnagatha
c) Periyapuranam
d) Shilappadikaram

151. Sthanuravi Varma, theof the Chera line was one of the most outstanding rulers of Kerala.
a) third
b) First
c) Second
d) Fourth

152. Sthanuravi figures in the Teresapalli copper plates of.....AD, which were issued in the 5th regnal year of him.
a) 849
b) 859
c) 862
d) 866

153.fought against the Pallavas as is evidenced from the Tillaishtanam inscription.
a) Joseph Rabban
b) Rama Varma
c) Bhaskara Ravi III
d) Sthanuravi Varma

154.A liberal patron of astronomy, Sthanuravi Varma's court was adorned by.....

- a) Masudi b)Sulaiman c)Ramavarma d) Sankara Narayana

155. The conflict between Cheras andis referred as 'Nuttantu Yudham' or Hundred years War.

- a) Cholas b)Pandyas c)Pallavas d)Chalukyas

156.(1090 -1102), the last of the Perumals of Makotai started a war of liberation.

- a) Aditya Chola b) Bhaskara Ravi III
c) Ravi Varma d) Ramavarma Kulasekhara

157.Rama Varma was forced to shift his headquarters from Mahodayapuram towhere he marched against Kulothunga Chola and defeated him and the latter was forced to retreat towards Kottar.

- a) Kollam b) Eranad
c) Calicut d) Venad

158. The disintegration of the second Chera kingdom had taken place during the Century.

- a) 12th b)13th c)14th d)16th

159. The last Perumal viz.Cheraman partitioned his country and there after proceeded toto embrace Islam.

- a) Mecca b) Medina c)Valluvanad d)Kizhmalainadu

160. The Perumal ruled the country with the help of four Brahmin ministers called.....

- a) Mathilnayakan b) Koyil Adhikarikal
c) Patanayakan d) *Tali Adhikarikal*

161. Sankaracharya was born as a Namputiri Brahmin at Kaipill Iellam in Kalady on the banks of.....

- a) Periyar b) Pamba
c) Nila d) Ganga

162.Finally Sankara ascended the throne of Universal Learning at Kashmir and established the Jyothirpith madh at.....

- a) Badarinath b) Puri
c) Dwaraka d) Kanchi

163.The teachers of the Salais were calledand the students Chattirar.

- a) Bhattas b) Nanadesikal
c) Nalpathennayiravar d) Patinenbhoomi

164.The Malayalam work Unnunili Sandesam contains the earliest reference toperformance.

- a) Koodiyattam b)Kathakali c) Padhakom d) Theyyam

165.Jewish copper plate mentions....., the Jew as the leader of Anchuvannam.

- a) Joseph Rabban b) Mar Sapir Iso c) Sulaiman d)Ibn Batuta

166..... the Chinese merchant describes Calicut as a great emporium of trade frequented by traders from all over the world.

- a) Ma Huan b) Adbur Razzack c)Nicolo Conti d)Athanasius Nikitin

167..... was extended from River Nethravathi in the North to Korapuzha in the South and from Kudak hills in the east to Arabian Sea in the west.

- a) Kolathunad b) Guruvayur b) Kozhikode d) Pantalayini

168..... was the patron of Cherusseri, the author of Krishnagatha.

- a) Sundaramurthi Nayanar b) Kulasekhara Alwar
c) Cheraman Perumal d) Udayavarma

169.The ruling house ofis known by the name Nediyrippu Swarupam after the original house of the Eratis at Nediyrippu in Eralnad.

- a) Samutiri b) Bhaskera Ravi
c) Viraraghava d)Kolathiri

170.After a bitter and prolonged campaign, the Zamorin capturedand assumed the unique position of Rakshapura (protector) of Mamankom.

- a) Tirunavaya b)Nilambur c)Manjeri d)Kottakkal

171.Dharmoth Panikkar who was the instructor in arms to theand the officer in charge of the Kalari.

- a) Zamorin b) Bhaskera Ravi c) Viraraghava d)Kolathiri

172.The navy of the Zamorin was manned by the Moplahs and the Kunjalis were the admirals of thefleet.

- a) Kochi b) Calicut c)Kuttanad d)Palakkad

173.The court was adorned by the famous Eighteen and a Half (Patinettara Kavikal) poets.

- a) Vikramaditya Varaguna's b) Bhaskera Ravi's
c) Viraraghava's d) Zamorins'

174.Calicut under the Zamorins attained fame as the venue of the famous....., a seven day assembly held annually at Tali Temple, Calicut.

- a) Revathi Pattathanam b) Mamankam
c) Siva Vilasam d) Sukasandesam

175.Mamankam was held once in 12 years at Tirunavaya on the banks of.....

- a) Bharatapuzha b)Periar c)Pamba d)Bhavani

176.Theroyal house is known as Perumpadappu Swarupam as they had their original headquarters at Chithrakutam in the Perumpadappu village in Vanneri.

- a) Guruvayur b) Cochin c) Kozhikode d)Kodungallur

177.When the Zamorin invaded Valluvanad in the 13th Century,the Perumpadappu family abandoned the Vanneri Palace and migrated tofrom where in 1405 AD they shifted to Kochi.

- a) Guruvayur b) Kodungallur c) Kozhikode d) Thiruvalla

178....., the Venad ruler is associated with the Mampalli copper plate (974 AD).

- a) Sri Vallabhakotha b) Ayyan Atikal Tiruvatikal
c) Viraraghava d)Rama Varma

179.The Thrikkodithanam temple inscription and the Jewish copper plate (1000 AD) mention Govardhana Marthanda as the third ruler of.....

- a) Venad b) Kilimanur c) Manalikkara d)Vellayani

180....., the last of the Perumals of Mahodayapuram was the first ruler of the Venad royal house.

- a) Rama Varma Kulasekhara b) Vira Kerala Varma
c) Kotharavi d) Vira Ravi Varma

181.Krishnagatha ofwas written under the patronage of Udaya Varman of Kolathunad.

- a) Punthanam b)Punam Namputiri
c) Cherusseri d)Melputhur.

182..... belonged to the school of Bhakti and composed such works as Jnanappana,Sri Krishna Karnamrutam and Santana Gopalam.

- a) Puntanam b) Melputhur
c) Cherusseri d) Punam Namputiri

183..... composed learned works such as Narayaneeyam and Prakriya Sarvaswam.

- a) Kannassa Panikkar b) Chennos Namputiri
c) Melputhur d) Tunjath Ezhuthachan.

184. Cherusseri Namputiri is famous as the author of.....

- a) Krishnagatha b) Maha Bharatam
c)Ramayana d) Bhagavatam

185.liberated Malayalam from the clutches of Tamil and Sanskrit and made it popular. He is rightly regarded as the Father of modern Malayalam language.

- a) Ezhuttacchan b) Cherusseri c) Melputhur d) Vallathol

186. Tunchatt Ramanujan Ezhuttacchan was born in a Nair family at.....

- a) Kottayam b) Thrikkandiyur c) Allapuzha d) Malappuram

187. inaugurated the 'Kilippattu form of literary expression in Malayalam.

- a) Melputhur b) Cherusseri c) Ezhuttacchan d) Kumaranasan

188. The arrival of Vasco da Gama at near Calicut in May 1498 inaugurated the Da Gama Epoch in the history of Asia.

- a) Kanchi b) Kolathunad c) Kappad d) Poonamalle

189. Vasco da Gama was sent by Dom Manuel, the king on July 8, 1496 at the head of an expedition. He reached Calicut on May 20, 1498 and was well received by the Zamorin and his subjects with traditional hospitality.

- a) Portuguese b) Dutch c) English d) French

190. The synod of Diamper, 1599 was the most important event in the history of Christianity in Kerala during the period.

- a) Portuguese b) Dutch c) English d) French

191. The Kunhali Marakkars were the Admirals of the fleet.

- a) Marthanda Varma b) Kolathiri c) Aliraja d) Zamorins

192. The were the first Protestant nation of Europe to establish trade contacts with Kerala.

- a) Dutch b) English c) French d) Portuguese

193. Van Hagen the Dutch Admiral had concluded a treaty with the Zamorin (November, 1604) to expel the from India.

- a) Portuguese b) Dutch c) English d) French

194. The Dutch dream of the Conquest of Kerala was shattered when....., the ruler of Travancore inflicted a severe defeat on them in the famous battle of Kolachal (1741).

- a) Marthanda Varma b) Kunhali Marakkars
c) Aditya Varma d) Ravi Varma Kulasekhara

195. The greatest achievement of the in the cultural field was the compilation of HORTUS MALABARICUS, a monumental botanical work on the medicinal plants of Kerala.

- a) Dutch b) English c) French d) Portuguese

196. HORTUS MALABARICUS was compiled under the patronage of the Dutch governor.....

- a) Van Rhee de b) Ralph Fetch c) Visschier d) Nieuhoff

197. In 1644, the English obtained permission from the king of Venad to build a factory at.....

- a) Kolachal b) Kozhikode c) Venad d) Vizhinjam

198. With the permission of the Kolathiri..... set up a factory at Thalassery (1694).

- a) English b) French c) Portuguese d) Dutch

199. The entered Kerala with the purpose of trade. They arrived near Thalassery in 1725 and occupied Mahe.

- a) British b) Portuguese c) Dutch d) French

200. In 1725, the French captured from Kadathanad.

- a) Mahe b) Guruvayur c) Kozhikode d) Venad

201. The French possession of Mahe was a potential danger to the English at.....

- a) Mahe b) Guruvayur c) Kozhikode d) Thalassery

202. However, the English rose to the occasion, ousted the Ali Raja from and obtained that island.

- a) Dharmadam b) Calicut c) Kochi d) Kollam

203. The Mysorean interlude was a period of stress and strain for the in Malabar.

- a) English b) Portuguese c) Dutch d) French

204. In 1764, secured the neutrality of the English in the event of a Mysore-Kerala conflict.

- a) Haider Ali b) Kolathiri c) Ali Raja d) Kottayam Raja

205. The fall of Seringapattam (1790) and the consequent withdrawal of Mysorean forces from Kerala opened the doors of entry in to Malabar.

- a) British b) Portuguese c) Dutch d) French

206. The treaty of Seringapatam (1792) secured to the the whole of Malabar except Wyanad and Coorg.

- a) British b) Portuguese c) Dutch d) French

207. was formed in to a separate district with the collector as its head, under Madras Presidency (1st October, 1801).

- a) Cochi b) Kadathanad c) Iruvazhinad d) Malabar

208. By the treaty of Sriranga Pattanam (1792) the whole of except Wayanad and Coorg were ceded to the British.

- a) Malabar b) Kadathanad c) Iruvazhinad d) Travancore

209.became the first collector of the Dist. of Malabar (1st October, 1800) in the newly formed district administrative and social reforms were undertaken, though not as spectacular as those of the Princely states.
- a) T.H. Baber b) Pazhassi Raja c) Mr.Macleod d) Albuquerque
210. On 30th November,the British troops surrounded the Pazhassi Raja and his men on the banks of Mavilaythodu (Kangarapuzha).
- a) 1805 b)1929 c)1931 d)1938
211. The Kurichiya uprising of is one of the distinctive resistance movements against the British in Malabar.
- a) 1812 b)1929 c)1931 d)1938
212. The Kurichiyas under their leaderhad played a leading role in the Pazhassi revolt.
- a) T.H. Baber b) Thalakkal Chandu
c) Albuquerque d) Vasco da Gama
213. In Cochin the first school was established atin 1818 by Mr.Dawson, an English Missionary.
- a) Mattancherry b) Guruvayur
c) Kozhikode d) Thiruvalla
214. The Bassel Mission established schools at Kallayi (1848) and Thalassery (1856) to imparteducation.
- a) English b)Portuguese c)Dutch d)French
215. In 1937 theUniversity was established.
- a) Malabar b) Travancore c) Cochi d)Thiruvalla
216. Printing was introduced in Kerala by thein 1577.
- a) Portuguese b)Dutch c)French d)British
- 217.....; the Protestant missionary started two Malayalam newspapers – Rajya Samacharam and Paschimodayam in 1847.
- a) Herman Gundert b)Mr.T.L. Strange
c) Gauri Parvathi Bai c) Swathi Thirunal
218. The Government created a new police force (Malabar Special Police) in to crush the riots.
- a) 1835 b)1845 c)1931 d)1938
219. The Malabar Rebellion of
- a)1911 b)1921 c)1931 d)1938
220. Marthanda Varma was a great ruler of.....
- a) Thiruvithamkur b) Calicut c) Kochi d) Malabar

231. Paliath Achan attacked the Residency atto capture Macaulay.

- a) Kozhikode
b) Allapuzha
c) Kollam
d) Kochi

232. Having reached Kundara,issued his famous proclamation on January 11, 1809 exhorting the people to rally, under his banner for a patriotic struggle against the British.

- a) Velu Thampi
b) Paliath Achan
c) Marthanda Varma
d) Sakthan Thampuran

233.had already issued an order permitting the Shanar women who became converts to Christianity to wear upper jackets.

- a) Chattampi Swamikal
b) Vagbhatananda
c) Col. Munroe
d) Ayyankali

234. The Shanar agitation eventually led to the Royal Proclamation of 26th July....., abolishing all restrictions in the matter of dress by Shanar women.

- a) 1859
b) 1929
c) 1931
d) 1938

235.was born in the village of Chempazhanthy near Trivandrum and showed keen interests in Sanskrit and Hindu philosophy.

- a) Sri Narayana Guru
b) Vagbhatananda
c) Chattampi Swamikal
d) Ayyankali

236.had a highly eclectic outlook in religions matters as is shown in the saying 'one caste, one Religion and one God'.

- a) Sri Narayana Guru
b) Vagbhatananda
c) Chattampi Swamikal
d) Ayyankali

237.was the founder of the SNDP yogam (1903).

- a) Sri Narayana Guru
b) Dr. Palpu
c) Kumaran Asan
d) Chattampi Swamikal

238. As a literary luminary,penned Darsanamala in Sanskrit, Jatimimamsa in Sanskrit and Malayalam and Siva Sathakom in Malayalam.

- a) Narayana Guru
b) Vagbhatananda
c) Chattampi Swamikal
d) Ayyankali

239.founded the Atma Vidya Sangham, a major force of social change in Kerala.

- a) Vagbhatananda
b) Chattampi Swamikal
c) Ayyankali
d) Sri. Narayana Guru

240. Kunjikkannan Gurukkal, as vagbhatananda was known in early life, was born at Patyam village of Kannur district in an Ezhava family in.....

- a) 1885 b) 1929 c) 1931 d) 1938

241. As a great orator of the time, he was conferred the title Vagbhatananda byof Alathur.

a) Ayyankali b) Ram Mohan Roy
c) Chattampi Swamikal d) Sivananda Yogi

242.was a humanist and a liberal and started a journal Abhinava Keralam in 1921.

a) Chattampi Swamikal b) Vagbhatananda
c) Sri. Narayana Guru d) Ayyankali

243.journal 'Atma Vidya Kahalam' stood with the nationalist cause.

a) Vagbhatananda's b) Chattampi Swamikal
c) Ayyankali d) Sri. Narayana Guru

244.was the founder of the Nair service society.

a) Mannath Padmanabhan b) Chattampi Swamikal
c) Ayyankali d) Pattom Thanu Pillai

245. A great scholar and man of letters,came to be called Vidyadhiraja.

a) Chattampi Swamikal b) Ayyankali
c) Pattom Thanu Pillai d) Sri. Narayana Guru

246. In his work '*Prachina Malayalam*',has challenged some of the traditional theories of Kerala History.

a) Chattampi Swamikal b) Sri. Narayana Guru
c) Vagbhatananda d) Ayyankali

247. A Pulaya by birth,gave leadership to the movement for social advancement of the oppressed classes in general and the Pulayas in particular.

a) Chattampi Swamikal b) Sri. Narayana Guru
c) Ayyankali d) Vagbhatananda

248. Drawing inspiration from Narayana Guru,founded the Sadhu Jana Paripalana Sangham in 1906.

a) Sri. Narayana Guru b) Pattom Thanu Pillai
c) Ayyankali d) Chattampi Swamikal

249.was nominated as a representative of lower castes in the Sree Mulam Sabha in 1911.

a) Ayyan Kali b) Sri. Narayana Guru
c) Chattampi Swamikal d) Vagbhatananda

250.was the leader of the 'Kallu Mala Agitation'.

a) Ayyan Kali b) Sri. Narayana Guru
c) Chattampi Swamikal d) Vagbhatananda

Answer Key

1.b	42.a	83.a
2.a	43.a	84.a
3.a	44.a	85.a
4.a	45.a	86.d
5.a	46.c	87.d
6.a	47.a	88.a
7.c	48.d	89.a
8.a	49.a	90.a
9.a	50.a	91.b
10.a	51.a	92.a
11.a	52.d	93.b
12.d	53.b	94.b
13.b	54.a	95.a
14.a	55.c	96.a
15.d	56.b	97.a
16.b	57.b	98.a
17.a	58.a	99.a
18.d	59.b	100.b
19.b	60.a	101.a
20.a	61.a	102.a
21.c	62.a	103.c
22.c	63.c	104.a
23.c	64.a	105.a
24.a	65.a	106.c
25.c	66.a	107.c
26.a	67.a	108.c
27.a	68.a	109.c
28.c	69.a	110.a
29.a	70.a	111.d
30.a	71.a	112.d
31.a	72.a	113.d
32.a	73.d	114.a
33.a	74.a	115.d
34.a	75.a	116.d
35.a	76.a	117.d
36.a	77.d	118.d
37.d	78.a	119.a
38.a	79.a	120.a
39.d	80.d	121.a
40.d	81.a	122.a
41.a	82.a	123.d

124.d	167.a	210.a
125.a	168.d	211.a
126.d	169.a	212.b
127.a	170.a	213.a
128.a	171.a	214.a
129.a	172.b	215.b
130.a	173.d	216.a
131.a	174.a	217.a
132.a	175.a	218.b
133.b	176.b	219.b
134.a	177.b	220.a
135.a	178.a	221.c
136.b	179.a	222.c
137.b	180.a	223.c
138.a	181.c	224.c
139.b	182.a	225.a
140.b	183.c	226.a
141.a	184.a	227.c
142.a	185.a	228.c
143.a	186.b	229.c
144.c	187.c	230.a
145.a	188.c	231.d
146.a	189.a	232.a
147.a	190.a	233.c
148.c	191.d	234.a
149.c	192.a	235.a
150.c	193.a	236.a
151.a	194.a	237.a
152.a	195.a	238.a
153.d	196.a	239.a
154.d	197.d	240.a
155.a	198.a	241.d
156.d	199.d	242.b
157.a	200.a	243.a
158.a	201.d	244.a
159.a	202.a	245.a
160.d	203.a	246.a
161.a	204.a	247.c
162.a	205.a	248.c
163.a	206.a	249.a
164.a	207.d	250.a
165.a	208.a	
166.a	209.c	

