

# **HISTORY OF MODERN KERALA**

## **Core Course of BA History**

### **VI semester-CUBCSS-2014-admn**

#### **OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWER KEY**

1. Captain Keeling reached Calicut in the year  
a. 1615    b. 1614    c. 1812    d. 1712
2. The British attained a sandy plot of land at Attingal from  
a. Dutch    b. French    c. Rani of Attingal    d. Portuguese
3. The most serious and widest revolt against the British in South India was  
a. Attingal Outbreak    b. Revolt of Padinjare Kovilakam Rajas  
c. Kurichia Revolt    d. Pazhassi Revolt
4. The author of the novel *Kerala Simham* is  
a. K. M Panikkar    b. P K K Menon    c. T.P.Sankaran kutty Nair  
d. William Logan
5. The leader of Kurichia revolt was  
a. Thalakkal Chandu    b. Kunnavath Sankaran Nambiar  
c. Raman Naby    d. Kerala Varma Pazhassi Raja
6. The year in which Veluthamby had done his famous Kundara Proclamation  
a. 1808    b. 1807    c. 1810    d. 1809
7. The Dewan of Travancore who made Pathiramanal of Vembanattukayal as suitable for human life.  
a. Col. Muroe    b. Macaulay    c. P Rajagopalachari  
d. Veluthamby Dalawa

8. The fundamental caused for the agrarian problems in the 19<sup>th</sup> century in Malabar was

- a. Economic reforms introduced by the British in Malabar
- b. Agrarian reforms of the British Government
- c. Exploitation of the Jenmies
- d. Religious fanaticism of the Mappilas

9. According to----- the first revolt of the Mappilas of Malabar took place at Pantallur in 1836.

- a. T L Strange   b. William Logan   c. K N Panikkar   d. K K N Kurup

10. Kulathur rebellion took place in the year

- a. 1836   b. 1845   c. 1851   d. 1854

11. The District Collector of Malabar at the time of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Mappila outbreaks

- a. T L Strange   b. William Logan   c. T H Baber   d. H V Connolly

12. The District Collector of Malabar who had murdered by three Mappilas in the presence of his wife on 12<sup>th</sup> September 1855 was

- a. William Logan   b. H V Connolly   c. Col. Munroe   d. Macaulay

13. The Diwan of Thiruvitamcore who interfered in the temple administration

- a. Macaulay   b. Veluthamby   c. P Rajagopalachari   d. Col, Munroe

14. After removing -----from the Diwanship that with the request of Rani and with the approval of the Government of Madras, Col. Munroe took over the charge of Diwan of Travancore.

- a. Ummini Thampi   b. Paliath Achan   c. Veluthambi   d. Rajagopalachari

15. A court of Appeal was established at----- by Col. Munroe

- a. Padmanabhapuram   b. Alaphey   c. Trivandrum   d. Vaikkom

16. H V Cannolly planted the Connolly's Teak Plantation, the first teak plantation in the world at

- a. Nilambur   b. Calicut   c. Malappuram   d. Wynad
17. The Cannolly canal was constructed by  
a. Col. Munroe   b. Macaulay   c. Baber   d. H V Connolly
18. The Jesuit missionaries had arrived in Kerala during the period of  
a. Dutch   b. Portuguese   c. French   d. English
19. The first printing in Malayalam was done at  
a. Calicut   b. Kannur   c. Nilambur   d. Goa
20. The *Hortus Malabaricus* was prepared by  
a. Portuguese   b. Dutch   c. French   d. English
21. Apart from *Leelathilakam*, the first grammar work in Malayalam language was prepared by  
a. Dr. Anjelos Francis.   b. Jovanas Gonsalvez.   c. Father Clement  
d. Father Kariyattil Ousep
22. Book *Vedatharkkam* was written in 1768 by  
a. Dr. Anjelos Francis.   b. Jovanas Gonsalvez.   c. Father Clement  
d. Father Kariyattil Ousep
23. The first travelogue in Malayalam is  
a. *Varthamanapusthakam*   b. *Vedatharkkam*   c. *Leelathilakam*  
d. *Hortus Malabaricus*
24. The Victoria College at Palakkad was established by  
a. Jesuit Missionaries   b. Evangelical Mission   c. Basel Mission  
d. Christain Missionaries
25. The first Western education school of Malabar was started at -----in 1841.  
a. Kannur   b. Calicut   c. Wynad   d. Malappuram
26. ‘Aruvippuram Installation’ has been done by  
a. Sahodaran Ayyappan   b. Pandit Karuppan   c. Vagbadananda  
d. Sreenarayana Guru

27. The Sree Narayana Trusts was formed by----- in 1952  
a. R.Sankar   b. Kumaranasan   c. Vellappalli Nadesan  
d. Sreenarayana Guru
28. The author of the khandakavyas like *Nalini*, *Leela*, *Karuna* and *Chadalabhiksuki* is  
a. Sreenarayana Gur   b. Vadbadanandha   c. Kumaranasan   d. Vallathol
29. *Vedadhikara Niroopanan* is the work of  
a. Kumaranasan   b. Chattambi Swamikal   c. Sreenaranayana Guru  
d. Vagbhadanada
30. The Sadhujana Paripalana Sangham (SJPS) was established in 1907 by  
a. Sahodaran Ayyappan   b. Pandit Karuppan   c. Poykayil Yohannan  
d. Ayyankali
31. Valasabhas were formed in different parts of Kochin State to regenerate the vala community by  
a. Sahodaran Ayyappan   b. Pandit Karuppan   c. Poykayil Yohannan  
d. Ayyankali
32. The first poem of Pandit Karuppan was  
a. *Jathikummi*   b. *Sthothramandaaram*.   c. *Acharabhooshanam*  
d. *Baalakalesam*
33. The Cochin Pulaya Maha Sabha was formed by  
a. Sahodaran Ayyappan   b. Pandit Karuppan   c. Poykayil Yohannan  
d. Ayyankali
34. The Atma Vidya Sangham was founded by  
a. Kumaranasan   b. Chattambi Swamikal   c. Sreenaranayana Guru  
d. Vagbhadanada
35. Prathyaksha Raksha Daiva Sabha (PRDS) was founded in 1909 by  
a. Chavara Achan   b. Chattambi Swamikal   c. Poykayil Appachan

d. Ayyankali

36. The significant pamphlet 'Katora Kutaram' (ferocious axe) was issued in 1884 in Malabar by

- a. Sayyid Alavi Thangal    b. Veliyankode Umar Quazi    c. Sayid Fazal Pookoya Thangal    d. Sanaulla Makti Thangal

37. Sanaulla Makti Thangal's concise autobiography is

- a. Makthi Manaklasham    b. Nabi Nanayam    c. Katora Kutaram  
d. None of these

38. Who was the founder, printer and publisher of *Swadesabhimani* newspaper?

- a. Swadesabhimani Ramakrishna Pillai    b. K P Kesava Menon  
c. Vakkom Abdul Khadr Moulavi    d. Muhammed Abdurahman Sahib

39. Vidyarthi Magazine was started by

- a. Swadesabhimani Ramakrishna Pillai    b. Chattambi Swamikal  
c. EMS    d. V T Bhattathiripad

40. The Christian priest who came forward to find and bring together the Harijan students under the same roof of the school.

- a. Arnos Pathiri    b. Chavara Achan    c. Poykayil Yohannand.  
d. None of these

41. In the year ----- a Namboothiri women's organization was formed with the name Antarjana Samajam under the leadership of Arya Pallam and Parvathi Neminimangalam.

- a. 1932    b. 1923    c. 1934    d. 1925

42. *Marakkudakkullile Mahanakaram* is the play of

- a. V.T Bhattathiripad    b. EMS    c. Arya Pallam    d. M R Bhattathiripad

43. The **Kallumala Samaram** that took place in the year

- a. 1812    b. 1915    c. 1932    d. 1809

44. -----is the present managing trustee and chief physician of Kottakkal Arya Vaidyasala

- a. P K Varier      b. P S Varier      c. Dr. Muraleedharan      d. None of these

45. The slogan “Travancore is for Travancoreans” is associated with

- a. Temple Entry agitations      b. Ezhava Memorial  
c. Malayalee Memorial      d. None of these

46. The only Keralite mentioned in the autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi

- a. Sahodaran Ayyappan      b. C V Raman Pillai      c. Dr. Palpu      d. G P Pillai

47. The novel *Indulekha* is written by

- a. O Chandu Menon      b. Appu Nedungadi      c. Soori Namboodiri  
d. Kumaran Asan

48. *Kochi Rajya Charithram* is written by

- a. Pachu Moothathu      b. Nagam Ayya      c. Elamkulam Kunhan Pillai  
d. K P Padmanabha Menon

49. The Madras Marumakkathayam Act was passed in the year

- a. 1933      b. 1934      c. 1935      d. 1936

50. -----Act prohibited polygamy

- a. The Nair Act of 1925      b. The Madras Marumakkathayam Act of 1933  
c. The first Nair Act passed in Travancore in 1912.      d. None of these

51. ----- was the first KPCC President

- a. K P Kesava Menon      b. Manjeri Rama Ayyar      c. K Madhavan Nair  
d. Ramunni Menon

52. -----was the Founder-Editor of the '*Mathrubhumi*'.

- a. K P Kesava Menon      b. Manjeri Rama Ayyar      c. K Madhavan Nair  
d. Ramunni Menon

53. The close companion of Home Rule Movement of Mrs. Annie Besant in Malabar was

- a. K P Kesava Menon      b. Manjeri Rama Ayyar      c. K Madhavan Nair  
d. Ramunni Menon

54. *Congreesum Keralavum* is the work of

- a. A K Pillai      b. K P Kesava Menon      c. K Madhavan Nair

- d. P K K Menon
55. The last District Political Conference held in Malabar was
- a. Palakkad Political Conference      b. Vadakara Political Conference
  - c. Manjeri Political Conference      d. Ottappalam Political Conference
56. The first Secretary of Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee was
- a. K P Kesava Menon    b. Manjeri Rama Ayyar    c. K Madhavan Nair
  - d. Ramunni Menon
57. Madhavan Nair left his profession as a Lawyer and became a full time Congress activist in the public meeting held at----- in 15<sup>th</sup> January 1921.
- a. Calicut beach      b. Kannur      c. Manjeri      d. Ottappalam
58. After getting inspiration from ----- K P Kesava Menon cut off his *kuduma*(hair style-hair tying) and began to practice what he believed in his personal life also?
- a. Gandhiji      b. Balagangadhar Thilak    c. Tagore    d. Gokhale
59. A member from Malabar in the Home Rule League Deputation under the leadership of Annie Besant which proceeded to London to present a memorandum to the Secretary of State in 1917.
- a. K P Kesava Menon    b. Manjeri Rama Ayyar    c. K Madhavan Nair
  - d. Ramunni Menon
60. When Rash Behari Bose organised the Indian Independence League in 1942, ----- became a member of its action committee from Kerala
- a. K P Kesava Menon    b. Manjeri Rama Ayyar    c. K Madhavan Nair
  - d. Ramunni Menon
61. -----was the first Executive president of Kerala Sahitya Academy and was honoured by the President of India with the 'Padma Vibhushan'.
- a. A K Pillai      b. K P Kesava Menon      c. K Madhavan Nair
  - d. P K K Menon
62. ----- was considered and respected by all as the 'Grand Old Man ' of Kerala.
- a. K P Kesava Menon    b. Manjeri Rama Ayyar    c. K Madhavan Nair
  - d. Ramunni Menon
63. In 1917 at the age of 29, -----was invited by [Annie Besant](#) to go to [England](#) along with her, [Syed Hussain](#) and BV Narasimhan to talk about [Home Rule](#) there.
- a. K P Kesava Menon      b. Manjeri Rama Ayyar    c. Ramunni Menon

- d. George Joseph
64. -----was the leader of the [Rowlatt Sathyagraha](#) in Madurai  
a. Venkayya Naidu    b. [P. Varadarajulu Naidu](#)  
c. George Joseph    d. C Rajagopalachari
65. ----- is popularly known as 'Kerala Gandhi'.  
a. K.Kelappan    b. T K Madhavan    c. George Joseph  
d. K Madhavan Nair
66. Editor of the nationalist daily *Al-Ameen* from 1929 to 1939 from Calicut  
a. K P Kesava Menon    b. Ramunni Menon    c. Muhammed Abdu Rahman  
d. K Madhavan Nair
67. With integration of Travancore and Cochin -----became speaker of Travancore-Cochin Assembly in July 1949.  
a. Pattom Thanu Pillai    b. T C Varghese    c. Mannathu Padmanabhan  
d. C Kesavan
68. In 1948 elections, ----- became the leader of Prajamandal Legislature Party and was appointed Prime Minister of Cochin.  
a. Ikkanta Varier    b. Neelakanta Aiyar    c. C Kesavan    d. None of these
69. The first secretary of the Malabar District Congress Committee in 1910 was  
a. Kunhirama Menon    b. K Madhavan Nair    c. Ramunni Menon  
d. K P Kesava Menon
70. A branch of the Home Rule League was formed in Calicut with -----as president  
a. Kunhirama Menon    b. Mr. Manjeri Rama Iyyer    c. Ramunni Menon  
d. K P Kesava Menon
71. The first Malabar district political conference held in 1916 at Palakkad under the presidentship of  
a. Kunhirama Menon    b. Mr. Manjeri Rama Iyyer    c. Ramunni Menon  
d. Mrs. Annie Besant
72. The second district political conference was held at -----in 1917  
a. Palakkad    b. Calicut    c. Vadakara    d. Ottappalam
73. The 1921 Rebellion started at ----- village in the Ernad Taluk  
a. Pookkottur    b. Manjeri    c. Perinthalmanna    d. Thirurangadi
74. -----declared himself as the king of Hindus, the Amir of the Muslims and the colonel of the Khilafat army  
a. Konnara Thangal    b. Variankunnath Kunhahammed Haji



- c. Ali Mussaliyar      d. Muhammed
75. -----was the tragic incident of the Malabar Rebellion.  
 a. The 'Wagon Tragedy'    b. Thirurangadi riot    c. Pookkottur riot  
 d. Establishment of British Raj in the rebel areas
76. According to the Marxist school of Thought, the 1921 Rebellion was  
 a. Religious outbreak      b. an anti imperialist Struggle    c. An agrarian  
 outbreak,      d. a local riot
77. The first struggle in Kerala against untouchability was  
 a. Guruvayur Sathuagraha    b. Kalpathy Kalapam  
 c. Civil Disobedience Movement    d. Vaikkom Sathyagraha
78. Gandhi reached Vaikkom on 9th March  
 a. 1924      b. 1925      c. 1926      d. 1927
79. -----session of KPCC in May 1931 decided to launch anti-  
 untouchability drive as one of the programmes of the Congress  
 a. Ottappalam    b. Palakkad      c. Manjeri    d. Vadakara
80. -----was nominated as captain of the Sathyagraha volunteers of Guruvayur  
 Sathyagraha.  
 a. T K Madhavan    b. Mannath Padmanabhan      c. AK Gopalan  
 d. A.K. Gopalan
81. on -----the Travancore ruler, Chithira Thirunal Balarama Varma made  
 the famous historic Temple Entry Proclamation which sanctioned the  
 downtrodden sections of the society to enter or worshiping in to all the temples  
 controlled by the government of Travancore.  
 a. 1<sup>st</sup> November, 1936    b. 2<sup>nd</sup> November 1936    c. 1<sup>st</sup> October 1936  
 d. 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1936
82. Temple entry was given in Cochin in  
 a. 1936      b. 1947      c. 1938      d. 1937
83. Keezhariyur Bomb Case was associated with  
 a. Vaikkom Sathyagraha      b. Civil Disobedience Movement  
 c. Second World War      d. Quit India Movement
84. A secret Journal called *Swatantra Bharatam* was published during this  
 period-----  
 a. Vaikkom Sathyagraha      b. Civil Disobedience Movement  
 c. Second World War      d. Quit India Movement
85. Leader of Quit India Movement in Kerala was

- a. K Kelappan      b. K B Menon      c. T K Madhavan  
d. Muhammed Abdurahman Sahib

86. United State of Travancore and Cochin and was created on 1 July 1949 by the merger of two former [Princely States](#), the kingdoms of [Travancore](#) and [Cochin](#) with ----- as the capital.

- a. Cochin      b. Vaikom      c. [Trivandrum](#)      d. Alappuzha

87. After the merger of Thiru-Kochi, High Court was established at

- a. Vaikom      b. [Trivandrum](#)      c. Alappuzha      d. Ernamkulam

88. First General Election was held in Thiru-Kochi in

- a. 1952      b. 1947      c. 1950      d. 1956

89. One of the earliest resolutions on the subject of United Kerala was passed at the State Peoples' Conference held at -----in April 1928

- a. Vaikom      b. [Trivandrum](#)      c. Alappuzha      d. Ernamkulam

90. The All Kerala Kudiyan Conference in-----also adopted separate resolutions demanding 'Aikya Keralam'.

- a. 1928      b. 1920      c. 1924      d. 1930

91. A sub-committee of the Kerala Provincial Congress formed for the formation of Kerala State met at -----late in 1946 under the presidentship of K.P.Kesava Menon and decided to convene an Aikya Kerala Conference at an early date.

- a. Thrissur      b. Cheruthuthi      c. Guruvayur      d. Ernamkulam

92. Under ----- Dewanship, Travancore became the first princely state to abolish capital punishment, first to introduce free and compulsory education, first to introduce universal adult franchise and the first to be connected to the rest of India by air.

- a. Veluthamby      b. Macaulay      c. C P Ramaswamy Ayyar

P. Rajagopalachari

93. ----- established the Pallivasal Hydro electric power project on the Periyar River and initiated the Pechipara Hydro-electric scheme and the Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary Project.

- a. Veluthamby      b. Macaulay      c. C P Ramaswamy Ayyar  
d. P. Rajagopalachari

94. Punnappra Vayalar Uprising took place in the year

- a. 1946      b. 1947      c. 1945      d. 1950

95. The Travancore King became -----of the new Thiru-Kochi State .  
a. uprajpramukh    b. Chief Minister    c. Rajpramukh    d. Maharaja
96. Kesava Menon went to Malaya in ----- and practiced as an advocate at Singapur.  
a. 1924    b.1926    c.1925    d.1927
97. First General elections in Thiru-Kochi was held in 1951 and ----- from Congress party was elected as the Chief Minister, ruling until 1954.  
a. A J John Anaraparambil    b.Pattom A ThanuPillai  
c. EMS    d. K Narayana Pillai
98. The Aikya Kerala conference was held at -----in November 1949.  
a. Thrissur    b. Palakkad    c. Trivandrum    d. Ernamkulam
99. The Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee-KPCC-was split into two in -----with separate organization called Malabar Pradesh Congress Committee and Thiru-Kochi Pradesh Congress Committee on the issue of the formation of Kerala State.  
a. 1952    b.1954    c.1955    d.1950
100. According to the State Reorganization Act that was passed in-----, Malabar added to the Thiruvitamkur-Kochi state and thus a new state called came into existence on 1st November 1956.  
a. 1952    b.1954    c.1955    d.1956

### ANSWER KEY

1. a
2. c
3. d
4. a
5. c

6. d.
7. d
8. a.
9. a
10. c
11. d
12. b
13. d
14. a
15. c
16. a
17. d.
18. b.
19. d
20. b
21. a
22. d
23. a
24. c.
25. a.
26. d
27. a
28. c
29. b
30. d
31. b
32. b.

- 33. b
- 34. d.
- 35. b.
- 36. d.
- 37. a.
- 38. c.
- 39. d
- 40. b
- 41. a
- 42. d
- 43. b
- 44. a
- 45. c
- 46. d
- 47. a
- 48. d
- 49. a
- 50. a
- 51. c
- 52. a
- 53. b
- 54.a
- 55. c
- 56.c
- 57. a
- 58. d
- 59. a

60. a

61. b

62. a

63. d

64. c

65. a

66. c

67. d

68. a

69. a

70. b

71. d

72. b

73. a

74. b

75. a

76. c

77. d

78.b

79. d

80. d

81. d

82.b

83. d

84. d

85. b

86. c

87. d  
88. a  
89.d  
90.a  
91.b  
92.c  
93. c  
94.a  
95.c  
96.d  
97.a  
98.b  
99.a  
100.d

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