

## MA HISTORY- I SEMESTER

### HY010103

#### History of Social Formations in Kerala: Pre-historic to Pre-modern

1. Kerala is bounded by ..... in the east
  - a) Eastern Ghats
  - b) Western Ghats
  - c) Arabian Sea
  
2. Kerala is bounded by ..... in the west
  - a) Western Ghats
  - b) Eastern Ghats
  - c) Arabian Sea
  
3. Western Ghats belongs to .....
  - a) High Land
  - b) Mid Land
  - c) Low Land
  
4. The coastal belt in Kerala is situated in
  - a) High Land
  - b) Mid Land
  - c) Low Land
  
5. Which area is rich in agricultural production
  - a) High Land
  - b) Mid Land
  - c) Low Land
  
6. The river in Kerala flowing towards west is
  - a) Kabani
  - b) Bhavani
  - c) Periyar
  
7. Functions of rivers in Kerala
  - a) provide uninterrupted water transport and help in inland trade
  - b) make the land fertile
  - c) Both of the above
  
8. The longest river of Kerala is
  - a) Periyar
  - b) Chaliyar
  - c) Pampa
  
9. Highest peak in South India is
  - a) Mukurthi Peak

- b) Anaimudi Peak
  - c) Kolaribetta Peak
10. Edakkal caves are located in
- a) Palakkad
  - b) Kasargod
  - c) Wayanad
11. The royal emblem of Cheras was
- a) Lion
  - b) Tiger
  - c) Bow and Arrow
12. The royal emblem of Pandyas was
- a) Fish
  - b) Horse
  - c) Tiger
13. The origin of Malayalam calendar can be dated to
- a) 825 B.C
  - b) 835 B.C
  - c) 925 B.C
14. The first recorded Chera ruler of Sangam period was
- a) Utiyan Cheralatan
  - b) Mantaran Cheral
  - c) Nedum Cheralatan
15. The Chera ruler who was known as 'Adhiraja' was
- a) Mantaran Cheral
  - b) Nedum Cheralatan
  - c) Cheran Senguttuvan
16. The hundred years war was fought between Cheras and Cholas during the reign of
- a) Raja Simha
  - b) Vira Kerala
  - c) Bhaskara Ravi Varman I
17. Nicolo Conti reached Kerala in
- a) 11<sup>th</sup> century
  - b) 14<sup>th</sup> century
  - c) 15<sup>th</sup> century
18. Which are the two states connected through Palghat Gap
- a) Kerala and Karnataka
  - b) Tamil Nadu and Kerala

- c) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
19. The largest lake in Kerala is
- Vembanad Lake
  - Ashtamudi Lake
  - Bakel Lake
20. The ancient sea port near Kodungalloor was
- Nelcynda
  - Quilon
  - Muziris
21. Which of the following periods do we associate the 'microlith' implements?
- Palaeolithic
  - Neolithic
  - Mesolithic
22. Dolmens were found at
- Thekkadi
  - Marayoor
  - Edakkal
23. Neolithic habitation sites in Kerala were discovered at
- Idukki
  - Wayanad
  - No Neolithic habitation sites were discovered in Kerala
24. Objects found in megalithic graves
- Copper and gold pieces
  - Semi-precious stones
  - All of the above
25. The commonly found pottery in Megalithic period
- Russet coated and painted ware
  - Black ware and red ware
  - All of the above
26. The early Iron Age society had differentiations based on
- Wealth
  - Status and ranking
  - No differences at all
27. Man moved from food gathering to food producing in the
- Palaeolithic
  - Neolithic

- c) Mesolithic
28. The coastal region in Tinai was
- Neytal
  - Kurinci
  - Mullai
29. The region where cultivation was possible:
- Kurinci
  - Mullai
  - Marutham
30. *Maravar* refers to :
- Warriors
  - Kings
  - Common people
31. The highest chief was
- Velir
  - Kilar
  - Ventar
32. The settlements near ports were called
- Parppidam*
  - Cheri*
  - Kuti*
33. Who were *Puravalar*?
- People who had resources for redistribution
  - People who had no resources for redistribution
  - People who worked in others fields
34. What was *nigamam*?
- Labour groups
  - Pesant groups
  - Organized merchant groups
35. *Ner-kol* refers to
- Goods for goods exchange
  - Type of agricultural practice
  - Goods for service exchange
36. The royal titles of Cera kings include:
- Imayavarampan*
  - Vanavarampan*
  - Both of the above
37. The collection of eulogising poems that gives information on Chera geneology
- Ettutokai
  - Patirrupattu
  - Silappatikkaram
38. Who was known as *Perumcorrutiyar*?
- Utiyan Cheralatan

- b) Netum Cheralatan
  - c) Palayanai Chelkezhukuttuvan
39. Who was known as *Imaya-varampan*?
- a) Netum Cheralatan
  - b) Palayanai Chelkezhukuttuvan
  - c) Vel Kezhukuttuvan
40. Which Chera king was defeated in the battle of Venni against Karikala Chola?
- a) Utiyan Cheralatan
  - b) Netum Cheralatan
  - c) Vel Kezhukuttuvan
41. Which Chera king was forced to commit suicide by observing *vatakkiruttal*?
- a) Utiyan Cheralatan
  - b) Palayanai Chelkezhukuttuvan
  - c) Kezhukuttuvan
42. *Vatakkiruttal* means :
- a) Starvation
  - b) Force to commit suicide by observing fast unto death
  - c) Expelling from the house
43. Which Chera king defeated the yavanas?
- a) Utiyan Cheralatan
  - b) Vel Kezhukuttuvan
  - c) Netum Cheralatan
44. Which poet praised the Chera King Netum Cheralatan?
- a) Perunchithirananar
  - b) Iraiyanar
  - c) Kannanar
45. Which Chera king is known as *Katal pirakottiya kuttuvan*?
- a) Utiyan Cheralatan
  - b) Palayanai Chelkezhukuttuvan
  - c) Vel Kezhukuttuvan
46. Which Chera king is known as Cenkuttuvan?
- a) Utiyan Cheralatan
  - b) Netum Cheralatan
  - c) Vel Kezhukuttuvan
47. Which Chera king is presented as the hero who brought the rock for Kannaki's idol, from the Himalayas?
- a) Palayanai Chelkezhukuttuvan
  - b) Vel Kezhukuttuvan
  - c) Utiyan Cheralatan
48. Which Chera ruler was victorious over his contemporary Pandya and Chola rulers?
- a) Celvakatumko Vazhyatan
  - b) Palayanai Chelkezhukuttuvan

- c) Vel Kezhukuttuvan
49. Which Chera king was known as the Lord of Puhar, the capital of Cholas?
- Celvakatumko Vazhyatan
  - Palayanai Chelkezhukuttuvan
  - Vel Kezhukuttuvan
50. Which Chera king defeated the combined armies of Pandyas, Cholas and Atiyaman?
- Celvakatumko Vazhyatan
  - Netum Cheralatan
  - Perum Cheral Irumporai
51. Which Chera king was the hero of the last poem of Patittupattu?
- Celvakatumko Vazhyatan
  - Yanaikatcai Mantaran Cheral Irumporai
  - Palayanai Chelkezhukuttuvan
52. The war Goddess of Cheras was
- Kali
  - Korravai
  - Lakshmi
53. Which velir chieftain held sway over region from Kanyakumari to most of the northern part of Kerala up to Thiruvalla?
- Ay
  - Cheras
  - Parampumalai
54. The prominent chiefs in Ay dynasty were:
- Antiran and Atiyan
  - Atiyan and Titiyan
  - All of the above
55. Which chief was considered as the lord of the region comprising Coimbatore, Wayanad and Gudalur?
- Paari of Parampumalai
  - Nannan of Ezhimalai
  - Titiyan
56. The content of the poetry of panas included:
- Predatory marches of chiefs and their ravaging of settlements
  - Arbitrary distribution of ur
  - All of the above
57. The wet rice landscape ecosystem in Kerala has :
- Scarcity of water
  - Excess of water
  - Only enough water for cultivation
58. In Sangam period, which was the major productive zone in Kerala?
- Laterite hill slopes and Midland region

- b) Wetlands in Western Ghats
  - c) All of the above
59. Why was plough agriculture not expanded to low lands
- a) Low lands were not marshy
  - b) Lack of technology of water management
  - c) Specialised social division of labour existed
60. What are the factors that determined the socio economic system of 9<sup>th</sup> century?
- a) Agricultural production and Land relations
  - b) Institutional means of labour mobilisation
  - c) All of the above
61. Who were *empathiris*?
- a) Brahmins settled in Kerala
  - b) Namputhiri Brahmins
  - c) Migrant Brahmins who speak Tulu
62. Which of the below is not one of the 32 Brahmin settlements?
- a) Payyannur
  - b) Thalasserry
  - c) Trisivaperur
63. *Sabha* refers to
- a) Council that had proprietary control over persons and property in ur
  - b) Group of chiefs
  - c) Group of common people
64. *Cerikkal* refers to
- a) Common man's land
  - b) Brahmin's land
  - c) Ruler's land
65. Tarisappilly Copper Plate mentions *vellalar* as
- a) *Karalar*
  - b) *Atiyalar*
  - c) *Al*
66. *Karalar* means
- a) Land owner
  - b) Tillers
  - c) Tenants
67. *Alatiyar* means
- a) Menials
  - b) Tillers
  - c) Tenants
68. Tarisappilly Copper Plates belongs to
- a) 849 CE
  - b) 859 CE
  - c) 949 CE
69. *Ainkammalar* refers to

- a) Intermediaries
  - b) Peasants
  - c) Functionaries in a village
70. *Parataiyar* were
- a) Temple executives
  - b) Peasants
  - c) Intermediaries
71. *Ganam* refers to
- a) Common people
  - b) Group of landlords with obligatory responsibilities
  - c) Temple servants
72. Temple functionaries were paid
- a) *Virutti*
  - b) *Pattam*
  - c) *Meloti*
73. *Katama* refers to
- a) Duties
  - b) Obligatory dues
  - c) Functions
74. The annual due that landlords had to pay to the Perumal
- a) *Katama*
  - b) *Meloti*
  - c) *Attaikol*
75. *Salas* refer to
- a) Vedic learning centers
  - b) Hospitals
  - c) Libraries
76. Perumal collected Protection dues from landlords. These dues were known as
- a) *Kaval*
  - b) *Meloti*
  - c) *Rakshabhoga*
77. The temple functionary in charge of flowers, oblations and cleanliness of the sanctum was:
- a) *Varier*
  - b) *Tantric*
  - c) *Santi*
78. Which among these was an organisation of overseas traders, probably headed by Jewish leaders?
- a) *Ancuvannam*
  - b) *Manigramam*
  - c) *Nanadesikal*
79. Which among these was an organisation of overseas traders, probably headed by Syrian Christian leaders?
- a) *Ancuvannam*



- b) *Manigramam*
- c) *Nanadesikal*

80. Which among these was an organisation of overseas traders, from various regions?

- a) *Ancuvannam*
- b) *Manigramam*
- c) *Nanadesikal*

81. The regulatory codes to reinforce and regularise customs were called

- a) Urmura
- b) Kaccam
- c) Katama

82. Which of the ports below belongs to the Perumal period?

- a) Muciri
- b) Kollam
- c) Both of the above

83. Individual agrarian households were called

- a) Parambu
- b) Purayidam
- c) Kutis

84. *Munnurruvar* belonged to

- a) Nanrulinatu
- b) Venatu
- c) Kilumalainatu

85. The warrior groups attached to Venatu was

- a) *Arunnuruvar*
- b) *Elunnuruvar*
- c) *Ayiravar*

86. Which of the temples mentioned below had *salas* attached to them?

- a) Padmanabha swami Temple
- b) Mulikkulam
- c) Kumaranalloor

87. *Chatta* refers to

- a) Brahmana teachers
- b) Brahmana pupils
- c) Temple servants

88. *Bhattas* refers to

- a) Brahmana teachers
- b) Brahmana pupils
- c) Temple servants

89. Athurasala refers to

- a) Educational centre attached to a temple
- b) Health centre attached to a temple
- c) Library attached to a temple

90. The disintegration of the second Chera kingdom took place in
- 11<sup>th</sup> century
  - 12<sup>th</sup> century
  - 13<sup>th</sup> century
  - 14<sup>th</sup> century
91. The Hundred Years War was fought between
- Cheras and Cholas
  - Cholas and Pandyas
  - Cheras and Pandyas
92. Nalutali was constituted by
- Mulikkulam and Airanikkalam
  - Paravur and Irinjalakkuda
  - All of the above
93. The disintegration of the second Chera Empire was due to
- The growth of agrarian society and The spread of Brahmin settlements
  - Rise of new temple Sanketams and growth of the Naduvazhis
  - All of the above
94. Features of Swaroopam includes
- Ruling families which followed Kuruvazhcha
  - received dues from land and tolls from trading centres
  - All of the above
95. Venad belonged to which Swaroopam
- Thrippappur
  - Perumpadappu
  - Nediyiruppu
96. Kochi belonged to which Swaroopam
- Thrippappur
  - Perumpadappu
  - Nediyiruppu
97. Kozhikode belonged to which Swaroopam
- Perumpadappu
  - Nediyiruppu
  - Kolam
98. Kolathiri were descendants of
- Mushakas

- b) Cheras
- c) Pandyas

99. Which work belongs to Manipravala Literature

- a) Lilatilakam
- b) Unnuneelisandesham
- c) Both of the above

100. Venad rose to political prominence in

- a) 11<sup>th</sup> century
- b) 12<sup>th</sup> century
- c) 13<sup>th</sup> century
- d) 14<sup>th</sup> century

### Answer Key

- 1. B
- 2. C
- 3. A
- 4. C
- 5. B
- 6. C
- 7. C
- 8. A
- 9. B
- 10. C
- 11. C
- 12. A
- 13. A
- 14. A
- 15. B
- 16. C
- 17. C
- 18. B
- 19. A
- 20. C
- 21. C

22. B

23. C

24. C

25. C

26. B

27. B

28. A

29. C

30. A

31. C

32. B

33. B

34. C

35. A

36. C

37. B

38. A

39. A

40. A

41. A

42. B

43. C

44. C

45. C

46. C

47. B

48. A

49. A

50. C

51. B

52. B

53. A

54. C

55. B

56. C

57. B

58. C

59. B

60. C

61. C

62. B

63. A

64. C

65. A

66. C

67. B

68. A

69. C

70. A

71. B

72. A

73. B

74. C

75. A

76. C

77. A

78. A

79. B

80. C

81. B

82. C

83. B

84. A

85. A

86. B

87. B

88. A

89. B

90. B

91. A

92. C

93. C

94. C

95. A

96. B

97. B

98. A

99. C

100. B