

MA History – Second Semester

Course Code: HY010202 Social Formation of Kerala AD 1200-1800

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. The age of perumals in Kerala history came to an end during
 - a) 11th c
 - b) 12th c
 - c) 13th c
2. The book 'history of Kerala' (1498-1801) was written by
 - a) K N Panikkar
 - b) K.M. Panikkar
 - c) Sreedharan Menon
3. The last chera ruler of mahodhayapuroom.
 - a) Rama Rajasekara
 - b) Rama Varma Kulasekara
 - c) Bhaskara Ravi
4. Vasco da Gama arrived Calicut in
 - a) 1502
 - b) 1458
 - c) 1498
5. Among the works, not written by K.M. Panikkar
 - a) Malabar and Portuguese
 - b) Malabar and Dutch
 - c) Kerala charithram
6. Keralam Malayalikalude mathrubhumi is written by
 - a) K.N. Ganesh
 - b) EMS Nampoothipad
 - c) S . Raju
7. Reflections on Pre – Modern Kerala is the work of
 - a) A P Ibrahim Kunju
 - b) K. N. Ganesh
 - c) Kesavan Veluthat
8. Interpreting swarupam as a state by
 - a) S . Raju
 - b) K. N. Ganesh
 - c) M.R . Raghava Varrier
9. Studies in Medieval Kerala History is the work of
 - a) K. V. Krishna Ayyar
 - b) Sreedharan Menon
 - c) A P Ibrahim Kunju
10. Who wrote Mysore Kerala Relations in the 18th century
 - a) K. N. Ganesh
 - b) Kesavan Veluthat
 - c) A P Ibrahim Kunju
11. The grain fields and the garden lands are owned by temples known as

a) Bhramasam b) Devasam c) Cherikkal

12. The land held by the ruling families are called as

a) Bhramasam b) Devasam c) Chevikkals

13. The large mass of agrestic bondmen called

a) Kudiyar b) Adiyar c) Melalals

14. The land under paddy cultivation are called

a) Ela b) Vila c) Vilagram

15. The type soil of seen in Elas and river valleys

a) Pasima b) Pasimarasi c) Rasi

16. Near the coastal region the loamy soil is mixed with sand is

a) Pasima b) Pasimarasi c) Rasi

17. The paddy cultivation in the Western Ghats known as

a) Punam b) Kanni c) Makaram

18. The Kayal land is also known as

a) Cherikkal land b) Kari land c) Kole land

19. The kingdom formed in the Kari land

a) Kayamkulam b) Kozhikode c) Changanassery

20. Water logging cultivation mainly in the land of

a) Hilly lands b) Kari land c) Kole land

21. Swarupam which migrated from Vanneri to Kochi is

a) Nediyruppu b) Trippapur c) Perumpadappu

22. Thottams were existed in the _____ regions.

a) Mid lands b) River valley c) coastal region

23. Medieval Kerala rulers retrieved large income from coconut tree is

a) Kettu Thengu b) Kuzhi kanam c) kanam

24. Ginger growing around the city Kozhikode is

a) Dely ginger b) Beledyn ginger c) Common ginger

25. The crop harvested in the month of Sept – October is

a) Kanni b) Tulam c) Makaram

26. The crop harvested in the kanni known as

a) Mundakam b) Virippu c) Kumbam

27. The crop harvested in January – February month is

a) Makaram b) Kanni c) Chingam

28. Makaram harvest also known as

a) Virippu b) Chingam c) Mundakam

29. Heavy water logging summer crop called

a) Kari b) Punjai c) Vilagam

30. The mountain cultivation done in March- April called

a) Modan b) Virripu c) Mundakan

31. Viruppu crop harvested in

a) Makaram b) Kanni c) Chingam

32. Mundakan crops harvested in

a) Makaram b) Kanni c) Tulam

33. Vakkal , Ali kannam , Kuruma are the names of _____ seeds

a) Coconut b) Paddy c) Pepper

34. Device used for the removal of water from the fields

a) Ettam b) Pick axe c) Spade

35. The food grains stored in the strong wooden chambers called

a) Pathayam b) Kalppura c) Granaries

36. The land measured according to their sowing capacity is called

a) Theendalpadu b) Vithupadu c) Vilipadu

37. Measurements of areas in canals by

a) Vithupadu b) Kalapadu c) Kol

38. Bonded untouchable labours were called

a) Adiyars b) Kudiyars c) Karalars

39. The land cultivated by the tenants under the compulsory labor is

a) Janmam b) Kanam c) Uliyam

40. Janmam land received by the land owned by

a) Kanam rites b) Janmam c) Attiper

41. Mortgage tenure , called _____

a) Janmam b) Kanam c) Attiper

42. Other term for Kanam

a) Kuzhikanam b) Attiper c) Otti

43. Direct pledge of cash for land called

a) Janmam b) Kanam c) Panayam

44. Coconut garden gave rent called

a) Otti b) Janmam c) Tengupattakanam

45. Head of the Ur in medieval Kerala

a) Karalar b) Aladiyar c) Uralar

46. The right of the Brahmanas over their land are called

a) Uralar b) Karalar c) Idaiyid

47. Ruling houses that controlled the Nadus called

a) Swarupams b) Naduvazhi c) Janmies

48. Other name of thrippapur swarupam

a) Eranad b) Venad c) Kochi

49. Perupadappu swarupam also known as

a) Kozhikode b) Kochi c) Valluvanad

50. Arangoth swarupam is called as

a) Valluvanad b) Venad c) Kochi

51. The headquarters of the perupadappu swarupam

a) Vanneri b) Kollam c) Kozhikode

52. The first venad ruler whom history speaks of

a) Marthanda b) Ayyanadikal Tiruvadical c) Rama Varma Kulasekhara

53. The date Teresappalli copper plate

a) 846 AD b) 849 AD c) 974 AD

54. The venad ruler mentioned in the mamppilli copper plate

a) Vallabha Kotha b) Rama Varma c) Marthanda

55. The founder of the venad royal house

a) Vallabha Kotha b) Rama Varma Kulasekhara c) Govardhana

56. Venad ruler who called as Daksina Bhaja

a) Rama Varma Kulasekhara b) Ayyanadikal c) Ravi Varma Kulasekhara

57. The shifting of capital of perupadappu swarupam in the year

a)1405 b)1504 c) 1641

58. The flood in periyar happened in

a)1431 b)1341 c) 1347

59. King who is associated with the Syrian copper plate

a) Rama Varma b) Viraraghava c) Ravi Varma

60. The descendants of the mushaka kings

a) Zamorins b) Kolathiris c) Kochi

61. Manikkan and Vikkiran were

a) Vanad kings b) Erati rulers c) Konathiri brothers

62. 'The zamorins of calicut' is the work of

a) Rajan gurukkal b) K.N Ganesh c) K.V. Krishna Ayyar

63. The capital of zamorins

a) Kozhikode b) Venad c) Kochi

64. Kurumatsaram was fought between Chokiram and

a) Panniyur b) Irijalakuda c) Pzhayannur

65. In the Kurumatsaram Kochi and Valluvanad supported

a) Chokiram b) Panniyur c) Irijalakuda

66. The Perupadappu Swarupam forced to abandon Chithrakutam and move to

a) Kochi b) Thirunanchikulam c) Kollam

67. The ministers of Zamorin are called

a) Saba b) Karyakar c) Mantri Parirhad

68. Patinettara Kavikal adorned in the court of

a) Kochi b) Zamorins c) Valluvanad

69. Among the Patinettara Kavikal being the half poet

a) Vaddanda Sastrikal b) Punam c) Bhattatri

70. The venue of the famous Revathi Patta Thanam

a) Kochi b) Kollam c) Calicut

71. Among these which are not agrarian slaves

a) Pulayas b) Parayas c) Uvaccar

72. Among the group which are not hill tribes

a) Malayas b) Pulayas c) Kadaras

73. Fixed point of exchange places are called

a) Avanam b) Nadus c) Awarupams

74. Local market centers were called

a) Nadus b) Angadhis c) Exchange

75. The pass which connects Mysore and the North Malabar

a) Bolen b) Iritty c) Palakkad

76. Periplus of the Erythraean Sea is written by

- a) Pliny b) Ptolemy c) Anonymous author
77. The day market medieval Kerala known as
a) angadhi b) Avanam c) Nalangadi
78. Nagaram described in the Unnichirutevi Charithram
a) Kozhikode b) Koyilandi c) Ayanchira
79. First Portuguese travelogue is written by
a) Durate Barbasa b) Pliny c) Marco Polo
80. The synod of daimpor was held at Udayamperur in
a) 1499 b) 1599 c) 1699
81. ---- is the response of Syrian Christians to the challenge of synod
a) Tennis court oath b) Coonan cross oath c) Roit of 1653
82. Connan cross oath is in
a) 1654 b) 1653 c) 1658
83. The Dutch East India company established in the year
a) 1593 b) 1592 c) 1591
84. The capturing of Kochi by the Dutch is in
a) 1657 b) 1647 c) 1667
85. The first English men to come to Kerala was
a) Hawkins b) Ralph Fitch c) Ma Huan
86. Travancore became the subsidiary of the British in
a) 1806 b) 1805 c) 1804
87. First revolt against British in Kerala
a) Kurjchiyas b) Anjengo c) Pazassi
88. The leader of kurchiya uprising
a) Pazassi b) Velluthampi c) Rama Namby
89. The Christian merchant mentioned in Tarisapalli copper plate

a) Maruvan Sapiriso b) Issupu Rabban c) Iravi Kortanan

90. Pattini was a protest fast by

a) Pulayas b) Khatriyas c) Brahmanas

91. Member of any of the temple committees called

a) Variyar b) Pothuval c) Bhattas

92. The reward in the form of service tenure in the temple called as

a) Kanam b) Otti c) Virutti

93. The land owners were called in the medieval Kerala known as

a) Kerralar b) Uralar c) Kudiyar

94. The intermediary land holders called

a) Kerralar b) Uralar c) Adiyar

95. 'Pulyar Noottandukalilute' is the work of

a) Kesavan Veluthat b) K.N. Ganesh c) Kunnukuzhi . S . Maris

96. 'Medieval Kerala' is the work of

a) PKS Raja b) P.J. Cherian c) Sam Mohan

97. 'Brahmana settlements in Kerala' is the work of

a) Sam Mohan b) Kesavan Veluthat c) Rajan Gurukul

98. The artisans groups of medieval Kerala called as

a) Kudiyar b) Kammalar c) Variyar

99. The Nair matrilineal families provide women for the Namputiris under the _____ System

a) Gandharva b) Sambandham c) Poligamy

100. 'Janappana' was written by

a) Punthanam b) Vallathol c) Ullur

ANSWER KEY

- 1) 1) C 2) B 3) A 4) B 5) C 6) B 7) B 8) A 9) A 10) C 11) B 12) C 13) B 14) A 15) A 16) A 17) A
18) B 19) A 20) A 21) C 22) C 23) A 24) B 25) A 26) B 27) A 28) C 29) B 30) A 31) C
32) A 33) B 34) A 35) a 36) B 37) C 38) A 39) C 40) C 41) B 42) C 43) C 44) C 45) C 46) C
47) A 48) B 49) C 50) C 51) A 52) B 53) B 54) A 55) A 56) B 57) A 58) B 59) B 60) B 61) B
62) C 63) B 64) A 65) A 66) B 67) B 68) B 69) B 70) C 71) C 72) B 73) A 74) B 75) B 76) C
77) C 78) C 79) A 80) B 81) B 82) B 83) B 84) C 85) B 86) B 87) B 88) C 89) A 90) C 91) A
92) C 93) B 94) A 95) A 96) A 97) B 98) B 99) B 100) A