

**ANSWER KEY**

**MAXIMUM MARKS : 100**

**PART – I**

**Answer all the Questions:**

**14×1=14**

| <b>Q.No</b> | <b>Option</b> | <b>Answer</b>                 | <b>Marks</b> |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1.          | (a)           | Chamberlain                   | 1            |
| 2.          | (b)           | trench warfare                | 1            |
| 3.          | (a)           | Mahadev Govind Ranade         | 1            |
| 4.          | (d)           | 1991                          | 1            |
| 5.          | (b)           | Battle of Midway              | 1            |
| 6.          | (d)           | Alluvial soil                 | 1            |
| 7.          | (d)           | Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh | 1            |
| 8.          | (b)           | Bay of Bengal                 | 1            |
| 9.          | (c)           | 1872                          | 1            |
| 10.         | (b)           | Deciduous forest              | 1            |
| 11.         | (c)           | India and China               | 1            |
| 12.         | (a)           | The Chief Minister            | 1            |
| 13.         | (d)           | Geneva                        | 1            |
| 14.         | (c)           | Tamil Nadu                    | 1            |

**PART - II**

**Answer Any Ten Questions.**

**Question No.28 is compulsory.**

**10×2=20**

| <b>Q.No</b> | <b>ANSWER</b>  | <b>MARKS</b> |
|-------------|--|--------------|
| 15.         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On December 1941, Japan attacked American naval installations in Pearl Harbour without warning.</li> <li>Many battleships and numerous fighter planes were destroyed.</li> <li>So U.S.A declared war on Japan.</li> </ul>   | 2            |
| 16.         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VOC joined with Subramania Siva in organising the mill workers in Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli.</li> <li>V.O.C and Subramania Siva, who organised a public meeting to celebrate the release of Bipin, were arrested.</li> <li>The two leaders were charged with sedition and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.</li> <li>The news of the arrest sparked riots in Tirunelveli leading to the burning down of the police station, court building and municipal office.</li> </ul> | 2            |
| 17.         | <p><b>“Dollar Imperialism”</b> is the term used to describe the policy of the USA in maintaining and dominating over distant lands through economic aid.</p>   | 2            |

|     |   |        |
|-----|---|--------|
| 18. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Periyar was critical of patriarchy.</li> <li>He condemned child-marriage and the devadasi system.</li> <li>Periyar objected to terms like “giving in marriage”.</li> <li>This, he said, treats woman as a thing.</li> <li>Periyar believed that property rights for women would provide them a social status and protection.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Any Two)</b></p>   | 2      |
| 19. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sati,</li> <li>Polygamy,</li> <li>Child marriage,</li> <li>Widow remarriage.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Any Two)</b></p>   | 2      |
| 20. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is black in colour due to presence of titanium and iron.</li> <li>Consists of calcium and magnesium carbonates high quantities of iron, aluminium, lime and magnesia.</li> <li>Sticky when wet, high degree of moisture retentivity</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Any Two)</b></p>   | 2      |
| 21. | It is formed by the rivers that flow towards east drain in the Bay of Bengal.   | 2      |
| 22. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sornavari (Chittirai pattam)</li> <li>Samba (Adipattam)</li> <li>Navarai</li> </ul>  | 2      |
| 23. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prior to the onset of the southwest monsoon, the temperature in north India reaches up to 46°C.</li> <li>The sudden approach of monsoon wind over south India with lightning and thunder is termed as the ‘break’ or ‘burst of monsoon’.</li> </ul>  | 2      |
| 24. | Manganese is used in the manufacturing of Iron and Steel, bleaching powder, insecticides, paints and batteries.   | 2      |
| 25. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The President is elected by an electoral college in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.</li> <li>The electoral college consists of the elected members of both houses of the parliament, state legislature and union territory.</li> </ul>   | 1<br>1 |
| 26. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pakistan, Afghanistan</li> <li>China, Nepal, Bhutan</li> <li>Bangladesh</li> <li>Myanmar</li> <li>Sri Lanka</li> <li>Maldives</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Any Four)</b></p>   | 2      |
| 27. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A better economy introduces rapid development of the capital market.</li> <li>Standard of living has increased.</li> <li>Globalization rapidly increases better trade so that more people are employed.</li> <li>Introduced new technologies and new scientific research patterns.</li> <li>Globalization increasing the GDP of a Country.</li> <li>It helps to increase in free flow of goods and also to increase foreign direct investment.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Any Two)</b></p> | 2      |

|     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| 28. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chennai is nicknamed as “The Detroit of Asia” because of its large auto industry base.</li> </ul> | 2 |
|-----|--|---|

### PART - III

**Answer any Ten Questions.**

**Question No. 42 is compulsory**

**10×5=50**

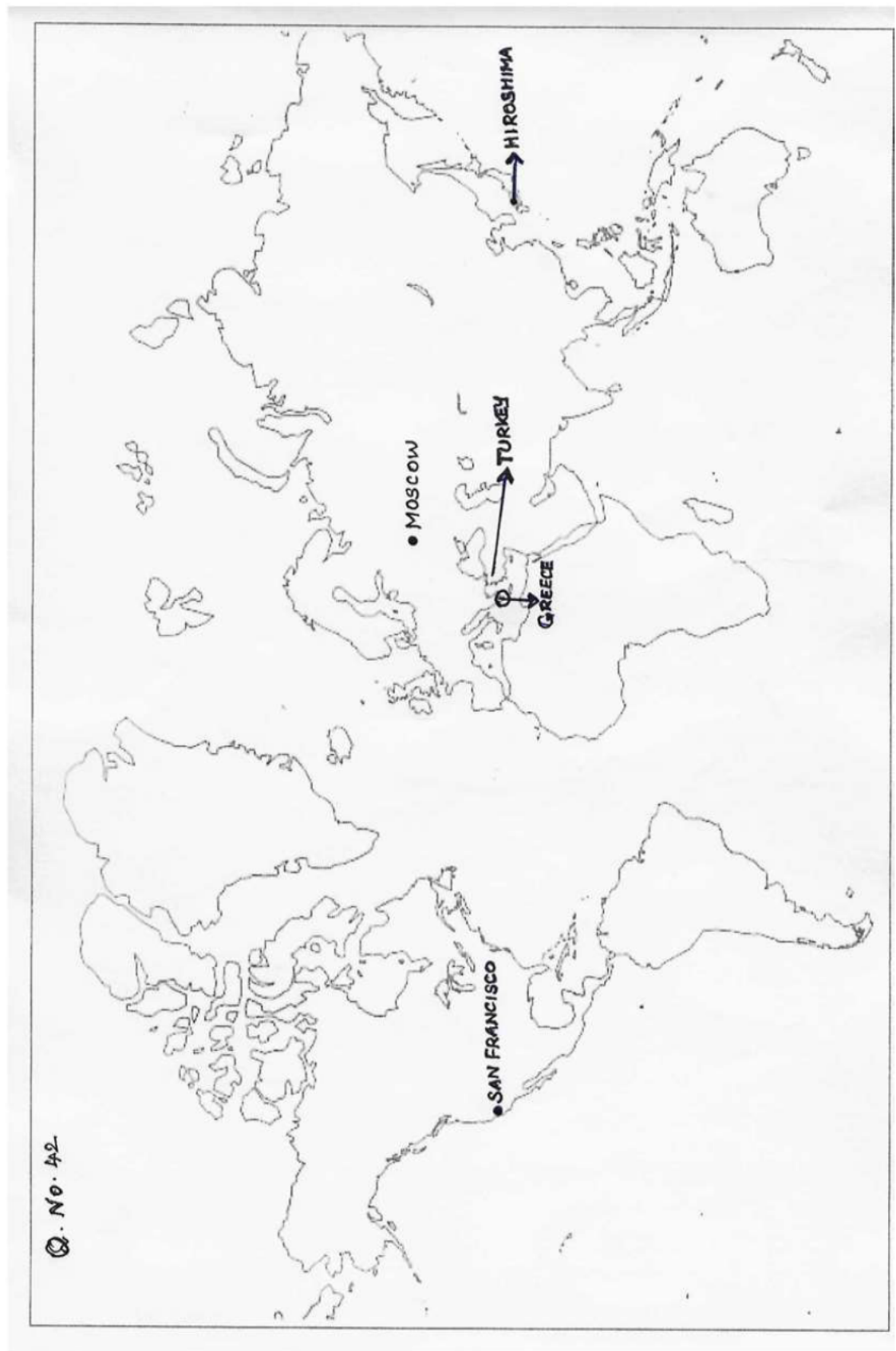
| Q.No          | ANSWER   | MARKS  |                     |                         |   |   |  |   |                       |                     |   |                                  |  |   |
|---------------|--|--|---------------------|-------------------------|---|---|--|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|---|
| 29.           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar</li> <li>ii) Solai karadu</li> <li>iii) 6 (six) years</li> <li>iv) Gestapo</li> <li>v) Agriculture</li> </ul>  | 1<br>1<br>1<br>1<br>1  |                     |                         |   |   |  |   |                       |                     |   |                                  |  |   |
| 30.           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The league was called in to settle a number of disputes between 1920 and 1925.</li> <li>The League was successful in three issues.</li> <li>In 1920 a dispute arose between Sweden and Finland over the sovereignty of the Aaland Islands. The League ruled that the islands should go to Finland.</li> <li>In the following year the League was asked to settle the frontier between Poland and Germany in Upper Silesia, which was successfully resolved by the League.</li> <li>The third dispute was between Greece and Bulgaria in 1925.</li> <li>Greece invaded Bulgaria and the League ordered a ceasefire.</li> <li>Thus the league had been successful until signing of the Locarno treaty in 1925.</li> </ul>   | 5  |                     |                         |   |   |  |   |                       |                     |   |                                  |  |   |
| 31.           | <p><b><u>Partition of Bengal</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1905 by Lord Curzon.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Muslim League</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1906, the Muslim League was formed.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Separate electorate for Muslim</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minto Morley Reforms of 1909 introduces separate electorate for the Muslims.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Separate Nation for Muslims</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 1940, Demand for a separate nation was made by Jinnah at the Lahore session.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Shimla Conference</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16<sup>th</sup> August 1946 as the direct action day Hindu-Muslim conflict.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Interim Government</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mount Batten plan proposed that India should be partitioned into two dominions - India and Pakistan.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Any Five)</b></p> | 5  |                     |                         |   |   |  |   |                       |                     |   |                                  |  |   |
| 32.<br>(a)(i) | <table> <tr> <th>S.NO</th><th>Agro based industry</th><th>Mineral based industry.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>These industries draw their raw materials from agricultural sector.</td><td>Mineral based industries use both metallic &amp; non metallic minerals as raw materials.</td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>Depends on Labourers.</td><td>Depend on Machines.</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>Ex: cotton and sugar Industries.</td><td>Ex: Iron and steel, Cement industries.</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Any Two)</b></p>  | S.NO   | Agro based industry | Mineral based industry. | 1 | These industries draw their raw materials from agricultural sector. | Mineral based industries use both metallic & non metallic minerals as raw materials. | 2 | Depends on Labourers. | Depend on Machines. | 3 | Ex: cotton and sugar Industries. | Ex: Iron and steel, Cement industries. | 2 |
| S.NO          | Agro based industry  | Mineral based industry.  |                     |                         |   |   |  |   |                       |                     |   |                                  |  |   |
| 1             | These industries draw their raw materials from agricultural sector.  | Mineral based industries use both metallic & non metallic minerals as raw materials. |                     |                         |   |   |  |   |                       |                     |   |                                  |  |   |
| 2             | Depends on Labourers.  | Depend on Machines.  |                     |                         |   |   |  |   |                       |                     |   |                                  |  |   |
| 3             | Ex: cotton and sugar Industries.   | Ex: Iron and steel, Cement industries.   |                     |                         |   |   |  |   |                       |                     |   |                                  |  |   |

| <p>32<br/>(a)(ii)</p> | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.NO</th><th>Internal trade</th><th>International trade.</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>The trade carried on within the domestic territory of a country is termed as <b>Internal trade.</b></td><td>Trade carried on between two or more countries is called <b>International trade.</b></td></tr> <tr> <td>2</td><td>Local currency is used in internal trade.</td><td>Foreign currency is involved in international trade.</td></tr> <tr> <td>3</td><td>Land transport is used</td><td>Water ways and Airways are used</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Any Two)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North Indian Rivers are perennial because they are fed by Himalayan glaciers and monsoon rains.</li> </ul>   | S.NO   | Internal trade | International trade. | 1 | The trade carried on within the domestic territory of a country is termed as <b>Internal trade.</b> | Trade carried on between two or more countries is called <b>International trade.</b> | 2 | Local currency is used in internal trade. | Foreign currency is involved in international trade. | 3 | Land transport is used | Water ways and Airways are used | <p>2</p> |
|-----------------------|--|--|----------------|----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| S.NO                  | Internal trade   | International trade.   |                |                      |   |   |  |   |   |  |   |                        |                                 |          |
| 1                     | The trade carried on within the domestic territory of a country is termed as <b>Internal trade.</b>  | Trade carried on between two or more countries is called <b>International trade.</b> |                |                      |   |   |  |   |   |  |   |                        |                                 |          |
| 2                     | Local currency is used in internal trade.  | Foreign currency is involved in international trade.                                 |                |                      |   |   |  |   |   |  |   |                        |                                 |          |
| 3                     | Land transport is used   | Water ways and Airways are used  |                |                      |   |   |  |   |   |  |   |                        |                                 |          |
| <p>32<br/>(b)</p>     | <p><b>Fundamental Rights:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Right to Equality- equality before law</li> <li>Right to Freedom - freedom to speech and expression &amp; Right to elementary education.</li> <li>Right against exploitation- prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.</li> <li>Right to Religion – freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of Religion.</li> <li>Cultural and Educational Rights- protection of language, script and culture of minorities.</li> <li>Right to Constitutional Remedies – it allows individuals to seek redressal for the violation of their fundamental rights.</li> </ol>   | <p>1</p>   |                |                      |   |   |  |   |   |  |   |                        |                                 |          |
| <p>33.</p>            | <p><b>Fundamental Rights:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Right to Equality- equality before law</li> <li>Right to Freedom - freedom to speech and expression &amp; Right to elementary education.</li> <li>Right against exploitation- prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.</li> <li>Right to Religion – freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of Religion.</li> <li>Cultural and Educational Rights- protection of language, script and culture of minorities.</li> <li>Right to Constitutional Remedies – it allows individuals to seek redressal for the violation of their fundamental rights.</li> </ol>   | <p>5</p>   |                |                      |   |   |  |   |   |  |   |                        |                                 |          |
| <p>34.</p>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Northern Mountains that function as a great wall is grouped into three divisions.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>The Trans-Himalayas</b></li> <li><b>Himalayas</b></li> <li><b>Eastern Himalayas or Purvanchal hills.</b></li> </ol> </li> <li><b><u>1) The Trans-Himalayas</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It lies to the north of the great Himalayan range.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b><u>2) Himalayas</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It consists of many ranges.</li> <li>The main divisions are Himadri, Himachal and Siwaliks.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b><u>3) Eastern Himalayas or Purvanchal hills.</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It extends in the north eastern states of India.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b><u>Importance of Himalayas</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Himalayas blocks southwest monsoon winds and causes heavy rainfall to north India.</li> <li>It forms a natural barrier to the sub-continent.</li> <li>It is the source for many perennial rivers like Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra, etc.</li> <li>It provides raw material for many forest based industries.</li> <li>It prevents the cold winds blowing from the central Asia and protects India from severe cold.</li> <li>The Northern Mountains are described as the paradise of tourists</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <p>2</p> <p>3</p>  |                |                      |   |   |  |   |   |  |   |                        |                                 |          |

|     |  |                   |
|-----|--|-------------------|
|     | <p>due to its natural beauty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Himalayas are renowned for the rich biodiversity.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Any Four)</b></p>  |                   |
| 35. | <p><b><u>Urbanization</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The process of society's transformation from rural to urban is known as urbanization.</li> <li>The following are the <b>major problems of urbanization</b> in India:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It creates urban sprawl.</li> <li>It makes overcrowding in urban centres.</li> <li>It leads to shortage of houses in urban areas.</li> <li>It leads to the formation of slums.</li> <li>It increases traffic congestion in cities.</li> <li>It creates water scarcity in cities.</li> <li>It creates drainage problem.</li> <li>It poses the problem of solid waste management.</li> <li>It increases the rate of crime.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Any Four)</b></p>  | <p>1</p> <p>4</p> |
| 36. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The higher concentration of textile mills in and around Mumbai, makes it as "<b>Manchester of India</b>".</li> <li>The major cotton textile industries are concentrated in the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and TamilNadu.</li> <li>Coimbatore is the most important centre in Tamil Nadu with 200 mills out of its 435.</li> <li>So it's called as "<b>Manchester of South India</b>".</li> <li>Erode, Tirupur, Karur, Chennai, Salem and Virudhunagar are the other major cotton textiles centres in the state.</li> </ul>  | <p>3</p> <p>2</p> |
| 37. | <p><b>1. The Doctrine of Paramountcy.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>British claimed themselves as paramount, exercising supreme authority.</li> <li>New territories were annexed on the grounds that the native rulers were inept.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. The Doctrine of Lapse.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The following territories were annexed by the British by the Doctrine of Lapse - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Satara,</li> <li>Sambalpur,</li> <li>Parts of the Punjab,</li> <li>Jhansi,</li> <li>Nagpur.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b><u>Insensitivity to Indian Cultural Sentiments</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indians from wearing religious marks on their foreheads and having whiskers on their chin</li> <li>While proposing to replace their turbans with a round hat.</li> <li>It was feared that the dress code was part of their effort to convert soldiers to Christianity.</li> <li>Crossing the sea meant the loss of their caste.</li> <li>Indian sepoys were paid much less than their European counterparts.</li> </ul> | <p>5</p>          |

|     |  |  |
|-----|--|--|
|     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They felt humiliated and racially abused by their seniors.</li> <li>• The precursor to the revolt was the circulation of rumors about the cartridges of the new Enfield rifle.</li> </ul>   |  |
| 38. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geographical position and size of territory</li> <li>• Nation's history, traditions and philosophical basis</li> <li>• Natural resources</li> <li>• The compulsion of economic development</li> <li>• Political stability and structure of government</li> <li>• The necessity of peace, disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons</li> <li>• Military strength</li> <li>• International milieu</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Any Five)</b></p>   | 5  |
| 39. | <p><b><u>Methods of GDP Calculating</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Expenditure Approach:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In this method, the GDP is measured by adding the expenditure on all the final goods and services produced in the country during a specified period. <math>Y = C + I + G + (X - M)</math></li> </ul> <p><b><u>The Income Approach:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This method looks at GDP from the perspective of the earnings of the men and women who are involved in producing the goods and services. <math>Y = \text{Wages} + \text{Rent} + \text{Interest} + \text{Profit}</math></li> </ul> <p><b><u>Value-Added Approach:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One way to measure the market value of the goods is to add the value produced by each intermediate good used to produce it.</li> <li>• The sum of the value added by all the intermediate goods used in production gives us the total value of the final goods produced in the economy.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">Tea powder + Milk + Sugar = Tea.</p> | <p>Methods - 2marks</p> <p>Explanation - 3 marks</p> |
| 40. | <p><b><u>Black Money</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Black money is funds earned on the black market on which income and other taxes have not been paid.</li> <li>• The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called black money.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Causes of Black Money</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several sources of black money are identified as causes:-             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shortage of goods</li> <li>2. Licensing proceeding</li> <li>3. Contribution of the industrial sector</li> <li>4. Smuggling</li> <li>5. Tax structure</li> </ol> </li> </ul>  | <p>2</p> <p>3</p>                                    |

|     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| 41. | <p><b>Timeline</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1920 - Khilafat Movement / Non-Cooperation Movement / Establishment of League of Nation.</li> <li>1922 - Chauri Chaura incident / Mussolini's March on Rome.</li> <li>1923 - The formation of Swaraj Party</li> <li>1927 - The appointment of Simon Commission / Formation of Vietnam Nationalist Party.</li> <li>1928 - Motilal Nehru Report.</li> <li>1929 - The Lahore Congress Session / The Great Depression / Lateran Treaty.</li> <li>1930 - Salt Satyagraha / First Round Table Conference.</li> <li>1931 - Gandhi-Irwin Pact / Second Round Table Conference.</li> <li>1932 - Communal Award / Poona Pact / Third Round Table Conference.</li> <li>1933 - Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany.</li> <li>1934 - Long March.</li> <li>1935 - The Government of India Act / Mussolini invaded Ethiopia.</li> <li>1937 - First Congress Ministry in Provinces.</li> <li>1938 - Munich Pact</li> <li>1939 - Outbreak of World War II</li> <li>1940 - August Offer / Individual Satyagraha / Battle of Britain.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(Any Five)</b></p> | 5 |
|-----|---|---|





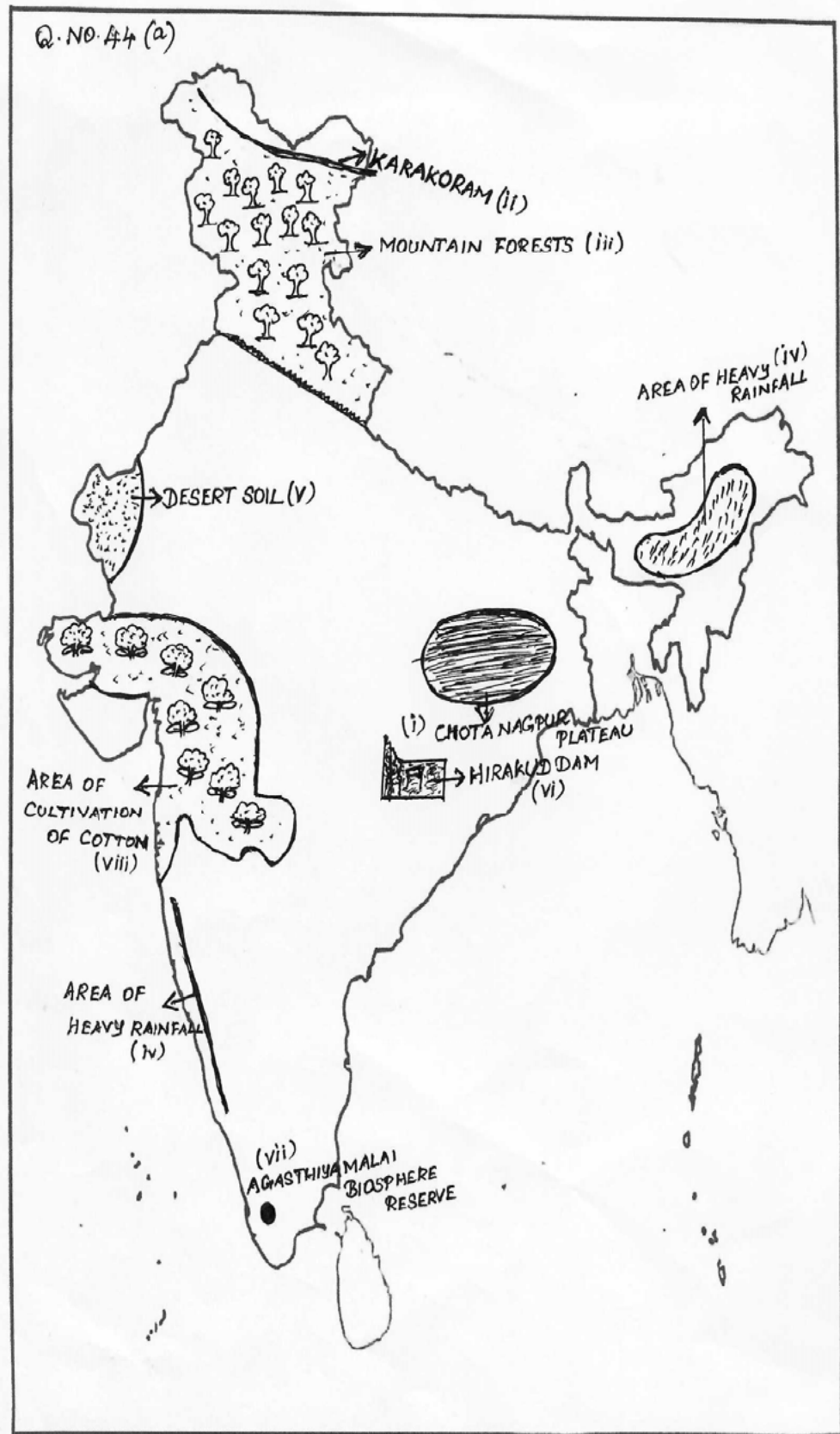
## PART – IV

Answer the following question.

2×8=16

| Q.No        | ANSWER  | MARKS  |
|-------------|---|--|
| 43<br>(a)   | <p><b><u>A)European Alliances and Counter alliances:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1900 the European Great Powers were divided into two armed camps.</li> <li>• It was consisted of the <b>Central powers</b>, and <b>Allied Powers</b>.</li> <li>• Central Powers formed the <b>Triple Alliances - Germany, Italy, Austria Hungary</b>.</li> <li>• Allied powers formed <b>Triple entente - England, France, Russia</b>.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>B)Violent Forms of Nationalism:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With the growth of nationalism the attitude of “<b>my country right or wrong I supported it</b>” developed.</li> <li>• England - Blind patriotism</li> <li>• France - Extreme patriotism</li> <li>• Germany - Thinking highly of German civilization and culture</li> </ul> <p><b><u>C)Aggressive attitude of German Emperor:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emperor Kaiser Wilhelm II Germany was ruthlessly assertive and aggressive.</li> <li>• He proclaimed that Germany would be the leader of the world.</li> <li>• The German navy was expanded against Britain.</li> <li>• France and Germany were old rivals.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>D)The Balkan Issue:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The league attacked and defeated Turkish forces in the first Balkan War.</li> <li>• According to the treaty of London the new state of Albania was created.</li> <li>• The division of Macedonia, however did not satisfy Bulgaria.</li> <li>• Bulgaria attacked war ended with the signing of the Treaty of Burcharest in August 1913.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>E)Immediate Cause</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On 28 June 1914 the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to Franz Joseph, Emperor of Austria-Hungary, was assassinated by Princip, a Bosnian Serb.</li> <li>• This was the immediate cause for the First World War.</li> </ul> | <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p> |
| <b>(OR)</b> |   |  |

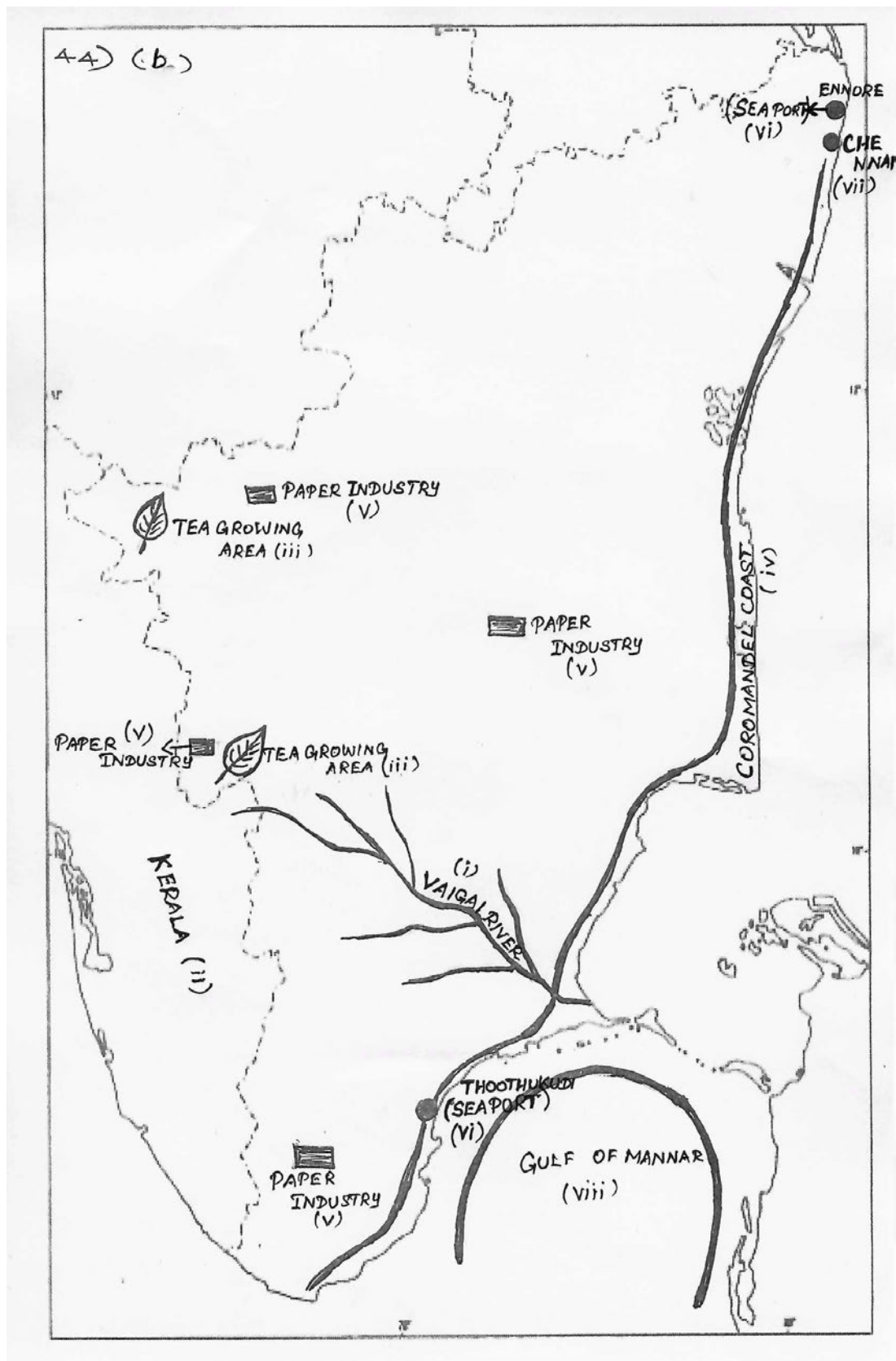
|           |  |   |
|-----------|--|---|
| 43<br>(b) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Veerapandya Kattabomman became the Palayakkarar of Panchalamkurichi at the age of 30.</li> <li>• The Collectors humiliated the Palayakkarars and adopted force to collect the taxes.</li> <li>• This was the bone of contention between the English and Kattabomman.</li> <li>• To collect the revenue arrear, Collector Jackson ordered Kattabomman to meet him in Ramanathapuram.</li> <li>• But Jackson refused to give him audience.</li> <li>• In that meeting, Kattabomman was insulted by the British.</li> <li>• On his return, Kattabomman represented to the Madras Council about the attitude of Collector Jackson.</li> <li>• The Council found fault on the Collector Jackson and dismissed him from the service.</li> </ul> | 3 |
|           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kattabomman was interested in the South Indian Confederacy formed by Marudhu Pandiyar.</li> <li>• British tried to prevent Kattabomman from meeting Marudhu brothers.</li> <li>• Kattabommon tried to influence Sivagiri Palayakkarars who refused to join.</li> <li>• So, Kattabomman advanced to Sivagiri.</li> <li>• The Palayakkarars of Sivagiri was a tributary to the Company.</li> <li>• The company considered it as a challenge to their authority.</li> </ul>  | 3 |
|           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lord Wellesley sent the British forces from Madras under Major Bannerman.</li> <li>• On 1 Sep. 1799, an ultimatum was served on Kattabomman to surrender.</li> <li>• When Kattabomman refused, Bannerman moved his entire army to Panchalamkurichi .</li> <li>• Kattabomman escaped to Pudukkottai.</li> <li>• Finally, Kattabomman was captured; mockery trial was conducted and hanged at Kayathar on 16 Oct. 1799.</li> </ul>  | 2 |



8 Marks

(OR)

44  
(b)



8 Marks