

HISTORY VOL 2

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UNDER EACH CAPTIONS:

6. Early Revolts against British Rule in Tamil Nadu

1. Velunachiyar

a) Who was the military chief of Velunachiyar?

Thandavarayanar

b) What were the martial arts in which she was trained?

She was trained in valari, stick fighting, wielding weapons, horse riding and archery

c) Whom did she marry?

She married Muthu Vadugar

d) What was the name of her daughter?

Vellachi Nachiar

2. Dheeran Chinnamalai

a) When was Dheeran Chinnamalai born?

Dheeran Chinnamalai was born in 1756 in the Mandradiar royal family of

Palaiyakottai.

b) How did he earn the title "Chinnamalai"?

Once when the Diwan of Tipu Sultan was returning with the tax money, Dheeran blocked him and took back all his money from him.

He also asked the Diwan to tell his Sultan that Chinnamalai, who is between Sivamalai and Chennimalai was the one who

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had taken away the money. So he was called Dheeran.

c) Name the Diwan of Tipu Sultan?

Mohammed Ali

d) Why and where was he hanged to death?

The English captured Dheeran and asked him to accept the rule of the British. He refused. So he was hanged at the top of Sankari Fort.

7. Anti-Colonial Movements and the Birth of Nationalism

1. Deccan Riots

a) When and where did the first recorded incident of rioting against the moneylenders in the Deccan appear?

The first recorded incident against the moneylenders appeared in May 1875 in

Supa, a village near Poona.

b) What was the right given to moneylenders under a new law of the British?

The money lenders were allowed to attach the mortgaged land of the defaulters and auction it off.

c) What did it result in?

It resulted in the transfer of lands

from the cultivators to the non-cultivating classes.

d) Against whom was the violence directed in the Deccan riots?

Against the money lenders.

2. The Revolt of 1857

a) Who assaulted his officer, an incident that led to the outbreak of 1857 Revolt?

Mangal Pandey.

b) Who was proclaimed the Sahnsha-e-Hindustan in Delhi?

Bahadur Shah II

c) Who was the correspondent of London Times who reported on the brutality of the 1857 revolt?

William Howard Russell.

d) What did the Queen's proclamation say on matters relating to religion?

It said that the British government would not interfere in religious matters.

3. Indian National Congress

a) What were the techniques adopted by the Congress to get its grievances redressed?

Appeals, petitions and delegation to Britain.

b) What do you know of Lal-Bal-Pal triumvirate?

Lala Lajpat Rai, Bala Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal were the three prominent militant nationalists. They were known as Lal-Bal-Pal triumvirate

c) Where was the first session of Indian National Congress held?

Bombay (Mumbai)

d) How did the British respond to the Swadeshi Movement?

The British brutally crushed the Swadeshi movement by jailing prominent leaders for long periods.

8. Nationalism: Gandhian Phase

1. Gandhi and Mass nationalism

a) Which incident is considered a turning point in the life of Gandhi?

In South Africa in spite of having a first class ticket, Gandhi was physically thrown out of the railway compartment. This is a turning point in Gandhi's life.

b) Name the works that influenced Gandhi.

Tolstoy's The Kingdom of God is Within you

Ruskin's Unto this Last.

Thoreau's Civil Disobedience.

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c) How did Gandhi use Satyagraha as a strategy in South Africa?

He experimented satyagraha for fighting the issues of immigration and racial discrimination. Even when the police let loose violence no resistance

was offered by the satyagrahis.

d) What do you know about the Champaran Satyagraha?

In Champaran the tinkathia system was in practice. The peasants were exploited by the European planters. Gandhi went to Champaran and stood by the side of the peasants in their struggle against the planters.

Thanks to

his efforts, the tinkathia system was abolished.

2. Constructive Programme of Gandhi.

a) What is constructive programme?

Constructive programme included promotion of Khadi, Hindu muslim unity and the abolition of untouchability.

b) What did Gandhi exhort the Congressmen to do?

Gandhi exhorted the Congressmen to spread the message of Khaddar, the

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message of Hindu muslim unity and the message of anti - untouchability and to make the youths the real soldiers of Swaraj.

c) How did Gandhi try to bring about Hindu - Muslim unity?

Gandhi undertook a 21 day fast between 18 September and 8 October 1924.

d) What is the contribution of Gandhi towards abolition of untouchability?

Gandhi undertook an all India tour called Harijan tour. He started Harijan Sevak Sangh to work for the removal of discriminations. He also undertook fast.

3. Subhas Chandra Bose and INA

a) How did Subhas Chandra Bose reach Japan?

He reached Japan on a submarine.

b) Who headed the women wing of Indian National Army?

Lakshmi headed the women wing of the INA.

c) How did Subhas Chandra Bose reorganize the INA?

Subhas reorganized the INA into three brigades namely Gandhi brigade, Nehru brigade and women's brigade.

d) Name the slogan provided by Subhas Chandra Bose.

9. Freedom Struggle in Tamil Nadu

1. Early Nationalist Movement in Tamil Nadu

a) What were the objectives of Madras Native Association?

To promote the interests of its members and their focus was on reduction in taxation. It also protested against the support of the government to Christian missionary activities.

b) What led to the emergence of nationalist press in Tamil Nadu?

When Muthuswami was appointed as Judge, the entire press criticised it because the entire press was owned by Europeans. So a need for a newspaper to express the views of the Indians was keenly felt. It led to the emergence of Nationalist press.

c) What were the demands of Madras Mahajana Sabha?

It demanded the conduct of simultaneous civil service examination in England and India. It also demanded the abolition of the India Council in London, reduction of taxes and

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reduction of civil and military expenditure.

d) Who were the early nationalist leaders in Tamil Nadu?

V.S.Srinivasa Sastri, P.S.Sivasamy, V.Krishnasamy, TR.Venkatramanar, G.A.Natesan, T.M.Madhava Rao and S.Subramaniam.

2. Revolutionary Movement in Tamil Nadu

a) List out a few revolutionaries in Tamil Nadu.

M.P.T.Acharya, V.V.Subramanianar, T.T.S.Rajan, V.O.C.Subramania Bharathi and Subramania Siva

b) Why did Subramania Bharati move to Pondicherry?

Subramania Bharathi moved to Pondicherry to escape imprisonment because Pondicherry was under the French rule.

c) Name a few of the revolutionary literature?

India, Vijaya and Suryodayam.

d) What did Vanchinathan do?

Vanchinathan shot dead Ashe, Collector of Tirunelvely.

3. Non Brahmin Movement

a) Why was the South Indian Liberal Federation formed?

To promote the interests of the Non-Brahmins.

b) What is Non-Brahmin Manifesto?

Reservation of jobs for Non-Brahmins in government service and seats in representative bodies.

c) Why did EVR join the Non-Brahmin Movement?

The Congress was not prepared to give representation for non-brahmins in the legislature. So EVR left the Congress and joined the non-brahmin movement.

d) What do you know about anti-Hindi agitation?

Rajaji introduced Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools. It was considered to be a form of Aryan and North Indian imposition against Tamil language and culture. So E.V.R. led a campaign against it.

10.Social Transformation in Tamil Nadu

1. Periyar E.V.R

a) When did Periyar found Dravidar Kazhagam?

Periyar founded Dravida Kazhagam in 1944.

b) What were the newspapers and journals run by Periyar?

Kudi Arasu, Revolt, Puratchi, Paguththarivu and Viduthalai

c) Why was Periyar known as Vaikom hero?

Lower caste people were denied admission into the temple and the streets around the temple at Vaikom. Periyar led the temple entry movement against this and succeeded in his attempt. So he is known as Vaikom Hero.

d) Which was the most important work of Periyar?

Founding of Self Respect Movement was the important work of Periyar.

2. Labour Movement in Tamilnadu

a) Highlight the factors that caused the birth of Trade Union Movement in Madras?

After the First World War retrenchments across industries and high prices led to the formation of labour movement. The nationalists realised the value of organised power and supported the cause of the labour. With the support of some prominent persons Trade Union Movement was started.

b) Identify the three prominent persons associated with the Madras Labour Union.

B.P. Wadia, M. Singaravelar,
Thiru.V.Kalyanasundaram

c) Where was the first conference of All India Trade Union Congress held?

The first conference was held at Bombay

d) Who organized the first ever celebration of May Day in Madras and in which year?

M. Singaravelar organized the celebration in 1923.

3. Maraimalai Adigal

a) Name the Sangam texts for which Maraimalai Adigal wrote commentaries.

Pattinappalai and Mullaipattu

b) Name the journal where he worked as a young man.

Siddhanta Deepika

c) Why did he oppose imposition of Hindi?

Maraimalai Adigal was critical of Hindi and the Brahminical hegemony in Tamil society. So he opposed Hindi.

d) Who were the key influences in Maraimalai Adigal's life?

His teachers P. Sundaranar and Somasundara Nayagar.

kindly send me your key Answers to our email id - padasalai.net@gmail.com