

1. Write a note about Pazhassi Raja and his struggles against the British.

Answer:

- Kerala Varma Pazhassi Raja was a member of the Kottayam royal family in Northern Malabar.
- Early days, he helped the British against the Mysore rulers.
- An agreement was made that Pazhassi would be given the power to collect taxes in the Kottayam area.
- The situation changed when Malabar came under the control of the English East India Company through the **Treaty of Srirangapatnam**.
- The British handed over the power to collect taxes in Kottayam to Pazhassi's uncle, the Kurumbranadu king Veera Varma.
- Protesting against this neglect, Pazhassi Raja appealed to the people not to pay taxes to the new rulers.
- Kurichya leader Thalakkal Chandu, Nair Chief Edachena Kunkan, Kaitheri Ambu, Kannavath Sankaran, and Pallur Eman provided strong military support to Pazhassi.

#### **Defensive strategies of Pazhassi**

- The base was shifted to Wayanad
- The local people were added
- Guerrilla warfare was waged

2. What measures did the British take to suppress Pazhassi Raja's defense in Wayanad ?

Answer :

- Military camps were set up at strategic places
- New roads were built
- Rice supply to Wayanad was cut off
- A reward was announced for those who nab the participants in the rebellion
- Thomas Harvey Baber, who came as the Sub-Collector of Thalassery, killed the commanders who were the strength of Pazhassi, and found out his military bases, forcing Pazhassi into a more defensive position.
- He attained a valiant death in an encounter with the Company's army at Mavilamthode in Wayanad on November 30, 1805.

3. What was the situation that prompted Velu Thampi Dalawa to fight against the British?

Answer:

- Velu Thampi was the Dalawa, or Prime Minister of Balarama Varma Maharaja, who ruled Travancore.
  - In 1805, through an agreement signed between the English East India Company and the King of Travancore marked the end of the political freedom of Travancore.
  - The administration came under the control of Macaulay, the British Resident.
  - Macaulay cancelled the orders issued by Velu Thampi.
  - Insisted on the immediate payment of the tax arrears owed to the company.
  - Which led to conflict between Velu Thampi and the British.
  - The Prime Minister of Kochi, Paliath Achan, also faced a similar experience with Macaulay.
  - Velu Thampi entered into a secret agreement with Paliath Achan and the joint forces of Travancore and Kochi attacked Macaulay's camp in Kochi. However, Macaulay escaped from the attack.
  - On 11 January 1809, Velu Thampi issued a proclamation at Kundara in Travancore, calling on the people to prepare for an armed struggle against the British dominance. This proclamation is known as the 'Kundara Proclamation'.
  - Although the Travancore king did not approve of such actions of Dalawa, Velu Thampi continued to fight against the British with the support of the locals.
  - The king removed him from the position of Dalawa.
  - When the joint army of Travancore and the company surrounded the house at Mannadi, ,
  - He committed suicide instead of surrendering to the foreign power.
4. What was the situation that prompted Paliath Achan to fight against the British?

Answer :

- Paliath Achan, the Prime Minister of Kochi.
  - Paliath Achan had opposed the interference of the Macaulay in the internal affairs of Kochi.
  - Besides, Macaulay gave shelter to an enemy of Paliath Achan which worsened the situation.
  - Then Paliath Achan joined hands with Velu Thampi, and launched a struggle against the British.
  - Although he resisted the British strongly, he was eventually exiled to Madras by the British
5. What is Kurichyar Rebellion?

Answer:

- The Kurichyar and Kurumbrar are tribal groups in Wayanad.
- The British considered them enemies after they supported Pazhassi in this rebellion.

**Measures the British took against the Kurichyar and Kurumbrar.**

- The tribal people's tracts of land were seized

- They were not allowed to continue their traditional methods of farming
- The British demanded money instead of goods as tax

### **Starting of the Rebellion**

- The Kurichyar rebellion began in 1812.
  - The tribal's fought against the British by taking control of the routes to Wayanad with local support.
  - **Rama Nambi** or Rama Mooppan was their leader.
  - But the British suppressed the Kurichyar rebellion by bringing in more soldiers from other places
6. What were The Mappila riots ?

Answer:

- In Malabar , there was protest and violence by farmers against the exploitative landlords and the British government.
  - Most of the participants were Mappila farmers of South Malabar.
  - So,the British authorities and imperial historians referred to these uprisings as the 'Mappila riots.'
7. "Social reformers are those who fought against such irrational customs" Who are those Social reformers and what were their main activities ?

Answer:

#### **1 Vaikunta Swamikal**

- He was one of the early social reformers of Kerala.
- He performed the first '**Kannadi Prathishta**' in South India.
- Exposing the irrationality of idol worship.
- Movement: **Samatva Samaj**

#### **2 Kuriakose Elias Chavara**

- He was a social reformer and an educational activist.
- He established **orphanages and schools** for the underprivileged

#### **3 Sree Narayana Guru**

- He was the foremost reformer in Kerala.
- He fought against superstitions and caste discrimination.
- He proclaimed, '**become enlightened through knowledge**'
- He performed 'Shiva prathishta' at Aruvippuram and described this temple as a model place where everyone can live in brotherhood without any caste discrimination or religious hatred.
- His visions influenced reformers like Sahodaran Ayyappan, Mahakavi Kumaranasan, Dr. P. Palpu and T. K. Madhavan.

- Movement: **Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam**

#### **4 Chattampi Swamikal**

- Opposed the caste system and irrational customs.
- His writings were valuable contributions to the Malayalam language and literature

#### **5 Vakkom Abdul Khader Moulavi**

- Worked for the cultural renaissance of the Muslim community.
- He Started **the Swadeshabhimani** newspaper to expose the vanity of the monarchy.
- Movement: Travancore Muslim Mahajana Sabha

#### **6 Poikayil Yohannan**

- Fought against social evils like casteism and slavery.
- Movement: Pratyaksha Raksha Daiva Sabha

#### **7 V. T. Bhattathiripad**

- He was known as a reformer of the Namboodiri community.
- Social worker and writer.
- He wrote the famous play **Adukkalayil Ninnu Arangathekku.**
- Movement: Yogakshema Sabha

#### **8 Ayyankali**

- Fought for the rights, self-respect, freedom of travelling and education of the oppressed of society.
- The Villuvandi strike and the Kallumala strike were important strikes led by him.
- Movement: Sadhujana Paripalana Sangham

#### **9 Mannath Padmanabhan**

- Worked for social and educational progress of the Nair community.
- He led the struggles to achieve civil rights in Kerala.
- Movement: Nair Service Society

#### **10 Pandit K. P. Karuppan**

- A poet and playwright.
- He worked for the upliftment of the backward classes.
- Movement: Araya Samajam

#### **11 Vagbhatananda**

- Promoted critical thinking based on logic.
  - Tried to reform customs according to the changing times.
  - Movement: Atmavidya Sangham
8. What is upper cloth agitation ? Prepare a note discussing the social situation that led to the struggle for the right to wear upper cloth.

Answer:

- The women of the Channar community of South Travancore did not have the right to wear upper cloth like the women who were considered to be the upper caste.
  - The Channar women appeared in public wearing upper cloth with the support of Christian missionaries.
  - Channar women were attacked by those who were considered to be the upper caste and their upper cloth was torn off.
  - Subsequently, riots broke out in many places in Southern Travancore.
  - On July 26, 1859, the Maharaja of Travancore issued a decree removing restrictions on Channar women to wear upper cloth.
9. What is Vaikom Satyagraha?

Answer:

- The people who were considered inferior were not allowed to walk on the approach roads of Vaikom temple.
- The satyagraha began on March 30, 1924, in protest against this discrimination.
- This satyagraha was led by T. K. Madhavan, K. Kelappan, K. P. Kesava Menon.
- On November 23, 1925, all the roads on all three sides of the temple (except two lanes leading to the Eastern Gate) were opened to all Hindus.

10. What is Guruvayur Satyagraha?

Answer :

- The Guruvayur Satyagraha was a movement that demanded all sections of Hindus be allowed to enter the Guruvayur temple.
- The Satyagraha began on 1 November 1931 with the formation of a committee under the leadership of K. Kelappan and Mannath Padmanabhan.
- The volunteer captains of the movement, A. K. Gopalan and P. Krishna Pillai, were brutally beaten by opponents of the Satyagraha.
- When K. Kelappan began a 'fast unto death' in front of the temple, many people came from different places to support it.
- Finally, the fast was ended on the instructions of Gandhiji.

- When the Congress held a plebiscite in Ponnani taluk to ascertain public opinion about the temple entry, the majority of the people supported it.
- In this way, the Guruvayur Satyagraha helped to create a favourable atmosphere for the entry of all sections of Hindus to the temple.

11. What were the Paliyam Satyagraha ?

Answer :

- The Paliyam Satyagraha of 1947-48 was another protest in Kerala for the abolition of untouchability.
- The marginalised sections of the people were prohibited from walking on the road in front of the residence of Paliath Achan at Chennamangalam in Kochi.
- The government responded with arrests to suppress the satyagraha led by C. Kesavan and others.
- In 1948, when all the temples in Kochi were opened to everyone regardless of caste, restrictions on walking along Paliyam Road were lifted

12. What were the action programmes of the Civil Disobedience Movement in Malabar? Write a note about salt satyagraha.

Answer:

- The national movement was more active in Malabar than in other parts of Kerala.
- The formation of the Malabar District Congress Committee and the activities of the Home Rule League propelled the national movement forward.
- The Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movements received strong support throughout Malabar.
- As part of the struggle, people boycotted foreign-made goods, courts, schools and other government institutions.
- The prominent leaders during the time were C. Kunhirama Menon, K. Kelappan, U. Gopala Menon, K. P. Kesava Menon, Muhammed Abdur Rahiman Sahib, E. Moidu Moulavi and Moyarath Sankaran.
- When the Salt Satyagraha gathered momentum all over India under the leadership of Gandhiji as part of the Civil Disobedience Movement, its impact was also felt in Kerala.
- The centre of the Salt Satyagraha in Kerala was Payyannur in Malabar.
- The satyagraha was led by K. Kelappan.
- Satyagrahis from various parts of Kerala reached the beach at Payyannur and participated in it.
- Also, under the leadership of Muhammad Abdur Rahman, the Satyagrahis violated the law and made salt on the beach at Kozhikode.
- The people who gathered there had to suffer the brutal thrashings of the police.
- The boycott of foreign clothes, picketing of liquor shops and the Khadi campaign were all part of the struggle

13. What is Malabar Rebellion ?

Answer:

- The Malabar Rebellion was an anti-British and anti-landlord movement in Malabar.
- When the tenant movement, which was already active in Malabar, was merged with the Non-Cooperation and Khilafat movements, it evolved into the Malabar Rebellion.
- In 1921, the rebellion spread to the taluks of Eranad, Valluvanad, and Ponnani.
- Many people, including landlords, government officials and rebellious peasants lost their lives.
- The British government suppressed the rebellion using the Malabar Special Police and the army.
- Prominent among those who led the Malabar Rebellion were Ali Musliyar, Variyankunnath Kunjahammed Haji and M. P. Narayana Menon

14. What were Quit India Movement ?

Answer :

- The Quit India Movement, which began across India on August 9, 1942.
- Resulted in the arrest of prominent leaders, including Gandhiji.
- The people of Kerala—including women and students—actively participated in the movement in Malabar, Kochi and Travancore regions.
- The Keezhariyur bomb case is a major incident that took place as part of this

15. What were the Kochi protest ?

Answer:

- Since the establishment of the British sovereignty in Kochi, which was a princely state, there had been popular protests against it.
- The initial protests were aimed at establishing good governance.
- Later, protests began to gain political rights.

16. Write a note about the electricity strike.

Answer :

- The Diwan of Kochi, R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, decided to hand over the electricity supply of Thrissur to a private company.
- In 1936, there was a popular uprising against the decision.
- Although the government suppressed the protest, this strike helped mobilise people to the forefront of protest.

17. Which day conduct “Responsible Government Day”, and what were the circumstance ?

Answer :

- An organisation named Kochi Rajya Praja Mandal was formed in 1941.
- With the aim of achieving responsible government.
- Ikkanda Warriar, Panampilly Govinda Menon and V. R. Krishnan Ezhuthachan led the activities of the Praja Mandal.
- It was decided to hold a nationwide protest to achieve responsible government and 29 July 1946 was observed as “Responsible Government Day.”
- Later, the Praja Mandal merged with the Indian National Congress.
- Ikkanda Warriar became the Prime Minister, and the first Congress ministry came to power in Kochi

18. What were the early movements that awakened the political consciousness of the people in Travancore.

Answer :

#### **Malayali Memorial**

- Demand for adequate representation of people of Travancore in government jobs in Travancore
- On 1 January 1891, a petition signed by the people was submitted to the Maharaja, stating this demand
- Leadership - G. P. Pillai

#### **Ezhava Memorial**

- Demand for adequate representation of Ezhava community in government service
- On 3 September 1896, a petition signed by members of the Ezhava community was submitted to the Maharaja.
- Leadership - Dr. P. Palpu

19. What were the Abstention Movement in Travancore ?

Answer :

- The 1932 ‘Nivarthanam’ or Abstention Movement was a powerful political agitation that took place in Travancore.
- The Christian, Muslim, and Ezhava communities formed a political committee and led the movement jointly.
- They demanded proportional representation in government jobs and in the Legislative Assembly.
- C. Kesavan, N. V. Joseph and P. K. Kunju led the movement.
- The activities for responsible government in Travancore were carried out under the Travancore State Congress.
- Pattom Thanu Pillai was the first president of the Travancore State Congress.

20. Write a note about The Congress Socialist Party ?

Answer :

- In 1934, Congress workers who were interested in socialist ideas, met at Kozhikode under the presidency of K. Kelappan.
- They decided to form a 'Congress Socialist Party' within the Indian National Congress.
- P. Krishna Pillai, E. M. Sankaran Namboothiripad and A. K. Gopalan led this faction.
- Several peasant struggles took place in Kerala under the leadership of the Congress Socialist Party.

21. Write a note about the Formation of the State Kerala ?

Answer :

- In 1921, the All Kerala Provincial Conference held at Ottapalam was attended by representatives from Malabar, Kochi, and Travancore.
- In 1928, the Payyannur Congress Conference, chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru, demanded that Kerala be reorganised as a separate state when the constitution of independent India was being formulated in the future.
- A committee was formed to work towards the goal of an Aikya Kerala and its conventions were held at various places.
- The merging of Travancore and Kochi to form Thiru-Kochi on 1 July 1949 was an important step towards the goal of forming the state of Kerala
- After the independence of India, the Fazal Ali Commission was formed to reorganise the states of India based on language.
- As per the recommendations of the commission, the state of Kerala came into existence on 1 November 1956 by merging Malabar and Thiru-Kochi.
- The taluks of Thovala, Agastheeswaram, Kalkulam and Vilavancode, which were part of Travancore, were added to the Madras State (present-day Tamil Nadu). The taluk of Kasaragod, which was part of south Karnataka, was added to Kerala .
- The general election in Kerala was held in February and March 1957, and on 5 April, the first ministry under the leadership of E. M. S. Namboodiripad assumed power in Kerala.