

Freedom Struggle in Tamil Nadu



Exercise

I. Choose the Correct Answer:

1. Who was the first President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha?

- a) T.M. Nair
- b) P. Rangaiah
- c) G. Subramaniam
- d) G.A. Natesan

Ans: b) P. Rangaiah

2. Where was the third session of the Indian National Congress held?

- a) Marina
- b) Mylapore
- c) Fort St. George
- d) Thousand Lights

Ans: d) Thousand Lights

3. Who said "Better bullock carts and freedom than a train de luxe with subjection"?

- a) Annie Besant
- b) M. Veeraraghavachari
- c) B.P. Wadia
- d) G.S. Arundale

Ans: a) Annie Besant

4. Who among the following were Swarajists?

- a) S. Satyamurti
- b) Kasturirangar
- c) P. Subbarayan
- d) Periyar EVR

Ans: a) S.Sathyamurti

5. Who set up the satyagraha camp in Udyavanam near Madras?

- a) K. Kamaraj
- b) C. Rajaji
- c) K. Santhanam
- d) T. Prakasam

Ans: d) Prakasam

6. Where was the anti-Hindi Conference held?

- a) Erode
- b) Madras
- c) Salem
- d) Madurai

Ans: c) Salem

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ was appointed the first Indian Judge of the Madras High Court.

Ans: T.Muthu Swami

2. Nilakanta Brahmachari started the secret society named _____.

Ans: Bharatha Matha Society

3. The Dravidian Association Hostel for non-Brahmin students was established by _____.
Ans: C.Natesanar
4. _____ formed the first Congress Ministry in Madras.
Ans: Rajaji
5. _____ was the founder of the Madras branch of the Muslim League.
Ans: Yakub Hasan
6. _____ hoisted the national flag atop Fort St. George on 26 January 1932.
Ans: Bhashyam

III. Choose the Correct Statement

1. (i) Madras Native Association was founded in 1852. (T)
(ii) Tamil nationalist periodical Swadesamitran was started in 1891. (T)
(iii) The Madras Mahajana Sabha demanded conduct of civil services examinations only in India. (F)
(iv) V.S. Srinivasanar was an extremist. (F)
a) (i) and (ii) are correct b) (iii) is correct
c) (iv) is correct d) All are correct **Ans: a) i) and ii) are correct**
2. (i) EVR did not participate in the Non- Cooperation Movement. (F)
(ii) Rajaji worked closely with Yakub Hasan of the Muslim League. (T)
(iii) Workers did not participate in the Non- Cooperation Movement. (F)
(iv) Toddy shops were not picketed in Tamil Nadu. (F)
a) (i) and (ii) are correct b) (i) and (iii) are correct
c) (ii) is correct d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
Ans: c) ii) is correct

IV. Match the following:

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. MNA | — | a) Anti-Hindi agitation |
| 2. EVR Periyar | — | b) Removal of Neill Statue |
| 3. S.N. Somayajulu | — | c) Salt Satyagraha |
| 4. Vedaranyam | — | d) Torture Commission |
| 5. Thalamuthu | — | e) Vaikom Hero |

Ans: 1. d, 2. e, 3. b, 4. c, 5. a

V. Answer briefly:

1. List out the contribution of the moderates.

- The primary contribution of moderates lies in exposing the liberal claims of the British.

- They exposed how the British exploited Indian and hypocrisy in following democratic principles in England and
- The moderates are exposed the methods of imposing an unrepresentative government in the colonies by the British..

2. Write a note on the Tirunelveli Uprising.

- In 1908, V.O.C and Subramania Siva led a strike in the European-owned Coral Mills. It coincided with the release of Bipin Chandra Pal.
- V.O.C and Subramania Siva, who organized a public meeting to celebrate the release of Bipin Chandra Pal, were arrested.
- They were charged with sedition and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.
- The news of the arrest of these popular leaders sparked riots in Tirunelveli leading to the burning down of the police station, court building and municipal office.
- It led to the death of four people in police firing. This is known as Tirunelveli Uprising.

3. What is the contribution of Annie Besant to India's freedom struggle?

- Annie Besant started a Home Rule League in Chennai. The League carried on propaganda in favour of Home Rule Movement of Self Government of Indians.
- She created tremendous enthusiasm among people by her speeches and writings.
- She started New India and Commonweal, news papers to carry forward her agenda.
- Annie Besant and her followers played a key role in organising the working classes by forming trade unions.
- Due to her hard work, the British promised responsible Government to the people of India by stages after the First World War.

VI. Answer the following in detail:

1. Discuss the response to Swadeshi Movement in Tamil Nadu.

- The partition of Bengal (1905) led to the Swadeshi movement and changed the course of the struggle for freedom.
- The Congress carried on a vigorous campaign to boycott of foreign goods and promote national education.
- The Swadeshi movement had its deep impact in Tamil Nadu.

Response in Tamilnadu:

- Public meetings were organized in various parts of Tamilnadu.
- V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, V. Chakkarai Chettiar, Subramania Bharati, and Ethiraj Surendranath Arya were some of the prominent leaders in Tamil Nadu.
- Subaramania Bharati's patriotic songs kindled the patriotic emotions among the people.

- Many journals were started to propagate Swadeshi ideals. Swadeshamitran and India were prominent journals.
- Students and youth participated widely in the Swadeshi Movement.

Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company

- One of the important event of swadeshi movement was launching of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company at Thoothukudi by V.O. Chidambaram Pillai.
- He purchased two ships Gallia and lavo and plied them between Thoothukudi and Colombo.
- Due to cutthroat competition from the European company, V.O.C's efforts ended in failure.

Tirunelveli Uprising:

- V.O.C and Subramania Siva, who organized a public meeting to celebrate the release of Bipin Chandra Pal, were arrested.
- The news of the arrest of these popular leaders sparked riots in Tirunelveli leading to the burning down of the police station, court building and municipal office.
- It led to the death of four people in police firing. This is known as Tirunelveli Uprising.
- The brutal crackdown on Swadeshi leaders virtually brought the Swadeshi Movement to a close in Tamil Nadu.

2. Examine the origin and growth of Non- Brahmin Movement in Tamil Nadu.

- The rapid growth in education in the Madras Presidency led an increase in the number of educated non-Brahmins.
- The educated non-Brahmins raised the issue of caste discrimination and unequal opportunities in government employment and representation in elected bodies, which were dominated by the Brahmins.

Madras Dravidian Association

- The non-Brahmins organized themselves into political organizations to protect their interests. So, in 1912 the Madras Dravidian Association was founded.
- In June 1916, D.Natesanar established the Dravidian Association Hostel for the non-Brahmin students.
- He also played a key role in bridging the differences between two leading non-Brahmin leaders of the time Dr. T.M. Nair and P. Thyagaraya Chetti.

South Indian Liberal Federation

- On 20 November 1916, a meeting of about thirty non-Brahmins was held under the leadership of P. Tyagaraya Chetti, Dr. T.M. Nair and C. Natesa Mudaliar at Victoria Public Hall in Chennai.

- The South Indian Liberal Federation (SILF) was founded to promote the interests of the non-Brahmins.
- They also launched three newspapers in Justice in English, Dravidian in Tamil and Andhra Prakasika in Telugu. Soon, the SILF began to be popularly known as Justice Party

Justice Party:

- The Justice Party demanded communal representation (i.e. representation for various communities in society).
- The Madras government was also supportive of the Justice Party as the latter believed that the English rule was conducive for the development of the non-Brahmins.
- The Act of 1919 provided reservation of seats to non-Brahmins, a move criticized by the Congress but welcomed by the Justice Party

3. Describe the role of Tamil Nadu in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The Madras session of the Indian National Congress in 1927 declared complete independence as its goal. In 1930, Gandhi announced the Civil Disobedience movement.

Lahore Congress session:

- In 1929, the Congress session was held at Lahore. In that session, Poorna Swaraj (complete independence) was adopted as the goal of Indians.
- On 26th January 1930, the national flag was hoisted by Jawaharlal Nehru on the banks of river Ravi as the declaration of independence.

Salt March to Vedaranyam:

- Tamil Nadu was in the forefront of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- The movement was a mass movement with the participation of students, shopkeepers, workers, women, etc.
- Demonstrations, hartals, staging of swadeshi dramas and songs were the order the day in both rural and urban areas.
- Rajaji organized and led a salt satyagraha march to Vedaranyam.
- Among the thousands who volunteered, hundred were chosen for the march. The march started from Tiruchirappalli on 13 April 1930 and reached Vedaranyam in Thanjavur district on 28 April.
- Despite a brutal crackdown by the police, the marching satyagrahis were provided a warm reception along the route. On reaching Vedaranyam, 12 volunteers under the leadership of Rajaji broke the salt law by picking up salt.
- Rajaji, T.S.S. Rajan, Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmipathi, Sardar Vedarathnam Pillai, C.Swaminatha Chetty and K. Santhanam were among the prominent leaders who participated in the Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha.

Spread of the movement:

- The satyagrahis under the leadership of T. Prakasam and K. Nageswara Rao set up a camp at Udayavanam near Madras. However, the police arrested them. It led to hartal in Madras.
- The clashes with the police in Tiruvallikeni which lasted for three hours on 27 April 1930 left three dead.
- Volunteers who attempted to offer salt Satyagraha in Rameswaram were arrested.
- Similar attempts were made at Uvari, Anjengo, Veppalodai, Thoothukudi and Tharuvaikulam.
- Woman participated enthusiastically. Rukmani Lakshmi pathi was the first woman to pay penalty for violation of salt laws.

VII. Activity

1. Students can be asked to write a sentence or two about the important places of freedom struggle in Tamil Nadu.

STUDENTS SELF ACTIVITY

2. Role Play: Students can be divided into groups and asked to debate the views of the Moderates, Extremists, Revolutionaries, Annie Besant's supporters, Justice Party, and British Government.

STUDENTS SELF ACTIVITY



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. Choose the Correct Answer:

1. T. Muthuswami was appointed as the first Indian Judge of the _____ High Court in 1877.

- a) Delhi b) Bombay
c) Calcutta d) Madras

Ans: d) Madras

2. The newspaper 'Hindu, was started in the year _____.

- a) 1858 b) 1877
c) 1878 d) 1899

Ans: c) 1878

3. The first session of Indian National Congress was attended by _____.

- a) 72 b) 22
c) 55 d) 101

Ans: c) 72

4. The Chair person of the second session of the Indian National Congress was _____.

- a) G.Subramaniam
- c) Badruddin Tyabji

- b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- d) Gokhale

Ans: b) Dadabai Naoroji

5. The early Indian nationalist believed in _____ methods.

- a) Extreme
- c) Protest

- b) Constitutional
- d) Novel

Ans: b) Constitutional

6. The partition of Bengal led to the _____ movement and changed the course of the struggle for freedom.

- a) Quit India
- c) Non cooperation

- b) Civil Disobedience
- d) Swadeshi

Ans: a) Swadeshi

7. Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company was launched at _____ by V.O.Chidambaranar.

- a) Colombo
- c) Pondicherry

- b) Thoothukudi
- d) Chennai

Ans: b) Thoothukudi

8. The ships of Swadeshi Steam Navigation play between Thoothukudi and _____.

- a) Chennai
- c) Cochin

- b) Mumbai
- d) Colombo

Ans: d) Colombo

9. _____ provided a safe haven for the revolutionaries of Tamil Nadu.

- a) South Africa
- c) Sri Lanka

- b) Myanmar
- d) Pondicherry

Ans: d) Pondicherry.

10. _____, leader of the Theosophical Society started the Home Rule League.

- a) A.O. Hume
- c) Dr. Muthulakshmi

- b) Sathyamoorthy
- d) Annie Besant

Ans: d) Annie Besant

11. '_____ carts and freedom than a train deluxe with subjection' was said by Annie Besant.

- a) Cycle
- c) Train

- b) Bullock cart
- d) Car

Ans: b) Bullock cart.

12. Which among the following is SILF's official organ in English?

- a) Dravidian
- c) Justice

- b) Andhra Prakasika
- d) New India

Ans: c) Justice

13. The South Indian Liberal Federation was founded to promote the interests of _____.

- a) Indians
- c) South Indians

- b) Non-Brahmins
- d) Downtrodden

Ans: b) Non-Brahmins

14. _____ of the Justice Party became the first Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in 1920.

- a) A.Subburayalu
- b) Raja of Panagal
- c) S.Sathyamurti
- d) Annie Besant

Ans: a) A.Subburayalu

15. _____, a barrister in Madurai fondly called 'Rosaappu Durai'.

- a) Nehru
- b) George Joseph
- c) Raja of Panagal
- d) Bharathi

Ans: b) George Joseph

16. In Tamil Nadu, _____ Day was observed on 17 April 1920.

- a) Swaraj
- b) Independence
- c) Khilafat
- d) Republic

Ans: c) Khilafat

17. After the First World War, the _____ of Turkey was humiliated and deprived of all powers.

- a) Ruler
- b) President
- c) Caliph
- d) Prime Minister

Ans: c) Caliph

18. In Tamil Nadu, the epicentre of Khilafat agitation was _____.

- a) Chennai
- b) Vaniyambadi
- c) Thirupur
- d) Vellore

Ans: b) Vaniyambadi

19. In Madras, the Simon Boycott Propaganda Committee was set up with _____ as the President.

- a) Kamaraj
- b) Sathyamurti
- c) E.V.Ramasamy
- d) Rajaji

Ans: b) Sathyamurti

20. The Simon Commission visited Madras on _____.

- a) 1 Jan. 1928
- b) 1 May 1927
- c) 18 Feb. 1929
- d) 1 June 1929

Ans: c) 18 Feb. 1929

21. Rajaji organised the salt satyagraha march from Tiruchirappalli to Vedaranyam in _____ district.

- a) Madurai
- b) Kanniyakumari
- c) Pudukkottai
- d) Thanjavur

Ans: d) Thanjavur

22. _____, popularly known as Arya, hoisted the national flag atop Fort St.George on 26th Jan. 1932.

- a) Rajaji
- b) Bhashyam
- c) Ranjan
- d) Subbarayalu

Ans: b) Bhashyam

23. _____ formed the first Congress Ministry in 1937.

- a) Kamaraj
- b) Rajaji
- c) T.S.S.Rajan
- d) T.Prakasam

Ans: b) Rajaji.

24. Rajaji introduced _____ on an experimental basis in Salem.

- a) English education b) Prohibition
c) Hindi education d) Foreign goods **Ans: b) Prohibition**

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Madras Native Association was formed in _____. **Ans: 1852**
2. _____ stated a Tamil nationalist periodical Swadesamitran in 1891.
Ans: G.Subramaniam
3. _____, newspaper became the vehicle of nationalist propaganda.
Ans: The Hindu
4. _____ was the earliest organisation in South India with clear nationalist objectives.
Ans: Madras Mahajana Sabha
5. The first President of Madras Mahajana Sabha was _____. **Ans: P.Anandacharlu.**
6. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1885 at _____.
Ans: Bombay
7. The Third session of the Indian National Congress was held at held at Makkis Garden, Now known as _____ in Madras. **Ans: Thousand Lights**
8. V.O.Chidambaram purchased two ships, _____ and _____ which plied between Thoothukudi and Colomo. **Ans: Gallia and Lavo.**
9. In 1908, V.O.Chidambaranar led a strike in the European owned _____.
Ans: Coral Mills
10. In 1904, Nilakanta Brahmachari and other started _____, a secret society.
Ans: Bharata Matha Society.
11. Robert W.D'E.Ashe, the Collector of Tirunelveli was shot dead in _____ junction by Vanchinathan. **Ans: Maniyachi**
12. Annie Besant started the Home Rule Movement in 1916 on the model of _____.
Ans: Irish Home Rule League.
13. Annie Besant started two news papers such as _____.
Ans: New India and Common Weal
14. South Indian Liberal Federation was popularly known as _____.
Ans: Justice Party.
15. George Joseph was fondly called '_____' by the people of Madurai.
Ans: Rosaappu Durai
16. In Tamil Nadu, Khilafat Movement Day was observed on _____.
Ans: 17 April 1920

17. _____ was the founder of the Madras branch of the Muslim League.
Ans: Yakub Hasan
18. The statue of James Neill was removed from Mount Road, Chennai to _____.
Ans: Madras Museum.
19. In Tamil Nadu, _____ was the first woman to pay penalty or violation of salt laws.
Ans: Rukmani Lakshmipathi
20. O.K.S.R.Kumaraswamy is hailed as _____.
Ans: Kodhikatha Kumaran
21. In 26 January 1930, Jawaharlal Nehru hoisted the national flag on the _____ as the declaration of independence.
Ans: River Ravi
22. _____ organised an anti-Hindi Conference at Salem.
Ans: E.V.Ramasamy.
23. In Tamil Nadu, Justice party remained in office till _____.
Ans: 1937
24. On _____, the Quit India Resolution was passed by the Indian National Congress.
Ans: 8 August 1942.

III. Choose the Correct Statement

- The partition of India (1905) led to the Swadeshi Movement. (F)
 - The Swadeshi movement made a deep impact in Tamil Nadu (T)
 - The Congress carried on a vigorous campaign for boycott of foreign goods. (T)
 - Patriotic songs of Tagore were important in stirring patriotic emotions in Tamil Nadu. (F)
 - i) and ii) are correct
 - ii) and iii) are correct
 - iv) is correct
 - All are correct**Ans: b) ii) and iii) are correct**
- Assertion (A) :** The Justice Party opposed the Home Rule Movement.

Reason (R) : The Justice Party feared that Home Rule would give the Brahmins more power.

 - Both A and R are correct but R is not the right explanation
 - A is right but R is wrong
 - Both A and R are wrong
 - Both A and R are correct and R is the right explanation**Ans: d) Both A and R are correct and R is the right explanation**
- Assertion (A) :** E.V.Ramasamy raised the issue of representation for non-Brahmins for legislature.

Reason (R) : During the first Congress Ministry, Rajaji abolished sales tax.

 - Both A and R are correct but R is not the right explanation
 - A is right but R is wrong

- c) Both A and R are wrong
- d) Both A and R are correct and R is the right explanation

Ans: b) A is right but R is wrong

4. i) Madras Mahajana Sabha was the earliest organisation in South India. (T)
 ii) It was the training ground for the first generation of nationalist leaders. (T)
 iii) P.Rangaiah became its first president of the Madras Mahajana Sabha. (T)
 iv) Later, Madras Mahajana Sabha came to be called as Justice Party. (F)
- a) i) and ii) are correct b) ii) and iii) are correct
 - c) i), ii) and iii) are correct d) All are correct

Ans: c) i), ii) and iii) are correct

5. i) E.V.Ramasamy campaigned vigorously against the consumption of liquor. (T)
 ii) Rajaji played a key role in the satyagraha for temple entry in Vaikam. (F)
 iii) Kamaraj was hailed as 'Vaikam Hero' by the people of Tamil Nadu. (F)
 iv) Bharathiar left the Congress and started the Self Respect Movement. (T)
- a) i) and ii) are correct b) ii) and iii) are correct
 - c) i) is correct d) All are correct

Ans: c) i) is correct

6. **Assertion (A) :** V.O.Chidambarnar purchased two ships Gallia and Lavo.

Reason (R) : The two ships plied between Thoothukudi and Colombo.

- a) Both A and R are correct but R is not the right explanation
- b) A is right but R is wrong
- c) Both A and R are wrong
- d) Both A and R are correct

Ans: d) Both A and R are correct.

7. **Assertion (A) :** After 1919, Annie Besant and the Home rule League were eclipsed.

Reason (R) : Gandhi emerged an undisputed leader of the Congress after 1919. Under him, freedom movement became a mass movement.

- a) Both A and R are correct but R is not the right explanation
- b) A is right but R is wrong
- c) Both A and R are wrong
- d) Both A and R are correct and R is the right explanation

Ans: d) Both A and R are correct and R is the right explanation

8. **Assertion (A) :** To compensate the loss of revenue, Rajaji introduced Income tax.

Reason (R) : Rajaji introduced prohibition on an experimental basis in Chennai.

- a) Both A and R are correct but R is not the right explanation
- b) A is right but R is wrong
- c) Both A and R are wrong

d) Both A and R are correct and R is the right explanation

Ans: c) Both A and R are wrong

IV. Match the following:

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. Arya | — | a) George Joseph |
| 2. Kodikatha kumaran | — | b) Bhashyam |
| 3. Vaikom Hero | — | c) Gandhi |
| 4. Rosappu Durai | — | d) O.K.S.R.Kumaraswamy |
| 5. Do or Die | — | e) E.V. Ramasamy |

Ans: 1. b, 2. d, 3. e, 4. a, 5. c

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|------------------|
| 6. Swadesamitran | — | a) Annie Besant |
| 7. Commonweal | — | b) Yakub Hasan |
| 8. Dravidian | — | c) Rowlat Act |
| 9. Black Act | — | d) G.Subramanian |
| 10. Muslim League | — | e) Justice Party |

Ans: 6. d, 7. a, 8. e, 9. c, 10. b

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 11. Home Rule League | — | a) Kamaraj |
| 12. Khilafat Movement | — | b) Gazulu Lakshminarasu |
| 13. Salt Sathyagraha | — | c) Annie Besant |
| 14. Quit India Movement | — | d) Yakub Hasan |
| 15. Madras Native Association | — | e) Rajaji |

Ans: 11. c, 12. d, 13. e, 14. a, 15. b

V. Answer briefly:

1. Why was anti-Hindi agitation popular?

- Rajaji, first Congress Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu introduced Hindi in schools as a compulsory subject.
- This was considered to be a form of Aryan and North Indian imposition unfavoured to Tamil language and culture.
- E.V.R led a massive campaign against it and organised an anti-Hindi Conference at Salem.
- A number of people were arrested and taken to prison. Natarajan and Thalamuthu, two enthusiastic agitators died in prison.
- A rally was organised from Trichy to Madras. More than 1,200 protestors including EVR were arrested.
- After the resignation of the Congress Ministry in 1939, the Governor who took over the power removed Hindi as compulsory subject.

2. What were the objectives and demands of Madras Mahajana Sabha?

- The objective of MMS was to create a consensus among people of different parts of the Presidency on various issues of public interest and to present it to the government.
- Its demands included conduct of simultaneous civil services examinations in England and India, abolition of the India Council in London, reduction of taxes, and reduction of civil and military expenditure.

3. Write a note on the Moderate phase in Tamil Nadu.

- The early nationalists believed in constitutional methods. Their activities consisted of conducting hall meetings and the deliberating the problems of the country in English.
- The views were communicated to the government in a language couched in a liberal language in the form of petitions, prayers, memoranda, and as evidence in various government commissions of enquiry.
- The early nationalists came to be known as moderates. The distinguished Tamil Moderates are V.S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.S. Sivasamy Iyer, V. Krishnasamy Iyer, T.R. Venkatrama Sastri, G.A. Natesan, T.M. Madhava Rao, and S. Subramania Iyer.

4. Mention the areas that were the parts of Madras Presidency before freedom.

Tamil Nadu was then part of the Madras Presidency which included large parts of the present-day states of –

- Andhra Pradesh (Coastal districts and Rayalaseema),
- Karnataka (Bangalore, Bellary, South Kanara),
- Kerala (Malabar) and
- Orissa (Ganjam).

5. What were the administrative measures introduced by Rajaji.

In Tamil Nadu, Rajaji formed the first Congress Ministry in 1937. His administrative measures were-

- He introduced prohibition on an experimental basis in Salem.
- To compensate for the loss of revenue, he introduced a sales tax.
- He opened temples to the 'untouchables'.
- He appointed a committee to enquire into the conditions of the tenants in the Zamindari areas.

6. Why was Thirupur Kumaran called so?

- In 1930, Gandhi introduced Civil Disobedience Movement. It was one of the largest mass movement in Tamil Nadu.
- On 11 January 1932, a procession carrying national flags and singing patriotic songs

was brutally beaten by the police in Tiruppur.

- O.K.S.R. Kumaraswamy, one of the patriots fell dead holding the national flag aloft.
- So, he is hailed as Kodikatha Kumaran.

❧❧❧❧❧❧❧

UNIT TEST – 9

Freedom Struggle In Tamil Nadu

Time : 45 mts.

Marks: 40

I. Choose the correct answer:

5×1=5

1. Where was the third session of the Indian National Congress held?

- a) Marina b) Mylapore c) Fort St. George d) Thousand Lights

2. Who among the following were Swarajists?

- a) S. Satyamurti b) Kasturi Rangar c) P. Subbarayan d) Periyar EVR

3. Where was the anti-Hindi Conference held?

- a) Erode b) Madras c) Salem d) Madurai

4. Which among the following is SILF's official organ in English?

- a) Dravidian b) Andhra Prakasika c) Justice d) New India

5. _____ of the Justice Party became the first Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in 1920.

- a) A.Subburayalu b) Raja of Panagal c) S.Sathyamurti d) Annie Besant

II. Fill in the blanks:

5×1=5

- _____ was appointed as the first South Indian Judge of the Madras High Court.
- Nilakanta Brahmachari started the secret society _____.
- The Dravidian Association Hostel for non-Brahmin students was established by _____.
- _____ formed the first Congress Ministry in Madras.
- _____ was the founder of the Madras branch of the Muslim League.

III. Match the following:

5×1=5

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|------------------|
| 11. Swadesamitran | – | a) Annie Besant |
| 12. Commonweal | – | b) Yakub Hasan |
| 13. Dravidian | – | c) Rowlat Act |
| 14. Black Act | – | d) G.Subramanian |
| 15. Muslim League | – | e) Justice Party |

IV. Answer in brief:

4×2=8

- List out the contribution of moderates.
- Write a note on Tirunelveli Uprising.
- What is the contribution of Annie Besant to India's freedom struggle?
- Mention the areas that were the parts of Madras Presidency before freedom.

V. Answer any one in a paragraph:

1×7=7

20. Discuss the response to Swadeshi Movement in Tamil Nadu.

(OR)

21. Describe the role of Tamil Nadu in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

VI. Map work:

1×5=5

1. On the outline map of India, mark the following places –

i) Puducherry ii) Madurai iii) Coimbatore iv) Salem v) Tiruchirappalli

VII. Time line chart:

1×5=5

1. Draw a timeline chart for the period of 1915-1935 and write any five important events from the Freedom Movement.

