

Kerala Towards Modernity

Que 1: Analyse the background of the unification of Kerala. Marks :(4)

Ans:

- Malayali Memorial
- Language and Literature
- EMS – *Onnekalkodi Malayalikal*
- Aikya Kerala Conference
- Tiru-Kochi – 1949
- States Reorganization Act- 1956

Que 2: Arrange the following in chronological order.

- Kayyur Revolt
- Punnapra-Vayalar Revolt
- Anti-repression day
- Malayali Memorial **Marks :(4)**

Ans:

- Malayali Memorial - 1891
- Anti-repression day - 1940
- Kayyur revolt - 1941
- Punnapra-Vayalar revolt – 1946

Que 3: Evaluate the historical importance of Temple Entry Proclamation. Marks :(2)

Ans:

- 1936 in Travancore – Sree Chithira Tirunal Bala Rama Varma
- “Miracle of modern times”
- Opening all temples for worship – irrespective of caste or creed

Que 4: Do you consider the Paliyam Satyagraha as a movement to create a democratic society? Marks :(3)

Ans:

- 1947 – 1948, at Kochi
- Against restrictions on approach public roads and temples
- Leader – C. Kesavan
- 1948 – got the right to walk along the Paliyam road

Que 5: Prepare a note on the Vaikom Satyagraha and Guruvayur Satyagraha.
Marks :(4)

Ans:

- To walk on the approach roads of Vaikom temple (1924-1925)
- Savarna Jatha
- Gandhiji's intervention
- Guruvayur satyagraha - 1931-32
- To open the temple to all
- Failed to achieve immediate goal

Que 6: Prepare a short note on the Shannar agitation. Marks :(3)

Ans:

- For the right to wear upper cloth
- Supported by Christian missionaries
- Shannar women of Travancore
- Serious fights between Shannars and upper caste peoples at various parts of south Travancore
- Royal proclamation – permission for women to wear upper cloth

Que 7: Link column 'A' with appropriate items from column 'B'.
Marks :(4)

A		B
A	Prachina Malayalam	Vagbhadananda
B	Darsanamala	Chattambi Swamikal
C	Arulnul	Sree Narayana Guru
D	Atmavidya Kahalam	Vaikunda Swamikal

Ans:

- a. Prachina Malayalam - Chattambi Swamikal
- b. Darsanamala - Sree Narayana Guru
- c. Arulnul - Vaikunda Swamikal
- d. Atmavidya kahalam - Vagbhadananda

Que 8: Link column 'A' with appropriate items in column 'B'.
Marks :(4)

	A	B
a	Ayyankali	S N D P Yogam
b	Vaikunda Swamikal	Atmavidya Sangham
c	Sree Narayana Guru	Samatva Samajam
d	Vagbhadananda	Sadhujana Paripalana Sangham

Ans: a. Ayyankali - Sadhujana Paripalana Sangham

b. Vaikunda Swamikal - Samatva Samajam

c. Sree Narayana Guru - S N D P Yogam

d. Vagbhadananda - Atmavidya Sangham

Que 9: Explain the early resistance movements against the British in Kerala.

Marks :(4)

Ans:

- Pazhassi Revolt
- Resistance of Veluthampi and Paliath Achan
- Kurichiya Revolt
- Mappila Rebellion

Que 10: Arrange the following in chronological order.

- Kundara Proclamation
- Revolt of Pazhassi Raja
- Malabar Rebellion
- Kurichiya revolt

Marks :(4)

Ans:

- Revolt of Pazhassi Raja – 1793& 1805
- Kundara Proclamation - 1809
- Kurichiya revolt – 1812
- Malabar Rebellion – 1921

Que 11: Write a short note on Kurichiya Revolt. Marks :(3)

Ans:

- Participation in Pazhassi Revolt
- British policy of expansion
- Demand of revenue in cash

- Rama Namby- leader - 1812,
- Tribal revolt

Que 12: Analyse the importance of Mappila outbreaks in Malabar. Marks :(3)

Ans:

- Agrarian revolt
- Mistaken revenue policy of the British
- William Logan – appointed to enquire the problems
- Repressive policy of the British

Que 13: Write a short note on ‘Kundara Proclamation’. Marks :(2)

Ans:

- Veluthampi issued ‘Kundara Proclamation’ in January 1809
- To get the whole hearted support of the local people
- Epoch making event in the anti-colonial struggles in south India

Que 14: ‘Veluthampi and Paliath Achan resisted the British expansion in Kerala’ – Analyse the validity of the statement. Marks :(5)

Ans:

- Col. Macaulay’s intervention
- Problem of Mathu Tharakan
- Relationship between Veluthampi and Paliath Achan
- Secret communication with the French
- Kundara Proclamation
- Paliath Achan deserted
- Veluthampi committed suicide

Que 15: Examine the historical importance of Pazhassi Revolt. Marks :(3)

Ans:

- Anti-colonial struggle
- South Indian rebellion
- Mistaken revenue policy of the British
- Revolt led by Pazhassi Raja
- Mobilisation of Kurichyas and Kurumbras

Que 16: Explain the causes of Pazhassi Revolt. Marks :(3)

Ans:

- Mistaken revenue policy
- Right of revenue collection transferred to Kurumbranad Raja
- First phase: 1793-1797
- Second phase: 1800

Que 17: How far was the new legal system introduced by the British in Kerala was different from the previous system? **Marks :(3)**

Ans:

- Previous system - caste based
- Trial by ordeal - satyapareeksha
- New legal system – Rule of law
- Civil and criminal courts

Que 18: ‘Missionaries played a key role in the expansion of education in Kerala’. Examine the validity of the statement. **Marks :(3)**

Ans:

- LMS, CMS and BEM
- Contributions of Rev. Mead, Twinkle Tab, Habik, etc
- Schools and colleges were started

Que 19: Arrange the following in chronological order

- Samkshepavedartham was published
- The Portuguese established printing in Kerala
- Herman Gundert published Rajya Samacharam
- Benjamin Bailley published an English-Malayalam lexicon **Marks :(4)**

Ans:

- The Portuguese established printing in Kerala - 1557
- Samkshepavedartham was published - 1772
- Benjamin Bailley published an English-Malayalam lexicon - 1846
- Herman Gundert published Rajya Samacharam – 1847

Que 20: Who were Kanakkars? **Marks :(2)**

Ans:

- A new class of intermediary tenants
- Placed between land lords and tenants

Que 21: Evaluate the changes made by the British in the economy of Kerala.
Marks :(5)

Ans:

- Enhanced revenue
- Intermediary tenants - kanakkars
- Surplus revenue owned by the Britishers
- Plantation crops
- Trade laws
- Commercial banks, industries, trade, commerce, agriculture