

Kerala from Eighth to eighteenth Century

Que.1. Prepare a note on Foreign trade in Medieval Kerala.

Marks :(4)

Ans.

- Arabs, Chinese and European traders
- Carried the spices
- They brought gold, copper, lead, china clay, pottery and Chinese silk
- The Europeans monopolised the sea trade.

Que.2. Explain the different kinds of trade prevailed in Medieval Kerala.

Marks :(3)

Ans.

- Regional trade - Chanthas and Angadies, commodities for daily use
- Long-distance trade- trade was mainly with Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa
- Tamil Brahmins and Chettis were main traders. Black pepper and other spices were brought from Kerala
- Foreign trade - Arabs, Chinese, Europeans were the main foreign traders. Pepper, ginger, cinnamon and cardamom were brought from Kerala. Gold, copper, silver, China clay, pottery, silk etc. were brought to Kerala.

Que.3. One of the growing occupational groups in Medieval Kerala was related to trade. Write down four other occupational groups

Marks :(4)

Ans.

- People engaged in agriculture and the making of agricultural equipments.
- People involved in handicrafts and the making of metal equipments
- People involved in weaving and oil production
- People involved in temple rituals

Que.4. Discuss the features of agriculture in Medieval Kerala.

Marks :(4)

Ans.

- Farming was done in *vayals, parambus, purayidams and malampradesangal*
- Paddy was the main crop in *vayals*
- They used to cultivate paddy, horsegram, millets and tubers in *parambu*.
- Coconut, arecanut, pepper, ginger, turmeric, pulses and tubers were also cultivated.
- Agriculture depending on the monsoon

Que.5. Explain the terms *Kettezhuthu* and *Kandezhuthu*

Marks :(2)

Ans.

- Divided the land in terms of acres and cents, and allotted them survey numbers.
- In Travancore it was known as *Kandezhuthu* and in Kochi, *Kettezhuthu*.

Que.6. What is *Kuzhikkanam*

Marks :(2)

Ans. A kind of tax rebate that existed in Medieval Kerala.

Que.7. What are the features of the Panayappattam System, also known as Kanam and Otti?

Marks :(4)

Ans. Panayappattam system

- * The person who took the land on lease used to give an amount as security to the landlord
- * The land cannot be sold or transferred
- * Right to cultivate the land

Que.8. Explain the Verumpattam system?

Marks :(2)

Ans. The land given to the Kudiyans by the Janmis with the agreement that a pre-determined share of the produce would be given to the Janmi

Que.9. What were known as Naduvazhi Swaroopams? Describe their characteristics.

Marks :(4)

Ans.

- The centre of power that developed after the Perumals.
- The ruling families followed matrilineal system of inheritance.
- The Swaroopams had their own military.
- There was conflict with each other. Cooperated against a common enemy.

Que.10. Which dynasty ruled from 800 C.E to 1122 C.E with their capital at Mahodayapuram?

Marks :(1)

Ans. Perumals

Que.11. One of the characteristic features of the Perumal rule was their militia called 'Ayiram'. Write down the other three features.

Marks :(3)

Ans.

- Representatives called Koyiladhikarikal
- The Brahmin Council called Naluthali
- Taxes were levied from the Nadus, Nagaras, Brahmin gramas, temples etc.

Que.12. Who is the author of the famous Arabic Malayalam book Muhiyudheen Mala?

Marks :(1)

Ans. Khasi Mohammad

Que.13. What were the most important oral songs in medieval Kerala?

Marks :(2)

Ans. Vadakkan pattu, Thekkan pattu

Que.14. Which is the first book in Malayalam?

Marks :(1)

Ans. The Ramacharitam

Que.15. The language, literature, arts and science of Medieval Kerala contributed to cultural synthesis. Explain?

Marks :(6)

Ans.

- Malayalam language during the medieval period had the influence of Tamil and Sanskrit-Vattezhuthu script.
- The influence on Malayalam is more in Ramacharitha written in the 12th century.
- Influence of Malayalam on Manipravala works such as Unnuneelisanthesham and Unniyachee charitham, Ramayanam and Bhagavatham by Niranam poets.
- Killippattu, Thullal songs , Vanchippattu, dialects of the people who migrated to Kerala, Arabic Malayalam.
- Koodiyattam, Theyyam, Padayani, Oppana, Chavittunadakam and Kathakali are some of the unique art forms that were brought up in Kerala.
- Progress in Ayurveda, Mathematics, Astronomy and Architecture.

Que.16. Write any two works written by Christian Missionaries in the eighteenth century?

Marks :(2)

Ans.

- Samkshepavedartham
- Puthan Pana
- Varthamanapusthakam (any two)

Que.17. Explain the role of literary works in the development of Malayalam language.

Marks :(4)

Ans.

- Medieval Malayalam is a mixture of Tamil and Sanskrit influences
- Manipravala works such as Unnuneeli Sandesham and Unniyachee charitham
- The Ramayanam, Bhagavatham etc . of the Niranam poets, Krishnagatha of Cherusseri, and the Jnanapana of Poonthanam.
- Kilippattu of Thunjathu Ramanujan Ezhuthachan, Kunjan Nambiar's Thullal songs and Vanchippattu by Ramapurathu Warriar.

Que.18. In the Middle Ages, there was no equal justice for all communities. Justify.

Marks :(2)

Ans. ☒ The weigh test for the superiors, including the Brahmins.

☒ Poison test, water test and fire test were applicable to the Avarna castes.

Que.19. In medieval Kerala, various Maryadas existed for controlling social relations.

Elucidate?

Marks :(2)

Ans.

- Desamaryada
- Thozhilmariyada
- Swaroopamariyada
- Shudramariyada
- Jathimariyada

Que.20. What was the Code of Conduct of the Perumal period ?

Marks :(1)

Ans. Muzhikkulam Kacham

Que.21. Elucidate the features of the cultural synthesis of Kerala.

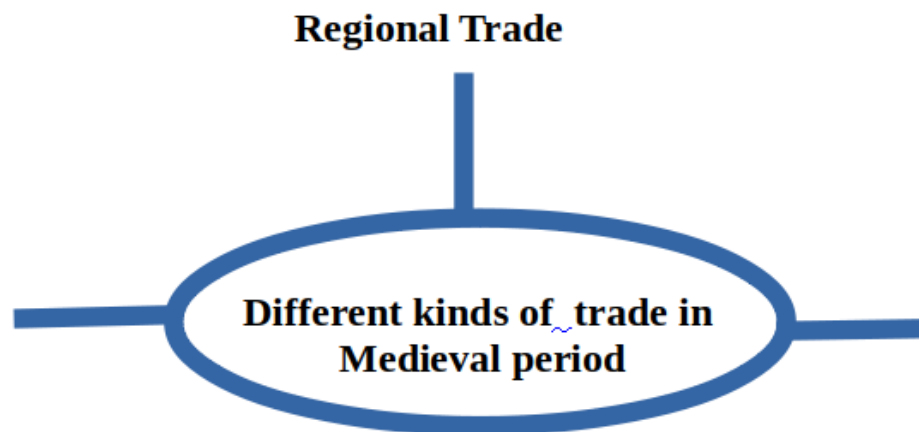
Marks :(3)

Ans.

- The Brahmins, the Jains, the Buddhists, the Jews, the Christians and the Muslims living in peace and harmony with one another.
- The rulers of Kerala treated all religions equally.
- The rulers had given different kinds of rights for various religions.

Que.22. Complete the word web

Marks :(2)



Ans.

- Foreign trade
- Long distance trade

Que.23. Which were the major trade guilds in Kerala up to the 14th century? Marks :(2)

Ans.

- Anchuvannam
- Manigramam

Que.24. Write down two of the most important trade centres of Medieval Kerala? Marks :(2)

Ans. Kollam, Kodungalloor, Kozhikode, Panthalayani, Madayi and Valapattanam. (Any two)

Que.25. The medieval occupational groups later changed into castes. Examine the validity of this statement. Marks :(6)

Ans.

- People engaged in agriculture and the making of agricultural equipments
 - People engaged in trade
 - People involved in handicrafts and making of metal equipments
 - Related to temple ritual
 - People involved in weaving and oil production
 - Officials connected to the Naduvazhi Swaroopams
 - The descendants of those who were engaged in a particular occupation followed the same occupation.
 - These occupational groups later evolved into castes.
- (Any six)

Que.26. Which areas were selected for cultivation in the Middle Ages? Marks :(2)

Ans. Vayals, Parambus, purayidams and malampradesangal (2)

Que.27. The land surveys of Kochi and Travancore were known as? Marks :(2)

Ans.

- Kochi - Kettezhuthu
- Travancore – Kandezhuthu

Que.28. Elucidate the changes in the ownership of land from the 12th to the 18th century? Marks :(4)

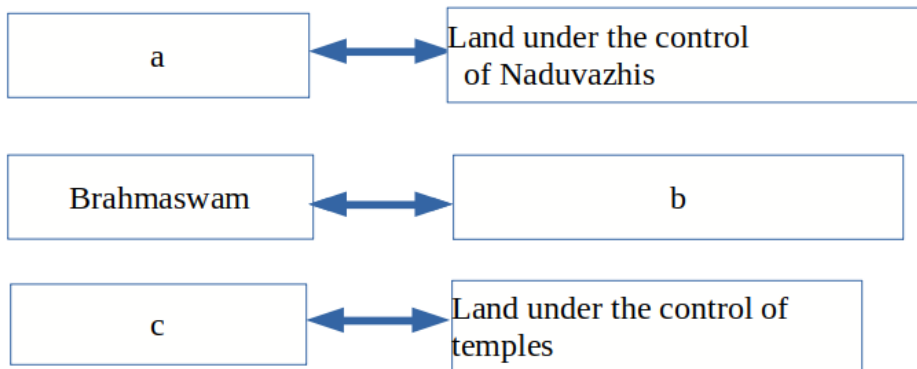
Ans.

- The right over the land known as Janmam
- Janmam land and Janmis
- The popularity of the Verumpattam system

- Kanam, Otti, Kanakudiyan

Que.29. Complete the table

Marks :(3)



Ans. a. Cherikkal

b. Land under the control of Brahmins

c. Devaswam

Que.30. Identify the military groups which were under the control of Swaroopams

Marks :(3)

Ans.

- Arisippadijanam
- Padamalanayanmar
- Lokaru

Que.31. Complete the word web

Marks :(3)



Ans.

- Nediyruppu Swaroopam
- Perumpadappu Swaroopam
- Thrippapur Swaroopam

Que.32. Analyze the characteristics of the rule of Perumals

Marks :(4)

Ans.

- Representatives called Koyiladhikarikar
- The militia called Ayiram
- Naluthali, the council of Brahmins
- Levied taxes from the Nadus, Nagaras, temples and Brahmin Gramas

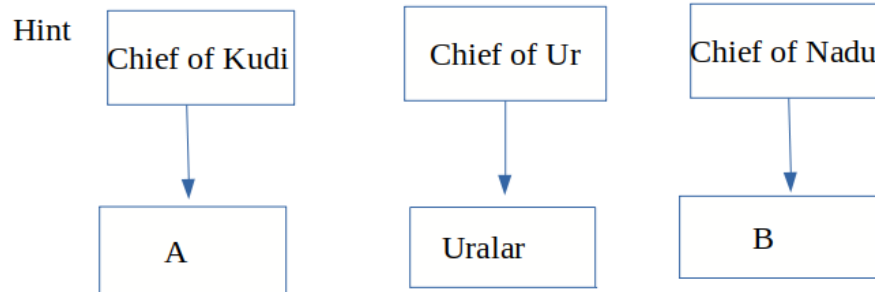
Que.33. Which rulers of Kerala where the first to introduce centralized administration ?

Marks :(1)

Ans. Perumals

Que.34. Complete the following table

Marks :(2)



Ans. A. Kudipathi

B. Naduvazhi

Que.35. which script was used to write the Trisapalli Copper Plate ?

Marks :(1)

Ans. Vattezhuthu script. **Vattezhuthu script.**