History

Freedom Struggle in Tamil Nadu





I.	Choc	se	the	Corre	ct	Ansv	ver:
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	CIIO	ose the correct A	Aliswei.			
1.	a)	no was the first P T.M. Nair G. Subramaniam		b)	P. Rangaiah	ana Sabha? Ans: b) P. Rangaiah
2.	a)	nere was the third Marina Fort St. George		b)	Mylapore	nal Congress held? Ans: d) Thousand Lights
3.	sul a)	o said "Better ojection"? Annie Besant B.P. Wadia		b)	M. Veeraraghava	than a train de luxe with chari Ans: a) Annie Besant
4.	a)	o among the foll S. Satyamurti P. Subbarayan		b)	Kasturirangar	Ans: a) S.Sathyamurti
5.	a)	no set up the saty K. Kamaraj K. Santhanam		b)	C. Rajaji	near Madras? Ans: d) Prakasam
6.	a)	ere was the anti Erode Salem		b)	Madras	Ans: c) Salem
II.	Fill	in the blanks:				
1.		was appoint			-	Ans: T.Muthu Swam
2.	Nila	akanta Brahmachari	i started the	se	cret society named	ı

3.	The Dravidian Association Ho	ostel for no	n-Brahmin students was	s established	d by					
				Ans: C	.Natesanar					
4.	formed the first C	Congress M	linistry in Madras.	Ans: R	ajaji					
5.	was the founder of	was the founder of the Madras branch of the Muslim League.								
				Ans: Y	akub Hasan					
6.	hoisted the nation	nal flag ato	op Fort St. George on 2	6 January 1	932.					
				Ans: B	hashyam					
III.	Choose the Correct State	ement								
1.	(i) Madras Native Associati	ion was fo	unded in 1852. (T)							
	(ii) Tamil nationalist period	ical Swade	esamitran was started ir	n 1891. (T)						
	(iii) The Madras Mahajana S in India. (F)	Sabha den	nanded conduct of civil s	services exa	minations only					
	(iv) V.S. Srinivasanar was a	n extremis	st. (F)							
	a) (i) and (ii) are correct	b)	(iii) is correct							
	c) (iv) is correct	,	All are correct Ans:		i) are correct					
2.	(i) EVR did not participate									
	(ii) Rajaji worked closely w									
	(iii) Workers did not particip (iv) Toddy shops were not p			ement. (i)						
	a) (i) and (ii) are correct		• •							
	c) (ii) is correct	,	(i), (iii) and (iv) are cor	rect						
				Ans: c)	ii) is correct					
IV.	Match the following:									
1.	MNA -		a) Anti-Hindi agitation							
2.	EVR Periyar -) Removal of Neill Stat	ue						
3.	S.N. Somayajulu -		c) Salt Satyagraha	40						
4.	Vedaranyam -		Torture Commission							
5.	Thalamuthu -	- e	e) Vaikom Hero							
			Ans: 1. d,	2. e, 3. l	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.



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- 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 Partv

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

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

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 Lakshmipathi 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



I. Choose the Correct Answer:

1.	T. Muthuswami was a Court in 1877.	appointed as the first Inc	dian Judge of the	High
	a) Delhi	b) Bombay		
	c) Calcutta	d) Madras	Ans: d) Madras	
2.	The newspaper 'Hind	lu, was started in the ye	ear	
	a) 1858	b) 1877		
	c) 1878	d) 1899	Ans: c) 1878	
3.	The first session of I	ndian National Congress	s 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

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	-	G.Subramaniam Badruddin Tyabji	-	-	Ans: b) Dadabai Naoroji
5.		e early Indian nationalist b			
J.		Extreme			_ methods:
	,	Protest			Ans: b) Constitutional
	,		-		-
6.		e partition of Bengal led irse of the struggle for fre			ovement and changed the
	a)	Quit India Non cooperation	٩) ۵)	Swadeshi	Ans: a) Swadeshi
	•	·	,		•
7.		adeshi Steam Navigatio .Chidambaranar.	n C	company was la	aunched at by
			h)	Thoothukudi	
	•	Pondicherry			Ans: h) Thoothukudi
	•	,	,		•
8.	The	e ships of Swadeshi Stea	m I	Navigation play	between Thoothukudi and
		Channai	b)	Mumbai	
	•		•	Mumbai	Ang. d) Colomba
	,	Cochin	,		Ans: d) Colombo
9.		provided a safe ha			naries of Tamil Nadu.
	~)	South Africa	h)	Myanmar	
	,		-	•	
	,		-	•	Ans: d) Pondicherry.
10.	c)	Sri Lanka	d)	Pondicherry	Ans: d) Pondicherry. rted the Home Rule League.
10.	c)	Sri Lanka, leader of the Theo	d) sop	Pondicherry	
10.	c) a)	Sri Lanka, leader of the Theo	d) sop b)	Pondicherry hical Soceity star Sathyamoorthy	rted the Home Rule League.
	c) a) c)	Sri Lanka , leader of the Theo A.O. Hume Dr. Muthulakshmi	d) sop b) d)	Pondicherry hical Soceity star Sathyamoorthy Annie Besant	rted the Home Rule League. Ans: d) Annie Besant
	a) c)	Sri Lanka , leader of the Theo A.O. Hume Dr. Muthulakshmi	d) sop b) d)	Pondicherry hical Soceity star Sathyamoorthy Annie Besant	rted the Home Rule League.
	c) a) c) said	Sri Lanka , leader of the Theo A.O. Hume Dr. Muthulakshmi carts and freedo d by Annie Besant.	d) sop b) d) m t	Pondicherry hical Soceity star Sathyamoorthy Annie Besant	rted the Home Rule League. Ans: d) Annie Besant
11.	c) a) c) saic a)	Sri Lanka , leader of the Theo A.O. Hume Dr. Muthulakshmi carts and freedo d by Annie Besant.	d) sop b) d) m t	Pondicherry hical Soceity star Sathyamoorthy Annie Besant than a train de Bullock cart	rted the Home Rule League. Ans: d) Annie Besant luxe with subjection' was
11.	c) a) c) saic a) c)	Sri Lanka , leader of the Theo A.O. Hume Dr. Muthulakshmi carts and freedo d by Annie Besant. Cycle Train	d) sop b) d) m t b) d)	Pondicherry hical Soceity star Sathyamoorthy Annie Besant than a train de Bullock cart Car	Ans: d) Annie Besant luxe with subjection' was Ans: b) Bullock cart.
11.	c) a) c) said a) c) Wh	Sri Lanka , leader of the Theo A.O. Hume Dr. Muthulakshmi carts and freedo d by Annie Besant. Cycle	d) sop b) d) m t b) d) s SI	Pondicherry hical Soceity star Sathyamoorthy Annie Besant than a train de Bullock cart Car	Ans: d) Annie Besant luxe with subjection' was Ans: b) Bullock cart.
11.	c) a) c) said c) wh a)	Sri Lanka , leader of the Theo A.O. Hume Dr. Muthulakshmi carts and freedo d by Annie Besant. Cycle Train ich among the following is	d) b) d) b) d) b) d) b) d) b)	Pondicherry hical Soceity star Sathyamoorthy Annie Besant than a train de Bullock cart Car LF's official organ	Ans: d) Annie Besant luxe with subjection' was Ans: b) Bullock cart.
11. 12.	c) a) c) said a) c) Wh a) c)	A.O. Hume Dr. Muthulakshmi carts and freedod by Annie Besant. Cycle Train ich among the following is Dravidian Justice	d) sop b) d) m t b) d) b) d) d)	Pondicherry hical Soceity star Sathyamoorthy Annie Besant than a train de Bullock cart Car LF's official organ Andhra Prakasika New India	Ans: d) Annie Besant luxe with subjection' was Ans: b) Bullock cart. in English? Ans: c) Justice
11. 12.	c) a) c) said a) c) Wh a) c) The	A.O. Hume Dr. Muthulakshmi carts and freedod by Annie Besant. Cycle Train ich among the following is Dravidian Justice South Indian Liberal	d) sop b) d) m t b) d) b) d) d)	Pondicherry hical Soceity star Sathyamoorthy Annie Besant than a train de Bullock cart Car LF's official organ Andhra Prakasika New India	Ans: d) Annie Besant luxe with subjection' was Ans: b) Bullock cart. in English?
11. 12.	a) c) said a) c) What a) c) The interest of the control of the con	A.O. Hume Dr. Muthulakshmi carts and freedod by Annie Besant. Cycle Train ich among the following is Dravidian Justice E South Indian Liberal erests of	d) esop b) d) m t b) d) fs SII b) d) Fec	Pondicherry hical Soceity star Sathyamoorthy Annie Besant than a train de Bullock cart Car LF's official organ Andhra Prakasika New India	Ans: d) Annie Besant luxe with subjection' was Ans: b) Bullock cart. in English? Ans: c) Justice
11. 12.	c) a) c) said a) c) Wh a) c) The inte	A.O. Hume Dr. Muthulakshmi carts and freedod by Annie Besant. Cycle Train ich among the following is Dravidian Justice South Indian Liberal	d) sopp b) d) m t b) d) Fee b)	Pondicherry hical Soceity star Sathyamoorthy Annie Besant than a train de Bullock cart Car LF's official organ Andhra Prakasika New India deration was for	Ans: d) Annie Besant luxe with subjection' was Ans: b) Bullock cart. in English? Ans: c) Justice



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	14.		of the Justice Part	y be	ecame the first	Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu
			1920.			
		-	A.Subburayalu	-	-	Average A. Guldenmann Iva
		C)	S.Sathyamurti	a)	Annie Besant	Ans: a) A.Subburayaly
	15.		, a barrister in Mad			Rosaappu Durai'.
		,		-	George Joseph	
		c)	Raja of Panagal	d)	Bharathi	Ans: b) George Joseph
	16.	In	Tamil Nadu, Da	y wa	as observed on	17 April 1920.
		•	•	•	Independence	
		c)	Khilafat	d)	Republic	Ans: c) Khilafat
	17.	Aft	er the First World War,	the	of	Turkey was humiliated and
			prived of all powers.			
7		•		,	President	
		c)	Caliph	d)	Prime Minister	Ans: c) Caliph
	18.	In	Tamil Nadu, the epicentre	of K	(hilafat agitatio	n was
		a)	Chennai	,	Vaniyambadi	
		c)	Thirupur	d)	Vellore	Ans: b) Vaniyambadi
	19.	In	Madras, the Simon Boyo	cott	Propaganda Co	ommittee was set up with
			as the President.			
		-	•	-	Sathyamurti	
		c)	E.V.Ramasamy	d)	Rajaji	Ans: b) Satyamurti
	20.	Th	e Simon Commission visite	d M	adras on	
			1 Jan. 1928			
		c)	18 Feb. 1929	d)	1 June 2929	Ans: c) 18 Feb. 1929
	21.	Ra	jaji organised the salt satya	ıgra	ha march from T	iruchirappalli to Vedaranyam
			district.			
		•	Madurai	•	•	
		c)	Pudukkottai	d)	Thanjavur	Ans: d) Thanjavur
	22.				Arya, hoisted	the national flag atop Fort
			George on 26th Jan. 1932.			
		-	Rajaji	,	Bhashyam	Asses IX Bloods and
		C)	Ranjan	a)	Subbarayalu	Ans: b) Bhashyam
	23.		formed the first Co	_	•	1937.
N		•	Kamaraj	-	Rajaji	
A		c)	T.S.S.Rajan	d)	I.Prakasam	Ans: b) Rajaji.
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24.	Raj	jaji introduced _	on a	n expe	rimental	basis in	Salem.	
	a)	English education	b)	Prohibi	tion			
	c)	Hindi education	d)	Foreign	goods	Ans: b) Prohibi	tion
II.	Fill	in the blanks:						
1.	The	Madras Native Ass	sociation was fo	ormed in	l		Ans: 18	52
2.		stated a Tar	mil nationalist r	periodica	l Swadesa	mitran in	1891.	
			·					ıbramaniam
3.		, newspaper	became the ve	ehicle of	nationalis	t propaga	ında.	
						3		e Hindu
4.		was the ear	liest organisati	on in So	uth India v	with clear	nationali	st objectives.
			3					ajana Sabha
5.	The	first President of N	Madras Mahaja	na Sabha	a was	A	ns: P.An	andacharlu.
6.		e first session of the	_					
							Ans: Bo	mbay
7.		e Third session of t v known as			_			akkis Garden, I sand Lights
8.		.Chidambaram pure othukudi and Colo		ips,	and			olied between
9.	In 1	1908, V.O.Chidamba	aranar led a str	ike in th	e Europea	n owned		_•
							Ans: Co	ral Mills
10.	In 1	1904, Nilakanta Bra	hmachari and	other sta	arted	, a s	secret soci	iety.
						Ans: Bha	arata Ma	tha Society.
11.		ert W.D'E.Ashe, th chinathan.	e Collector of ⁻	Tirunelve	eli was sho	ot dead in		_ junction by aniyachi
12.	Anr	nie Besant started t	he Home Rule	Moveme	ent in 1916	on the n	nodel of _	
					A	ns: Irish	Home R	ule League.
13.	Anr	nie Besant started t	wo news pape	rs such a	is			
					Ans: N	ew India	a and Co	mmon Weal
14.	Sou	th Indian Liberal Fo	ederation was	popularly	/ known a	s	<u>_</u> .	
							Ans: Ju	stice Party.
15.	Geo	orge Joseph was fo	ndly called '	′	by the peo	ple of Ma	adurai.	
							_	

16. In Tamil Nadu, Khilafat Movement Day was observed on _

Ans: 17 April 1920

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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
4	(C) The position of India (1995) had be the Good aski Management (F)
1.	i) The partition of India (1905) led to the Swadeshi Movement. (F)
	ii) The Swadeshi movement made a deep impact in Tamil Nadu (T)
	iii) The Congress carried on a vigorous campaign for boycott of foreign goods. (T)
	iv) Patriotic songs of Tagore were important in stirring patriotic emotions in Tamil Nadu. (F)
	a) i) and ii) are correct b) ii) and iii) are correct
	c) iv) is correct d) All are correct Ans: b) ii) and iii) are correct
2.	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.
	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
3.	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 are R is 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

Swadesamitran 6. a) Annie Besant

7. Commonweal b) Yakub Hasan 8.

Dravidian c) Rowlat Act

Black Act 9. 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) Kamarai

12. Khilafat Movement b) Gazulu Lakshminarasu

13. Salt Sathyagraha c) Annie Besant

14. Ouit 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 ${\mathord{\text{--}}}$

- Andhra Pradesh (Coastaldistricts 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.

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UNIT TEST – 9

Freedom Struggle In Tamil Nadu

Tim	e: 45 mts. Marks	: 40						
I.	Choose the correct answer: $5 \times 1 = 5$							
1.	Where was the third session of the Indian National Congress held?							
	a) Marina b) Mylapore c) Fort St. George d) Thousand Lig	nts						
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 N	adu						
	in 1920.							
	a) A.Subburayalu b) Raja of Panagal c) S.Sathyamurti d) Annie Besant							
II.	Fill in the blanks: 5×	1=5						
1.	was appointed as the first South Indian Judge of the Madras High Court							
2.	Nilakanta Brahmachari started the secret society							
3.	The Dravidian Association Hostel for non-Brahmin students was established by	<u></u> .						
4.	formed the first Congress Ministry in Madras.							
5.	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						
16.	List out the contribution of moderates.							
17.	Write a note on Tirunelveli Uprising.							
18.	What is the contribution of Annie Besant to India's freedom struggle?							
19.	Mention the areas that were the parts of Madras Presidency before freedom.							



V. Answer any one in a paragraph:

 $1 \times 7 = 7$

 $1\times5=5$

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

(OR)

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

VI. Map work: $1\times5=5$

- On the outline map of India, mark the following places
 - ii) Madurai
 - i) Puducherry
- iii) Coimbatore
- iv) Salem
- v) Tiruchirappalli

VII. Time line chart:

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

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