



SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS IN THE 19TH CENTURY

Don



Swami Dayanand Saraswathi and Arya Samai 1875

Ramakrishna Mission

Swami Vivekananda

Theosophical Movement

Contribution of Annie Besant

POINTS TO REMEMBER

- Raja Rammohan Roy was the first person who tried to reform Indian society.
- Raja Rammohan Roy founded the 'Brahmo Samaj".
- Dr.Atmaram Pandurang founded the "Prarthana Samaj" which advocated inter caste marriage and widow re marriage.
- Swami Dayananda Saraswathi founded the Arya Samaj in 1875.
- Swami Vivekananda founded the 'Ramakrishna Mission'.
- Annie Besant started the Home Rule Movement.
- Samarasa Suddha Sanmarga Sangam was started by Ramalinga Adigal.
- The Aligarh movement was started by Sir Syed Ahamed Khan.
- Pandithar lyothee Thassar founded the Advaidananda Sabha.
- Vaikunda Swamigal founded Samathuva Samajam.

I. Choose the correct answer:

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

- 1. In which year was Sati abolished?
 - a) 1827
- b) 1829

c) 1826

- d) 1927
- 2. What was the name of the Samaj founded by Dayanand Saraswati?
 - a) Arya Samaj
 - c) Prarthana Samaj

- b) Brahmo Samaj
- d) Adi Brahmo Samaj
- 3. Whose campaign and work led to the enactment of Widow Remarriage Reform Act of 1856?
 - a) Iswarchandra Vidyasagar
 - c) Annie Besant

- b) Raja Rammohan Roy
- d) Jyotiba Phule
- 4. Whose voice was Rast Goftar?
 - a) Parsi Movement
 - c) Ramakrishna Mission

- b) Aligarh Movement
- d) Dravida Mahajana Sabha



13. a) The Truth Teller

			•	amm	anarviiii	
D	on HISTORY		10 th St	andar	- SOCIAL	SCIENCE
5.	Who was the founder of Namdhari Movemer a) Baba Dayal Das c) Gurunanak	b) B	aba Ramsing yotiba Phule	h		
6.	Who was Swami Shradhananda? a) a disciple of Swami Vivekananda b) one who caused a split in the Brahmo Sama; c) one who caused a split in the Arya Samaj d) founder of Samathuva Samajam	aj of I	ndia			
7.	Who was the founder of Widow Remarriage	Asso	ciation?			
	a) M.G. Ranade		Devendranath	Tagore		
	c) Jyotiba Phule	d) A	xyyankali			
8.	Who was the author of the book Satyarthapr			2		
	a) Dayananda Saraswathi c) Annie Besant		'aikunda Swai wami Shrada			
~	c) Alline Desalit	u) 3	waiiii Siirada	паша		
温	ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS					
9.	The Brahmo Samaj was established ina) 1805 b) 1815	c) 1	833		d) 1828	
10.	a) Prarthana Samaj b) Arya Samaj		<mark>ndurang in 18</mark> rahmo Samaj		d) Aligarh i	novement
11.	Satya Shodhak Samaj was launched by					
	a) Jyotiba Phule b) Narayana Guru	c) A	annie Besant		d) Vivekana	ında
12.	The original name of Vaikunda Swamigal wa					
	a) Vallalar	1000	/udichudum]	Peruma	1	
	c) Ramakrishna	a) N	⁄Iul Shankar			
13.	Rast Goftar means a) The Truth Teller b) Jeva is Shiva	c) C	od		d) Wisdom	
14.	Vaikunda Swamigal founded					
	a) Samathuva Samajamc) Adi Bramo Samaj	-2.000	Arya Samaj Prarthana Sam	a;		
	c) Adi Dianio Samaj	u) 1	Tarmana Jam	aj		
	ANS	WE	R			
	1. b) 1829 2. a) Arya	Sama	j	3. a) I	swarchandra `	Vidyasagar
	4. a) Parsi movement 5. b) Baba					
	6. c) One who caused a split in the Arya Sam	aj			M.G Ranade	
	8. a) Dayananda Saraswathi 9. d) 1828 11. a) Jyotiba Phule 12. b) Mudi	chudu	ım Perumal	0. a) F	rarthana	

a) Samathuva Samajam

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II. Fill in the Blanks:

CLIVA		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	100702030000	STIONS	3
	TEX	TUAL	QUE	STIONS	i

- 1. _____ founded the Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam.
- 2. The founder of Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was . .
- 3. Satyashodak Samaj was launched by . . .
- 4. Gulumgir was written by . .
- 5. Satyarthaprakash enumerates the positive principles of _____.
- 6. Ramakrishna Mission was established by . . .
- 7. was the forerunner of Akali Movement.
- 8. _____ brought tremendous changes in the caste structure in Kerala.
- 9. 'Oru paisa Tamilan' was started by _____.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- 10. Iyothee Thassar founded the
- 11. The Namdhari Movement was launched by
- 12. Ayyankali was born in at Venganoor in Thiruvananthapuram.
- 13. Sayyid Ahmed Khan founded movement.
- Vallalar songs were compiled under the title _____

ANSWER

- 1. Ramalinga Adigal
- M.G.Ranade

3. Jyotiba Phule

- 4. Jyotiba Phule
- 5. Swami Dayanand Saraswathi 6. Swami Vivekananda

- 7. Singh Sabha
- 8. Narayana Guru and Ayyankali 9. Pandithar Iyothee Thassar
- 10. The Dravida Mahajana Sabha

11. Baba Ram Singh

12. 1863

13. Aligarh

14. Thiruvarutpa

III. Choose the correct statement:

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

- 1. i) Raja Rammohan Roy preached monotheism.
 - ii) He encouraged idolatry.
 - iii) He published tracts condemning social evils.
 - iv) Raja Rammohan Roy was supported by Governor General William Bentinck.
 - a) i) is correct

b) i) and ii) are correct

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

d) i), iii) and iv) are correct



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- 2. i) Prarthana Samaj was founded by Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang.
 - ii) Prarthana Samaj encouraged inter-dining and inter-caste marriage.
 - iii) Jyotiba Phule worked for the upliftment of men.
 - iv) Prarthana Samaj had its origin in the Punjab.
 - a) i) is correct

b) ii) is correct

c) i) and ii) are correct

- d) iii) and iv) are correct
- 3. i) Ramakrishna Mission was actively involved in social causes such as education, health care, relief in time of calamities.
 - ii) Ramakrishna emphasised the spiritual union with god through ecstatic practices.
 - iii) Ramakrishna established the Ramakrishna Mission.
 - iv) Ramakrishna opposed the Partition of Bengal.
 - a) i) is correct

b) i) and ii) are correct

c) iii) is correct

- d) iv) alone correct
- 4. Assertion (A): Jyotiba Phule opened orphanages and homes for widows.

Reason (R): Jyotiba Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage.

- a) Assertion is correct but reason is not apt to the assertion
- b) Assertion is correct and the reason is apt to the assertion
- c) Both are wrong
- d) Reason is correct but assertion is irrelevant

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- 5. i) Narendra Nath Dutta later known as Swami Vivekananda.
 - ii) Vivekananda advocated the practical vedanta of service to humanity.
 - iii) Partition of Bengal was inspired by Ramakrishna.
 - iv) Vivekananda said, "Jiva is Siva".
 - a) i) is correct

b) ii) and iv) are correct

c) i) and ii) are correct

- d) ii) alone correct
- 6. i) Pandithar Iyothee Thassar was a Journalist.
 - ii) He didn't consider education as an important tool for empowerment.
 - iii) He started a weekly journal, "Oru Paisa Tamilan".
 - iv) He was converted to Jainism
 - a) i) and iii) are correct

b) i) and iv) are correct

c) ii) and iv) are correct

d) ii) alone is correct

ANSWER

1. d) i) iii and iv) are correct

2. c) i) and ii) are correct

- 3. b) i) and ii) are correct
- 4. a) Assertion is correct but reason is not apt to the assertion
- 5. c) i) and ii) are correct

6. a) i) and iii) are correct



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IV. Match the following:

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

-	and the same		A College
 1981	200.000.000.000.000		

A	30	Ayyavazın
	2.	Thiruvarutpa

- Baba Dayal Das 3.
- Iswarchandra Vidyasagar
- Debendranath Tagore
- Widow Remarriage
- Nirankari b.
- Adi Brahmo Samai C
- Vaikunda Swamigal d.

1875

1856

1828

1829

1897

Songs of Grace e.

Ans: 1) d 2) e

3) b 4) a

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

B)	1.	Brahmo Samaj	
		MARKET AND ADDRESS OF THE PARKET AND ADDRESS	

- Sati Prohibition Act
- Arya Samaj
- Ramakrishna Mission
- Widows Remarriage Reform Act 5.

Bombay

C)

- 2. Adyar
- Vallalar
- Kerala
- 5. Bengal

b.

e.

d.

e.

b. Ramalinga Adigal

Theosophical society

- Prarthana Samaj
- d. Raja Rammohan Roy
- Narayana Guru

Ans:

- 1) c 2) d
- 3) a
- 4) e 5) b

Ans:

- 1) c 2) a
- 4) e
- 5) d

V. Answer the following in brief:



1. Mention the four articles of faith laid down by Maharishi Debendranath Tagore.

He laid down four articles of faith:

- > In the beginning there was nothing. The one Supreme Being alone existed who created the universe.
- > He alone is the God of Truth, Infinite Wisdom, Goodness, and Power eternal, omnipresent the One without second.
- > Our salvation depends on belief in Him and in His worship in this world and the next.
- > Belief consists in loving Him and doing His will.

2. Discuss Mahadev Govind Ranade's contribution to social reforms.

- Mahadev Govind Ranade devoted himself to activites such as inter-caste dining, inter-caste marriage, widow remarriage and improvement of women and depressed classes.
- Ranade [1842 1901] was the founder of the Widow Marriage Association [1861], the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha [1870] and the Deccan Education Society [1884].



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3. Assess the role of Ayyankali in fighting for the cause of "untouchables."

- Ayyankali challenged many caste conventions such as clothing style. He wore clothes associated with upper castes that were prohibited for lower castes.
- ➤ He rode on an ox cart challenging the 'ban' on untouchables from accessing public roads used by caste Hindus.
- Ayyankali founded the Sadhu Jana Paripalana Sangam and raised funds to educate the lower caste Pulaya people.
- Ayyankali fought for basic rights including access to public places and entry to schools.

4. Write a note on reforms of Ramalinga Adigal.

- Ramalinga showed his compassion and love on all living things including plants. This he called 'Jeeva Karunya'.
- > He established Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam.
- > He also established a free feeding house for everyone irrespective of caste at Vadalur.
- > His songs were compiled under the title "Thiruvarutpa".

5. What was the impact of Swami Vivekananda's activist ideology?

Vivekanada's activist ideology rekindled the desire for political change among many western – educated young Bengalis. Many of the youths who were involved in the militant nationalist struggle during the Swadeshi movement following the Partition of Bengal were inspired by Vivekananda.

6. What are the differences between Reformist Movements and Revival Movements?

S.No	Reformist movements	Revival movements
1.	Reformist movement believed that gradual change through and within existing institution can change the fundamental system and structure of the society.	
2.		The Arya Samaj, Ramakrishna Mission and Deoband movement are examples of Revival movement.

7. List the social evils eradicated by Brahmo Samaj.

- > Brahmo Samaj eradicated sati, child marriage and polygamy.
- Samaj forbade idol worship and meaningless religious rites and ceremonies.

8. Highlight the work done by Jyotiba Phule for the welfare of the poor and the marginalized.

- > Jyotiba Phule opened first school for "untouchables" in 1852 Poona.
- ➤ He launched the Satyashodak Samaj in 1870 to stir the non Brahman masses to self-respect and ambition.
- > Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage.
- > He and his wife devoted their lives for the upliftment of depressed classes and women.
- Jyotiba opened orphanages and homes for widows.

9. What was the impact of Iyothee Thassar's visit to SriLanka.

- ▶ He went to Srilanka in 1898 and converted to Buddhism. In the same year, he founded the Sakya Buddhist Society at Madras to construct the rational religious philosophy through Buddhist religion.
- ➤ He stated that the revival of Buddhism could liberate the people from the evil of caste that afflicted the Hindu Society.



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10. Write down the contribution of Annie Besant.

- In India the Theosophical movement became popular with the election of Annie Besant (1847 1933) as its president.
- > She played a role in Indian nationalist politics and formed the Home Rule League demanding home rule to India.
- > Annie Besant spread Theosophical ideas through her Newspapers New India and Commonweal.

11. Write a note on Vaikunda Swamigal's reform movements.

- ➤ Vaikunda Swami was (1809 1851) one of the earliest crusaders for social justice in south India.
- Vaikunda Swamigal condemned the worship of idols.
- He campaigned against animal sacriface.
- He founded Samathuva Samajam to unite all the people of various castes. He organized inter dinning to accomplish it.

VI. Answer all the questions given under each caption:



1. ALIGARH MOVEMENT.

a. What is the main aim of this Movement?

The main aim of this Movement was to accept modern education.

b. Who is considered the soul of this Movement?

Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan is considered the soul of this movement.

c. Why were English books translated into Urdu?

To exhort the Muslims to accept western science and to take to English education.

d. Name the College which was later raised to the status of a University.

The Aligarh Mohammedan Anglo - Oriental college was later raised to the status of University.

2. RAMALINGA ADIGAL

a. What is Jeevakarunya?

Ramalinga Adigal showed compassion and mercy on all living being including plants. This is called 'Jeeva Karunya'.

b. What are the songs of Grace?

Ramalinga Adigal's voluminous songs were composed and published under the title 'Thiruvarutpa'. This is known as songs of Grace.

c. Point out the major contribution of Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sathya Sangam.

Samarasa Suddha Sanmarga Sathya Sanga established free feeding house for everyone irrespective of caste.

d. Where did Ramalinga Adigal establish his free feeding house?

Ramalinga Adigal established his free feeding house in Vadalur.



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3. DEOBAND MOVEMENT

a. Who were the organizers of this movement?

The orthodox Muslim Ulema were the organizers of this movement.

- b. What were the two main objectives of the movement?
 - Propagating the pure teaching of the Quran and the Hadith,
 - Encouraging the spirit of Jihad against the Foreign and un Islamic elements.
- c. Who founded the school at Deoband?

Muhammad Qasim wanotavi and Rashid Ahmad Gangotri founded the school at Deoband.

d. Against whom was the Fatwa issued by Deoband Ulema?

The Fatwa issued by Deoband Ulema was against 'The United Patriotic Association' and Muhammaden Anglo-Oriental Association.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

4. SREE NARAYANA GURU

a. Which part of India did he belong?

Sree Narayana Guru belonged to the State of Kerala.

b. What did Sree Narayana Guru start in 1903?

In 1903, Sree Narayana Guru started Dharma Sri Narayana Paribalana Yogam.

c. Why did Sree Narayana Guru set up this organisation?

Sree Narayana Guru started the organisation to work for the uplift of the depressed classes.

d. Which community did Sree Narayana Guru work for?

Sree Narayana Guru worked for Ezhava community.

5. SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

a) What was the actual name of Swami Vivekananda?

The actual name of Swami Vivekananda was Narendra Nath Datta.

b) Whose prime follower was Swami Vivekananda?

Swami Vivekananda was the prime follower of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa.

c) Which conference did Swami Vivekananda address in 1893?

Swami Vivekananda addressed the World Congress of Religions in Chicago.

d) What was the practice advocated by Swami Vivekananda?

Swami Vivekananda advocated the practical Vedanda of service to humanity.

6. VAIKUNDA SWAMIGAL

a) Where was Vaikunda Swamigal born?

Vaikunda Swamigal was born at Sasthan Koil Vilai at Samithoppu, a village in Kanyakumari district.

b) What was the original name of Vaikunda Swamigal?

Vaikunda Swamigal's orginal name was Mudichudum Perumal.

c) At which place did Vaikunda Swamigal experience a new vision?

Vaikunda Swamigal experienced a new vision at Tiruchendur temple and called himself Vaikundar.

d) What was the organisation founded by Vaikunda Swamigal?

'Samathuva Samajam' was founded by Vaikunda Swamigal.



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7. IYOTHEE THASSAR

a) What was the multi-dimensions of Pandithar Iyothee Thassar?

Pandithar Iyothee Thassar was a radical Tamil scholar, writer, Siddha medicine practitioner, journalist and socio-political activist.

b) Where was Iyothee Thassar born?

Iyothee Thassar was born in Chennai.

c) What was the weekly journal published by Iyothee Thassar?

The weekly journal published by Iyothee Thassar was 'Oru Paisa Tamilan'.

d) What was the name given to untouchables by Iyothee Thassar?

Iyothee Thassar called untouchables as 'Sathi Petham Atra Dravidar' (Casteless Dravidians).

VII. Answer in detail:



1. Compare and contrast the contributions of Revivalist Movements with that of Reform Movements.

The reform movements of nineteenth century in the realm of religion fall under two broad categories.

Reformist Movement

- Brahmo Samai
- Prarthana Samaj
- Aligarh movement.

Revivalist movements

- Arya Samaj
- > The Ramakrishna Mission

depressed classes.

S.No	Reformist movements	Revivalist movements
1.	 * Rammohan Roy was one of the earlier reformers, who founded the Brahmo Samaj in 1828. * The Samaj forbade idol worship and condemned meaningless religious rites and ceremonies. 	 * Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj in 1875, * Herejected the superstitious beliefs in Hinduism His cry was "go back to Vedas". * He was against child marriage and supported widow remarriage. * He condemned idolatry and Brahmin domination.
2.	 Prarthana samaj: * Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang was the founder of Prarthana Samaj. * R.C. Bhandarkar and M.G. Ranade important leaders. * They worked inter-caste marriage, inter-caste dining, widow remarriage and improvement of women and 	 Ramakrishna Mission: * Ramakrishna's primary achievement was the ability to attract educated youth who formed religious community. * The Chief Spirit behind this was Vivekananda. * Vivekananda established the Ramakrishna Mission which actively involved in social causes such as education, health care and relief in times

of calamities.



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3. Aligarh Movement:

- * It was formed by Sayyid Ahmed Khan.
- * He exhorted the Muslims to accept western science and to take to English education. He wished that Muslims have good bond with the British government.

Deoband Movement:

- * Deoband was a revivalist movement organized by the orthodox Muslim Ulema
- * The Two main objectives are propagating the pure teachings of the Quran and Hadith.
- * The school curricula founded by Muhammad and Rashid shut out English education and Western Culture.

2. Discuss the Circumstances that led to the Reform movements of 19th Century.

- English education introduced with the objective of producing clerks also produced a new English educated middle class.
- > This class came under the influence of western ideas and thoughts.
- Christianity also had its effect on the newly emerging middle class.
- > The educated middle class began to take a lead in political as well as in reform movements.
- > The Indians were inspired by the western ideas of reason, equality, liberty and humanity.
- The Indian reformers were quite hesitant to subject their old notions and habits to critical scrutiny. Instead they attempted to harmonize both Indian and western cultures.
- > The scholars and writers were an inspiration for the people towards the reform movements.
- As the society was having a number of evil practices like sati, child marriage and polygamy there was an urgent need for reform in the society.
- These were the circumstances that led to the reform movement in the 19th century.

3. Evaluate the contributions of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and Swami Vivekananda to regenerate Indian society.

Ramakrishna:

- Ramakrishna was a simple priest of Dakshineswar Kali temple.
- > He emphasised the spiritual union with God through ecstatic practices such as singing bhajans.
- ➤ In his view, all religions contain the universal elements which if practised would lead to salvation.
- > He said, "Jiva is Siva".
- > He said not Mercy, but service for man must be regarded as God.
- Ramakrishna's primary achievement was his ability to attract educated youth who were dissatisfied with the rational orientation of religious reform organizations such as the Brahmo Samai.
- After his death his disciples organised themselves as a religious community and undertook the task of making his life and teaching known in India and abroad.
- > Vivekananda established the Ramakrishna Mission. It did not restrict itself to religious activities.
- But it was involved in social causes such as education health care and relief in times of calamities.



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Swami Vivekananda:

- Swami Vivekananda was the prime follower of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa.
- He was dissatisfied with conventional philosophical positions and practices.
- > He advocated the practical vedanta of service to humanity.
- ➤ He attacked the tendency to defend every institution simply because it was connected with religion.
- He made a call to Indian youth to regenerate Hindu society.
- His ideas bread a sense of self confidence among Indians.
- ➤ He became famous for his address on Hinduism at the World Congress of Religions at Chicago.
- Many youths were inspired by Vivekananda.

4. Write an essay on the role played by the 19th Century reformers towards the cause of women.

The influence of Western ideas and Christianity created a new awakening in 19th century British India

Raja Rammohan Roy:

- Raja Rammohan Roy was deeply concerned with the prevailing customs of Sati, Child Marriage and Polygamy.
- > He published tracts against them and petitioned the government to legislate against them.
- He advocated the rights of widows to remarry.
- ➤ He wanted polygamy to end. Rammohnan roy condemned the subjugation of women and opposed the prevailing ideas 'women were inferior to men'. He strongly advocated education for women.

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar:

- Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar provided evidence from scriptures that there was no sanction for burning of widows or for the prohibition on the remarriage of widows.
- He played a leading role in promoting education of girls.
- > He dedicated his whole life for the betterment of the child widows of the Hindu society.
- It resulted in the widows Remarriage Reform act of 1856. This act was Intended to improve the lot of child widows and save them from perpetual widowhood.

M.G Ranade:

- M.G Ranade was the founder of the Widow Marriage Association.
- He advocated inter-caste marriage, widow remarriage, improvement of woman and depressed classes.

Jyotiba Phule:

- Jyotiba Phule worked for the cause of women.
- > He opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage.
- He opened orphanages and homes for widows.

Other Reformers:

- The leader of the sabha opposed both infant marriage and use of astrology.
- Baba Ram Singh considered both men and women equal and accepted widow remarriage. It prohibited the dowry system and child marriage.
- Ramalinga established a free feeding house for everyone irrespective of caste at Vadalur (1867), in the wake of a terrible famine in South India in 1866.

1. Arya Samaj

Hinduism

founded

Mahad March

Ramakrishna Mission

Sadhu Jana Paripalana sangam -



Don

VIII. Time Line

Foundation of Brahmo Samaj

Split in Brahmo samaj

1. Sathya Gnana Sabai

- Free feeding house - Vadalur

Poona sarvajanik sabha
 Satyashodak samaj founded

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5. "Ramalinga Adigal played a dominant role in the Social and Religious Reform Movements"-Justify.

Ramalinga Adigal was one of the greatest social reformists of Southern India. He is popularly known as Vallalar. He played a prominent role in the social and religious reform movement in Tamil Nadu.

- Ramalinga Adigal emphasised the bonds of responsibility and compassion between living beings.
- ➤ He showed his compassion and mercy on all living beings including plants. This he called 'jeevakarunya'.
- ➤ He established the Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam in 1865 and it was renamed 'Samarasa Suddha Sanmarga Satya Sanga' which means 'Society for Pure Truth and Universal self-hood'.
- Ramalinga also established a free feeding house for everyone irrespective of caste at Vadalur, in the wake of a terrible famine in South India in 1866.
- ➤ He showed his compassion and mercy towards plants and animals. He forbade the killings of animals for the sake of food.

1829 -	Abolition of Sati			2. Theosophical society founded3. The Great Revolt
1833 -	Death of Rammohan Roy			4. Aligarh mohammedan Anglo -
1852 -	First school for untouchables			orientel college founded
1856 -	The Widows Remarriage	1882	_	Dravida Kazhagam
	Reform Act	1884	_	The Deccan Education Society
1860 -	First age of consent act	1886		Deoband ulema issued
1861 -	Widows Marriage Association	1893		Swami Vivekananda's Address on





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Unit Test

UNIT - V - Social and Relligious Reform Movements in 19th Century

Time	: 1.00 hr.		Marks: 30
I.	Choose the correct answer:		$5 \times 1 = 5$
1.	Whose voice was Rast Goftar?		
	a) Parsi movement	b) Aligarh Movement	
	c) Ramakrishna Mission	d) Dravida Mahajana Sabha	
2.	Who was the founder of Namdhari move	ement?	
	a) Baba Dayal Das	b) Baba Ramsingh	
	c) Gurunanak	d) Jyothiba Phule	
3.	Who was the founder of Widow Remarr	riage Association?	
	a) M.G.Ranade	b) Devendranath Tagore	
	c) Jyotiba Phule	d) Ayyankali	
4.	Who was Swami Shradhananda?		
	a) a disciple of Swami Vivekananda	b) One who caused a spilt in the Brahmo Sa	50%
	c) Founder of Samathuva Samajam	d) One who caused a spilt in the Arya Sam.	aj
5.	The Brahmo Samaj was established in _		
	a) 1805 b) 1815	c) 1833 d) 1828	
TT			August a second
	Match the following:		$1 \times 3 = 3$
	Debendranath Tagore - a. Nirankari		
	Baba Dayal Das - b. Vaikunda		
8.	Ayya vazhi - c. Adi Brahi	mo Samaj	
III.	Fill in the blanks:		$1 \times 3 = 3$
9.	was the fore runner of Akali mo	ovement.	
	Oru Paisa Tamilan was started by		
	Ramakrishna Mission was established by		
IV.	Answer in brief (ANY THREE):	:	$3 \times 3 = 9$
12.	Discuss Mahadev Govind Ranade's cont	ribution to social reforms.	
13.	Write a note on reforms of Ramalinga A	digal.	
14.	What was the impact of Swami Vivekan	anda's activist ideology?	
15.	What was the impact of Iyothee Thassar	's visit to Sri Lanka?	
16.	Write down the contribution of Annie B	esant.	
V.	Answer in detail (ANY TWO):		$2 \times 5 = 10$
	Discuss the circumstances that led to the	Reform movements of 19 th century.	
		Control of the state of the sta	

18. Write an essay on the role played by the 19th century reformers towards the cause of women.

19. "Ramalinga Adigal played a dominant role in the Social and Religious Reform movements"-Justify.