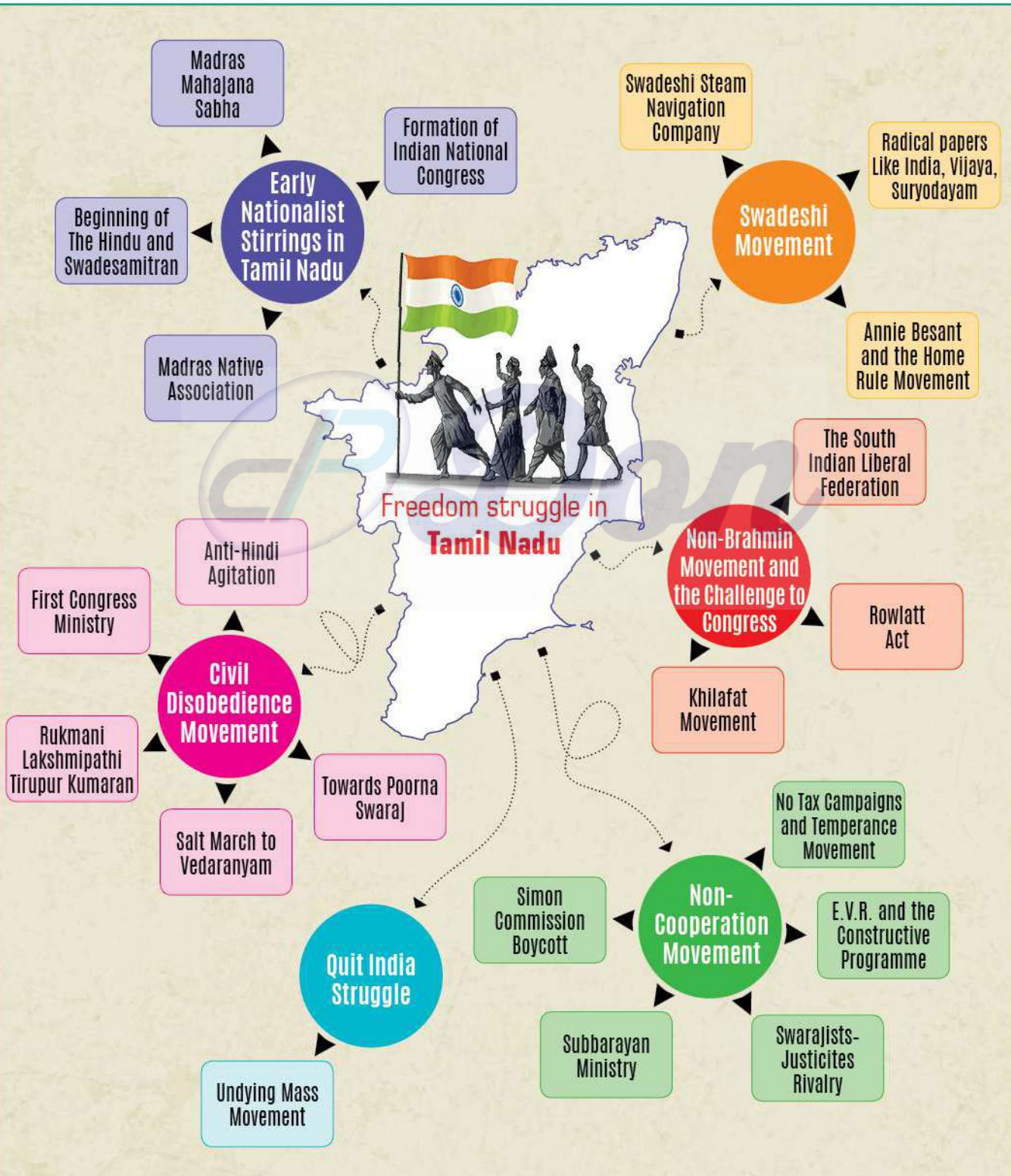


MIND MAP



FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN TAMIL NADU

Don

POINTS TO REMEMBER

- V.O. Chidamabaranar, V. Chakkaraiyar, Subramania Bharati and Surendranath Arya were some of the prominent leaders in Tamil Nadu.
- Vanchinathan of Senkottai, was influenced by Bharatha Matha Society and he shot dead Robert W.D.E Ashe, Collector of Tirunelveli in Maniyachi Junction.
- Annie Besant started Home Rule League in 1916 and carried forward the demand for Home Rule all over India.
- The South Indian Liberal Federation was founded to promote the interests of the non-Brahmins.
- E.V.R's contribution against caste discrimination and temple entry agitation in Vaikom, hailed him as 'Vaikom Hero'.
- Rajaji organised and led a salt Satyagraha march to Vedaranyam. He formed the first Congress Ministry.
- Introduction of Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools by Rajaji was considered to be a form of Aryan and North Indian imposition detrimental to Tamil language and culture, and therefore caused much public resentment.

I. Choose the correct answer:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

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
2. **Where was the third session of the Indian National Congress held?**
 - a) Marina
 - b) Mylapore
 - c) Fort St.George
 - d) Thousand lights
3. **Who said "Better bullock carts and freedom than a train deluxe with subjection"?**
 - a) Annie Besant
 - b) M. Veeraraghavachari
 - c) B.P. Wadia
 - d) G.S. Arundale
4. **Which among the following was SILF'S official organ in English?**
 - a) Dravidian
 - b) Andhra Prakasika
 - c) Justice
 - d) New India
5. **Who among the following were Swarajists?**
 - a) S. Satyamurti
 - b) Kasturirangar
 - c) P. Subbarayan
 - d) Periyar EVR
6. **Who set up the satyagraha camp in Udyavanam near Madras?**
 - a) Kamaraj
 - b) Rajaji
 - c) K. Santhanam
 - d) T. Prakasam
7. **Where was the anti-Hindi Conference held?**
 - a) Erode
 - b) Madras
 - c) Salem
 - d) Madurai
8. **Where did the congress volunteers clash with the military during Quit India Movement?**
 - a) Erode
 - b) Madras
 - c) Salem
 - d) Madurai



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

9. **The earliest organisation to be founded in South India was the _____ .**
 - a) Swadeshi Movement
 - b) Justice Party
 - c) Indian National Congress
 - d) Madras Native Association
10. **The first session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1885 at _____ .**
 - a) Madras
 - b) Calcutta
 - c) Bombay
 - d) Delhi
11. **Who among the following was one of the prominent leaders in Tamilnadu?**
 - a) Surendranath Arya
 - b) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - c) Gokhale
 - d) Surendaranath Banerjee
12. **_____ was an extremist leader.**
 - a) Bipin Chandra Pal
 - b) V.V .Subramanian
 - c) Aurobindo Ghosh
 - d) Bharati
13. **V.O.C joined with _____ in organising the mill workers in Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli.**
 - a) Subramania Bharati
 - b) Subramania Siva
 - c) V.V. Subramanianar
 - d) T.S.S.Rajan
14. **_____ provided a safe haven for the revolutionaries.**
 - a) Pondicherry
 - b) Bombay
 - c) Goa
 - d) Delhi
15. **In 1904 _____ and others started Bharata Matha Society, a secret society.**
 - a) M.P.T. Acharya
 - b) T.S.S. Rajan
 - c) Nilakanta Brahamachari
 - d) V.O. Chidambaranar
16. **_____ was influenced by Bharata Matha Society.**
 - a) Vanchinathan
 - b) C.P.Ramaswamy
 - c) B.P.Wadia
 - d) T.M.Nair
17. **Which among the following newspapers was started by Annie Besant?**
 - a) New India
 - b) The Hindu
 - c) Justice
 - d) Dravidian
18. **_____ was the epicenter of Khilafat agitation.**
 - a) Tarangambadi
 - b) Vaniyambadi
 - c) Madurai
 - d) Tirunelveli
19. **A no-tax campaign took place in _____ .**
 - a) Maduari
 - b) Madras
 - c) Bombay
 - d) Thanjavur
20. **_____ played a key role in the satyagraha for temple entry in Vaikom.**
 - a) Periyar
 - b) Rajaji
 - c) Maulana Shaukat Ali
 - d) P.Subbarayan
21. **"A war is ahead sans sword, sans bloodshed Join this march" - This song was composed by _____**
 - a) V. Ramalinganar
 - b) Subramanian Bharati
 - c) Rukmani Lakshmipathi
 - d) C. Swaminathar



FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN TAMIL NADU

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ANSWER

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. b) P. Rangaiah | 8. d) Madurai | 15. c) Nilakanta Brahamachari |
| 2. d) Thousand lights | 9. d) Madras Native Association | 16. a) Vanchinathan |
| 3. a) Annie Besant | 10. c) Bombay | 17. a) New India |
| 4. c) Justice | 11. a) Surendranath Arya | 18. b) Vaniyambadi |
| 5. c) P. Subbarayan | 12. a) Bipin Chandra Pal | 19. d) Thanjavur |
| 6. d) T. Prakasam | 13. b) Subramania Siva | 20. a) Periyar |
| 7. c) Salem | 14. a) Pondicherry | 21. a) V. Ramalinganar |

II. Fill in the Blanks:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

- _____ was appointed the first Indian Judge of the Madras High Court.
- The economic exploitation of India was exposed by _____ through his writings.
- Nilakanta Brahmachari started the secret society named _____.
- The starting of trade unions in Madras was pioneered by _____.
- 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.
- _____ hoisted the national flag atop Fort St. George on 26 January, 1932.



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- V.O. Chidhambaranar purchased two ships _____ and _____ and plied them between Thoothukudi and Colombo.
- _____ and India were prominent journals to propagate Swadeshi ideals.
- _____ was treated harshly in prison and was made to pull the heavy oil press.
- The Madras Dravidian Association was founded in _____.
- In 1916 _____ established the Dravidian Association Hostel.
- _____ of the Justice Party became the first Chief Minister in 1920.
- After the 1923 elections, _____ of the Justice party formed the ministry.
- On 6 April 1919 hartal was organised to protest against the _____.
- _____, a barrister and eloquent speaker, played a leading role in organising and publicising the cause of Home Rule League in Madurai.

18. To restore the Caliph the _____ was started.
19. In Tamil Nadu Khilafat Day was observed on _____.
20. Khilafat Day Meeting was presided over by _____.
21. _____ was the first woman to pay penalty for violation of salt laws.
22. The Government of India Act of 1935 introduced _____.

ANSWER

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. T.M.Muthuswami | 9. Gallia, Lavo | 17. George Joseph |
| 2. G. Subramanian | 10. Swadesamitran | 18. Khilafat Movement |
| 3. Bharata Matha Society | 11. V.O.Chitdambaranar | 19. 17 April 1920 |
| 4. B.P.Wadia | 12. 1912 | 20. Maulana Shaukat Ali |
| 5. C. Natesanar | 13. C. Natesanar | 21. Rukmani Lakshmipathi |
| 6. C.Rajaji | 14. A. Subburayalu | 22. Provincial Autonomy |
| 7. Yahub Hasan | 15. Raja of Panagal | |
| 8. Bhashyam(Arya) | 16. Black Act | |

III. Choose the correct statement:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

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



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4. **Assertion (A) :** EVR raised the issue of representation for non-Brahmins in legislature.

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

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



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

5. i) The partition of Bengal (1905) led to the Khilafat Movement and changed the course of the struggle for freedom.
ii) The second session of the Indian National Congress was held in Calcutta in 1886.
iii) On 17 June 1911 Vanchinathan shot dead Robert W.D.E. Ashe, Collector of Tirunelveli in Maniyachi Junction.
iv) Rukumani Lakhsmipathi started Home Rule League in 1916.
- a) (i) and (ii) are correct
 - b) (i) and (iv) are correct
 - c) (ii) and (iii) are correct
 - d) (iii) and (iv) are correct
6. i) In 1919 the Madras Dravidian Association was founded.
ii) Tamil Nadu was active during the Non-Cooperation Movement, C.Rajaji and E.V. Ramaswamy provided the leadership.
iii) After the Second World War the Caliph of Turkey was humiliated and deprived of all power.
iv) In the elections held in 1926, the Swarajists won the majority of the elected seats.
- a) (i) and (ii) are correct
 - b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
 - c) (iii) and (iv) are correct
 - d) (ii) and (iv) are correct
7. **Assertion (A) :** The Non- Cooperation movement was withdrawn in 1922.
Reason (R) : In the Chauri Chaura incident 22 policemen were killed.
- a) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation
 - b) A is correct but R is wrong
 - c) Both A and R are wrong
 - d) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation
8. **Assertion (A) :** EVR had become increasingly dissatisfied with the Congress.
Reason (R) : He felt it was promoting the interest of the Brahmins alone.
- a) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation
 - b) A is correct but R is wrong
 - c) Both A and R are wrong
 - d) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation

ANSWER

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. a) (i) and (ii) are correct | 6. d) (ii) and (iv) are correct |
| 2. c) (ii) is correct. | 7. d) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation |
| 3. d) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation | 8. d) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation |
| 4. b) A is correct but R is wrong | |
| 5. c) (ii) and (iii) are correct | |

IV. Match the following:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|----------------------------|
| A) | 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



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| B) | 1. Justice | a. Justice Party |
| | 2. Dravidian | b. Telugu |
| | 3. Andhra Prakasika | c. English |
| | 4. SILF | d. Collector of Tirunelveli |
| | 5. W.D.E Ashe | e. Tamil |
-
- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| B) | 1. Vanchinathan | a. Gallia |
| | 2. V.O.Chidambaranar | b. Senkottai |
| | 3. Irish Lady | c. O.K.S.R .Kumaraswamy |
| | 4. Rukmani Laskhmipathi | d. Annie Besant |
| | 5. Kodikatha Kumaran | e. Violation of Salt laws |
-
- | | | |
|----|------------------|-----------------------|
| B) | 1. T.Muthuswami | a. Rosaappu Durai |
| | 2. Annie Besant | b. First Indian Judge |
| | 3. George Joseph | c. Home Rule League |
| | 4. Gandhiji | d. Sales Tax |
| | 5. Rajaji | e. Do or Die |

Ans:

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

Ans:

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

Ans:

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

V. Answer the following in brief:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

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 India and their hypocrisy in following democratic principles in England and imposing an unrepresentative government in the colonies.

2. Write a note on the Tirunelveli Uprising.

- V.O.Chidamabaranar joined with Subramania Siva in organising the mill workers in Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli.



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- In 1908, he led a strike in the European-owned Coral Mills.
- It coincided with the release of Bipin Chandra Pal
- V.O.C and Subramania Siva, organised a public meeting to celebrate the release of Bipin, were arrested.
- The two leaders were charged with sedition and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.
- The news of the arrest sparked riots in Tirunelveli. The police station, court building and municipal office were burnt.
- It led to the death of four people in police firing.
- V.O.C was treated harshly in prison and was made to pull the heavy oil press. Other leaders were also arrested.

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

- Annie Besant, an Irish lady and leader of the Theosophical Society, started Home Rule League in 1916 and carried forward the demand for home rule all over India.
- She started the news papers New India and Commonweal to carry forward her agenda.
- She wrote two books, How India wrought for freedom and India: 'A Nation and a pamphlet on self-government.'
- Students joined the movement in large numbers. They were trained in Home Rule classes. They were formed into boy scouts and volunteer troops.

4. Mention the various measures introduced by the Justice Ministry.

- The Justice Party introduced various measures for the benefit of non-Brahmins.
- Reservation of appointments in local bodies and educational institutions were introduced.
- Establishment of Staff Selection Board which later became the Public Service commission,
- Enactment of Hindu Religious Endowment Act
- Madras State Aid to Industries Act was passed
- Abolition of devadasi system
- Allotment of poramboke lands (waste government lands) to the poor for housing
- Extension of primary education to the depressed classes through fee concessions, scholarships and mid-day meals.

5. Write briefly on EVR'S contribution to the constructive programme.

- E.V.R. played an important role in Tamil Nadu.
- He campaigned vigorously for the promotion and sale of khadi.
- He was against consumption of liquor.
- He also played a key role in the satyagraha for temple entry in Vaikom.
- It was a time when the depressed classes were not even permitted to walk on the streets around the temple.
- E.V.R fought against this social evil.
- He was arrested and sentenced to one-month imprisonment.
- He refused to leave Vaikom even after his release. He was arrested again.
- In June 1925, the ban on the roads around the temple in Vaikom was lifted thanks to the opposition of E.V.R.
- He was hailed as Vaikom Hero.

6. **What is Cheranmadevi Gurukulam controversy?**

- To Further the cause of national education, a gurukulam was established in Cheranmadevi by V.V.Subramanianar.
- It received funds from the Congress.
- However, students were discriminated on the basis of caste.
- Brahmin and Non-Brahmin students were made to dine separately and the food served too was different.
- The issue was brought to the notice of E.V.R. He questioned the practice and severely criticised it along with another leader, Dr. P.Varadarajulu.

7. **Why was anti-Hindi agitation popular?**

- Rajaji introduced Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools.
- This was considered to be a form of Aryan and North Indian imposition detrimental to Tamil language and culture, and therefore caused much public resentment.
- E.V.R organised an anti-Hindi Conference at Salem.
- The Scheduled Castes Federation and the Muslim League extended its support to the anti-Hindi agitation.
- Natarajan and Thalamuthu, two of the enthusiastic agitators died in prison.
- A rally was organised from Tiruchirappalli to Madras.
- More than 1200 protestors including EVR were arrested.
- After the resignation of the Congress Ministry, Hindi was removed as compulsory subject.

8. **Outline the key incidents during the Quit India movement in Tamil Nadu.**

- On 8 August, 1942, the Quit India resolution was passed. Gandhi gave the slogan 'Do or Die'.
- In Tamilnadu Kamaraj worked underground and organized people during the Quit India movement.
- Rajaji and Satyamurthi were arrested.
- There were many incidents of violence.
- Post offices were set fire. Telephone lines were cut off.
- Railway services were disrupted.
- Workers went on strike.
- Many public buildings were burnt.
- College students took part in the protest.
- The airport in Sullur was attacked.
- Trains were derailed.
- The protestors clashed with the military in Madurai.
- There were police firing. Finally the agitation was suppressed.

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**9. **Write a short note on Agitation for Removal of Neill Statue (1927).**

- James Neill of the Madras Fusiliers was brutal in wreaking vengeance for the Kanpur massacre in which many English women and children were killed.



FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN TAMIL NADU

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- Neill was later killed by an Indian sepoy.
- A statue was erected for him at Mount Road, Madras.
- Nationalists saw this as an insult to Indian sentiments and organised a series of demonstrations in Madras.
- Protesters came from all over the Madras Presidency and were led by S.N. Somayajulu of Tirunelveli.
- Many were arrested and sentenced to prison. Gandhi, who visited Madras during the same time, gave his support to the agitation.
- The statue was finally moved to Madras Museum when Congress Ministry led by C. Rajaji, formed the government in 1937.

10. Write a short note on George Joseph.

- George Joseph, a barrister and eloquent speaker, played a leading role in organising and publicising the cause of Home Rule League in Madurai.
- Though born in Chengannur, he chose to settle down in Madurai and practice as a people's Lawyer.
- In the course of his long public life, he led the Vaikom Satyagraha in Kerala, as he viewed it as an issue of civil rights for all citizens of India.
- He championed the cause of the "Criminal Tribes" of Tamilnadu.
- He was fondly called 'Rosaappu Durai' by the people of Madurai for the services he rendered to the affected communities.
- He helped the Harvey Mill workers of Madurai to set up Madurai Labour Union (1918).
- The Union's initial struggles resulted in higher wages and reduced work hours for the mill workers.

11. Why was Khilafat Movement started?

- After the First World War the Caliph of Turkey was humiliated and deprived of all powers.
- To restore the Caliph the Khilafat Movement was started.
- This movement was started by Ali brothers.

12. Describe the Role of Tirupur Kumaran in Civil Disobedience Movement.

- On 11 January 1932 a procession carrying national flags and singing patriotic songs was brutally beaten by the police in Tirupur.
- O.K.S.R. Kumaraswamy popularly known as Tirupur Kumaran, fell dead holding the national flag aloft.
- He is hailed as Kodikatha Kumaran.

VI. Answer all the questions given under each caption:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. EARLY NATIONALIST MOVEMENT IN TAMIL NADU

a) What were the objectives of Madras Native Association?

The objective was to promote the interests of its members and their focus was on reduction in taxation.

b) What led to the emergence of nationalist press in Tamil Nadu?

The need for a newspaper to express the Indian perspective led to the start of nationalist press in Tamil Nadu.

c) What were the demands of Madras Mahajana Sabha?

The demands of Madras Mahajana Sabha were

- Conduct of simultaneous civil services examinations in England and India.
- Abolition of the council of India in London.
- Reduction of taxes
- Reduction of civil and military expenditure.

d) Who were the early nationalist leaders in Tamil Nadu?

V.S.Srinivasa Sastri, P.S.Sivasamy, V. Krishnasamy, T.R.Venkatramanar, G.A Natesan, T.M.Madhava Rao and S. Subramaniam.

2. REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN TAMIL NADU**a) List a few revolutionaries in Tamil Nadu.**

M.P.T.Acharya, V.V.Subramanianar, T.S.S.Rajan, V.O.C. and Subramania Bharathi.

b) Why did Subramania Bharati move to Pondicherry?

To avoid imprisonment Subramania Bharati moved to Pondicherry which was under the French rule.

c) Name a few of the revolutionary literature.

India, Vijaya and Suryodayam

d) What did Vanchinathan do?

On 17 June, 1911 Vanchinathan shot dead Robert W.D.E Ashe, Collector of Tirunelveli in Maniyachi Junction. After this he shot himself.

3. NON-BRAHMIN MOVEMENT**a) Why was the South Indian Liberal Federation formed?**

The South Indian Liberal Federation was formed to promote the interests of the non-Brahmins.

b) What is the Non-Brahmin Manifesto?

Reservation of jobs for non-Brahmins in government service and seats in representative bodies.

c) Why did EVR join the Non-Brahmin Movement?

The Congress was not prepared to give representation for non-brahmins in the legislature. So E.V.R left the Congress and joined the non-brahmin movement.

d) What do you know about anti-Hindi agitation?

Introduction of Hindi as a compulsory subject in schools by Rajaji caused much public resentment. EVR led a massive campaign against it.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**4. KHILAFAT MOVEMENT****a) Who was humiliated and deprived of all powers after the First World War?**

The Caliph of Turkey.

b) Why was the Khilafat Movement started?

Khilafat Movement was started to restore all the powers of Caliph.



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c) By whom was the Khilafat Movement started?

The Khilafat Movement was started by Ali brothers - Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali.

d) Which is the epicentre of Khilafat agitation?

Vaniyambadi.

5. CHERANMADEVI GURUKULAM CONTROVERSY:

a) Why was EVR dissatisfied with the Congress?

EVR felt that the Congress was promoting the interests of the Brahmins alone.

b) What made EVR to leave the Congress?

The Cheranmadevi Gurukulam Controversy and opposition to communal representation within the Congress led E.V.R to leave the Congress.

c) By whom was Cheranmadevi Gurukulam established?

Cheranmadevi Gurukulam was established by V.V.Subramanianar.

d) What did E.V.R raise in the Kanchipuram Conference of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee?

EVR raised the issue of representation for non-Brahmins in the legislature.

6. ANNIE BESANT AND THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

a) Who was Annie Besant?

Annie Besant was an Irish lady and leader of the Theosophical society.

b) Name the Newspapers started by Annie Besant.

New India and Commonweal.

c) What were the books written by her?

'How India wrought for freedom and India': 'A Nation and a pamphlet on self-government.'

d) When was Annie Besant elected as the president of the Congress session?

Annie Besant was elected as the president of the Congress session of 1917.

VII. Answer in detail:



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

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

i) Swadeshi Movement:

- The partition of Bengal (1905) led to the Swadeshi Movement.
- The Swadeshi movement made a deep impact in Tamil Nadu.
- The Congress carried on a vigorous campaign for boycott of foreign goods.

ii) Response in Tamilnadu:

- V.O.Chidambaranar, V.Chakkaraiyar, Subramania Bharati and Surendranath Arya were some of the prominent leaders in Tamilnadu.
- Public meetings were organised in various parts of Tamilnadu.
- Tamil was used on the public platform for the first time to mobilise the people.
- Subaramania Bharati's patriotic songs stirred patriotic emotions.
- Many journals were started to propagate Swadeshi ideals. Swadesamitran and India were prominent journals.

iii) Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company

- One of the most enterprising acts was the launching of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company at Thoothukudi by V.O. Chidambaranar.
- However, due to cutthroat competition from the European company V.O.C's efforts ended in failure.

iv) Tirunelveli Uprising:

- V.O.C and Subramania Siva organised the mill workers in Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli.
- In 1908, he led a strike in the Coral Mills.
- V.O.C and Subramania Siva organized a public meeting to celebrate the release of Bipin. So they were arrested.
- The news of the arrest sparked riots in Tirunelveli. People burnt police station, court building and municipal office.
- It led to the death of four people in police firing.
- V.O.C was treated harshly in prison and was made to pull the heavy oil press.
- To avoid imprisonment Subramania Bharati moved to Pondicherry which was under French rule.
- The brutal assault of the police brought the Swadeshi Movement to a close in Tami Nadu.

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

- There was an increase in the number of educated non-Brahmins.
- They raised the issue of caste discrimination and unequal opportunities in government employment and representation in elected bodies, which were dominated by Brahmins.
- Further, the Congress was also overwhelmingly composed of Brahmins.

The South Indian Liberal Federation.

- The non-Brahmins organised themselves into political organisations to protect their interests. In 1912 the Madras Dravidian Association was founded. C.Natesanar played an active role as its secretary.
- 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.Thyagarayar.
- On 20 November 1916 a meeting of about thirty non-Brahmins was held under the leadership of P.Thyagarayar, Dr. T.M.Nair and C.Natesanar in Chennai.
- The South Indian Liberal Federation (SILF) was founded to promote the interests of the non-Brahmins.
- They also launched three news papers: Justice in English, Dravidian in Tamil and Andhra Prakasika in Telugu.
- Soon the SILF began to be popularly known as Justice. Party after its English daily.
- The non-Brahmin Manifesto was released outlining its objectives viz reservation of jobs for non-Brahmins in government service, and seats in representatives bodies.
- The Madras Government was also supportive of the Justice Party.
- The Act of 1919 provided reservation of seats to non-Brahmins, a move criticised by the Congress but welcomed by the Justice Party.



FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN TAMIL NADU

Don

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

i) Salt March to Vedaranyam.

- Tamil Nadu was in the forefront of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- In the city of Madras, shops were picketed and foreign goods boycotted.
- Rajaji organised and led a salt satyagraha march to Vedaranyam.
- The march started from Tiruchirappalli on 13 April, 1930 and reached Vedaranyam in Thanjavur district on 28 April.
- A special song was composed for the march by Namakkal V. Ramalinganar.
- 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 was arrested, T.S.S. Rajan, Rukmani Lakshmipathi, Sardar Vedarathanam, C. Swaminathar and K. Santhanam were among the prominent leaders who participated in the Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha.

ii) Widespread agitations in Tamil districts.

- 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 a hartal in Madras.
- Volunteers who attempted to offer salt Satyagraha in Rameshwaram were arrested.
- Similar attempts at Uvari, Anjengo, Veppalodai, Thoothukudi and Tharuvaikulam were stopped by the police.
- Women participated enthusiastically.
- Rukmani Lakshmipathi was the first woman to pay penalty for violation of salt laws.
- Police used brutal force to suppress the movement.



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

4. Explain No Tax campaigns and Temperance movement.

- As part of the non-cooperation movement, in many places, cultivators refused to pay taxes.
- A no-tax campaign took place in Thanjavur. Councils, schools and courts were boycotted.
- Foreign goods were boycotted.
- There were a number of workers' strikes all over the region, many of them led by nationalist leaders.
- One of the important aspects of the movement in Tamil Nadu was the temperance movement or movement against liquor.
- Toddy shops were picketed.
- Demonstrations and hartals were organised in all parts of the Presidency.
- There were also agitations by communities against the Criminal Tribes Act.
- In November 1921 it was decided to organise civil disobedience.

- Rajaji, Subramania Sastri and EVR were arrested.
- The visit of Prince of Wales on 13 January, 1922 was boycotted.
- In the police repression two were killed and many injured.
- The Non-Cooperation Movement was withdrawn in 1922 after the Chauri Chaura incident in which 22 policemen were killed.

5. **Write a short note on Simon commission boycott.**

- In 1927 a statutory commission was constituted under Sir John Simon to review the Act of 1919 and to suggest reforms.
- However, to the great disappointment of Indians, it was an all white commission with not a single Indian member.
- So the Congress boycotted the Simon Commission.
- In Madras, the Simon Boycott Propaganda Committee was set up with S.Satyamurti as the president.
- There was widespread campaign among the students, shopkeepers, lawyers and commuters in train to boycott.
- The arrival of Simon Commission in Madras on 18 February, 1929 was greeted with demonstrations and hartals.
- Black flags were waved against the Commission.
- The police used force to suppress the protest.

6. **Write an essay on the 'Quit India Movement'.**

- Failure of the Cripps mission, war time shortage and price rise caused discontent among the people.
- On 8th August 1942 the Quit India resolution was passed.
- Gandhi gave the slogan 'Do or die'.
- Many leaders were arrested.
- There were many instances of violence like setting fire to post offices, cutting of telegraph lines and disrupting railway traffic.

Undying mass movement:

- All sections of the society participated in the movement.
- There were a large number of workers strike such as strikes in Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras port Trust, Madras Corporation and the Electric Tramway.
- Telegraph and telephone lines were cut and public building burnt at Vellore and Panapakkam.
- Students of various colleges took active part in the protests.
- The airport in Sullur was attacked and trains derailed in Coimbatore.
- Congress volunteers clashed with the military in Madurai.
- There were police firings at Rajapalayam, Karaikudi and Devakottai.
- Many young men and women also joined the INA.
- The Quit India movement was suppressed with brutal force.



FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN TAMIL NADU

Don

VIII. Time Line:

- 1806 – Vellore Mutiny
- 1852 – Establishment of Madras Native Association
- 1877 – Appointment of T.Muthuswami as the first Indian Judge of Madras High Court
- 1878 – Publishment of the Hindu
- 1884 – Establishment of Madras Mahajana Sabha
- 1885 – The First session of the Indian National Congress
- 1886 – The second session of the Indian National Congress
- 1887 – The Third session of the India National Congress
- 1890 – Publishing of Swadesamitran
- 1904 – Establishment of Bharata Matha Society
- 1905 – The Partition of Bengal
- 1908 – Strike in the European owned Coral Mills
- 1910 – Press Act
- 1911 – Vanchinathan shot dead Robert W.D.E Ashe (Collector of Tirunelveli)
- 1912 – Establishment of Madras Dravidian Association
- 1916 – 1. Establishment of Home Rule League
2. Non Brahmin Home
- 1917 – Annie Besant was elected the President of the Congress session
- 1918 – Madurai Labour Union
- 1919 – Rowlatt Act
- 1920 – 1. Non Co-operation movement
2. Khila fat day
- 1922 – 1. Visit of Prince of Wales;
2. Withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement
- 1925 – The ban on the roads around the temple in Vaikom was lifted
- 1927 – 1. Agitation for removal of Neill statue;
2. Formation of Simon Commission
- 1928 – Arrival of Simon Commission to India
- 1929 – Lahore Congress
- 1930 – 1. Dandi March
2. Civil Disobedience Movement
3. Salt Satyagraha
4. First Round Table Conference
- 1935 – The Government of India Act
- 1942 – Quit India Movement



10

Unit Test

UNIT - IX – Freedom Struggle in Tamil Nadu

Time : 1.00 hr.

Marks : 30

I. Choose the correct answer:

5 × 1 = 5

- Who was the first President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha?
a) T.M Nair b) P. Rangaiah c) G. Subramaniam d) G. A.Natesan
- Where was the anti-Hindi Conference held?
a) Erode b) Madras c) Salem d) Madurai
- Who among the following were Swarajists?
a) S.Satyamurti b) Kasturirangar c) P.Subbarayan d) Periyar EVR
- The earliest organisation to be founded in south India was the _____.
a) Swadeshi Movement b) Justice Party
c) Indian National Congress d) Madras Native Association
- i) Madras Native Association was founded in 1852.
ii) Tamil Nationalist periodical Swadesamitran was started in 1891
iii) The Madras Mahajana Sabha demanded conduct of civil services examinations only in India.
iv) V.S.Srinivasanar was an extremist.
a) (iii) is correct b) (i) and (ii) are correct c) (iv) is correct d) All are correct

II. Fill in the blanks:

4 × 1 = 4

- Nilakanta Brahmachari started the secret society named _____.
- The starting of trade unions in Madras was pioneered by _____.
- To restore the Caliph the _____ was started.
- _____ was the first woman to pay penalty for violation of salt laws.

III. Match the following:

4 × 1 = 4

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Vedaranyam | - | Gallia |
| 2. V.O.Chidambaranar | - | Salt Satyagraha |
| 3. Kodikatha Kumaran | - | Torture Commission |
| 4. MNA | - | O.K.S.R.Kumaraswamy. |

V. Answer all the questions given under the caption:

1 × 4 = 4

- Revolutionary movement in Tamilnadu**
a) List a few revolutionaries in TamilNadu.
b) Why did Subramania Bharati move to Pondicherry?
c) Name a few of the revolutionary literatures.
d) What did Vanchinathan do?

VI. Answer briefly:

4 × 2 = 8

- Write a note on the Tirunelveli uprising.
- Why was anti-Hindi agitation popular?
- What is Cheranmadevi Gurukulam controversy?
- Write a short note on Agitation for removal of Neill statue.

VII. Answer in detail :

1 × 5 = 5

- Describe the role of TamilNadu in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

