

Kerala towards Modernity

Result of Colachel war

U C Vahid

The Dutch were forced to leave Kerala as they were defeated by Marthanda Varma of Travancore with the help of the British in the Battle of Colachel in 1741

English East India Company warehouses

Vizhinjam	Thalassery	Anchuthengu
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Attungal Revolt the first organized revolt against the British in Kerala

British attained the permission from the Queen of Attingal to build a fort at Anchuthengu. Later, Anchuthengu became an important military centre of the British in the western coast. The natives were furious when Anchuthengu became a British military base. In 1721, the natives killed about 150 Englishmen who were on their way to handover gifts to the Queen of Attingal.

British ruled Malabar directly and Kochi and Travancore indirectly, how

As per the Sreeranga Pattanam Treaty of 1792 between the British and the Mysore rulers, Malabar came under British control. In 1792 Kochi Raja accepted British supremacy and was forced to pay tribute. According to the Treaty of 1795, Travancore also admitted the British dominance. In return, the British promised protection to Travancore from its enemies.

Pazhassi Revolts

The British promised Pazhassi the right to collect tax from Kottayam region as a reward for helping them in the wars against Mysore. The British refused to keep their promise after the triumph in the battle. Moreover, the British claimed their dominance over Wayanad. Pazhassi Raja organised the people and fought against the British.

Chempan Pokker	Kaitheri Ambu Nair	Edachena Kunkan Nair	Thalakkal Chandu
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Veluthampi, Dewan of Travancore

Reacted against the uncontrolled intervention of the British in the internal affairs of Travancore Veluthampi called for armed fight against the British through his Kundara Proclamation on 11 January 1809. The armies of Travancore and Kochi jointly attacked the official residence of the British Resident Macaulay. But they could not withstand the British army. Realising that he would be captured, Veluthampi committed suicide at the Mannadi Temple.

How Kerala became a part of the world market

Taking up the administrative control, the British could gain Kerala merchandises at cheap price and sell out their industrial products at high prices. With this, Kerala's self-sufficient village economy was destroyed. Foreign trade spread across the region under the rule of the British

Malabar Tenants' Act of 1929

U C Vahid

The British rule made drastic changes in the pattern of land ownership enjoyed by different sections of people in the society. Local Chieftains and landlords were considered as the owners of land and the tax they had to pay to the British was pre-determined. Local Chieftains and landlords collected tax from the tenants in excess and evicted them. Mappilas struggled against such atrocities that happened in the nineteenth century are known as the Mappila Rebellions. Malabar Tenants' Act of 1929 was on the basis on the report of the Logan Commission

'Pandarappatta Vilambaram'.

Changes in land relations started in Travancore from the time of Marthanda Varma himself. Land of the madambis (feudal lords) were converted into pandaramvaka (government property). The Government of Travancore made a landmark proclamation in 1865 granting the tenants ownership of the lands they cultivated.

The Janmi-Kudian Act passed in 1896 also granted land ownership to the tenants in Travancore.

• Travancore	1865	• Pandarappatta vilambaram
• Kochi	1914	• Kudiyaama Niyaman
• Malabar	1929	• Malabar Kudiyaama Niyaman

The establishment of Pallivasal Hydro Electric Project propelled the development of modern industries.

The Nedungadi Bank was the first private bank in Kerala. Later, the Imperial Bank, the Indian National Bank and the Chartered Bank came into existence.

The main factories started during that period

Punaloor Paper Mills	Kollam
FACT Kalamassery	Ernakulam
Kundara Ceramics	Kollam
Rubber Works	Thiruvananthapuram
Tata Oil Mills	Kochi
Alagappa Textile Mill	Kochi

British Influence on Culture

Dr. Angelos Francis	prepared the first Malayalam grammar text
Arnos Pathiri	first Malayalam dictionary
Benjamin Beyli	English -Malayalam
Dr. Herman Gundert	Malayalam-English dictionary 'Rajyasamacharam'- 'Pashchimodayam' from Thalassery

'Samshepavedartham' is the first book to be entirely published in Malayalam

Missionaries	Field of Work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Mission Society (LMS) • Church Mission Society (CMS) • Basel Evangelical Mission (BEM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travancore • Kochi, Travancore • Malabar

The policy of education for all, irrespective of caste and religion, was flagged off in Kerala with the educational programmes of the missionaries.

The Proclamation of Free Primary Education in 1817 by Gauri Parvathy Bhai, the ruler of Travancore, is a remarkable one.

How joint families and the 'Tharavadu' system declined

U C Yehid

The system of inheritance then existed among some communities in Kerala was marumakkathiyam, matrilineal in nature. The English-educated youths revolted against this and even initiated lawsuits. As a result, acts were introduced against matrilineal system in Travancore, Malabar and Kochi. The new regulations stressed patrilineal inheritance by which all the members in the family could enjoy rights over property.

Channar revolt and result

The Channar women of Southern Travancore fought for the right to cover their upper body. As a result, Uthram Thirunal Maharaja was forced to permit the Channar women to wear jackets in 1859.

Sri Narayana Guru

The consecration of the idol of lord Shiva at Aruvippuram by Sri Narayana Guru in 1888 caused the rise of new insights in the social sphere. Consequently, the lower caste people gained right to perform the poojas and temple rituals.

"It is a model place where people live without caste disparity or religious aversion, but with fraternity".

"enlighten through education and strengthen by union"

'not to argue and win but to know and inform',

Social Reformers	Organisations / Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaikunda Swamikal • Chattambi Swamikal • Sri Narayana Guru • Kuriakose Elias Chavara • Ayyankali • Vakkom Abdulkhader Maulavi • Vaghbhadanandhan • Sahodaran Ayyapan • Pandit K P Karuppan • Mannathu Padmanabhan • V T Bhattathiripad • Kumara Gurudevan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samathwasamajam • Protested against joint family system, 'sambadham' and 'Marumakkathayam' • Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam • Established educational institutions and orphanages • Sadhu Jana Paripalana Sangham • Thiruvithamkur Muslim Mahajanasabha • Admavidhyasangham • Sahodaraprasthanam • Araya Samajam • Nair Service Society • Yogakshemasabha • Prathyaksha Raksha Daiva Sabha

The Vaikom Satyagraha (1924)

The Vaikom Satyagraha (1924), led by T. K. Madhavan was one of the major struggles that took place in Kerala for claiming the right to travel. Expressing solidarity with the Satyagraha, Mannath Padmanabhan organised the Savarna Jatha. Following this struggle the lower castes secured permission to travel through the roads around the Vaikom Temple.

Guruvayur Satyagraha (1931)

U C Vahid

Under the leadership of K.Kelappan an agitation was launched demanding entry for all castes of Hindus into the Guruvayur temple (1931). A.K. Gopalan was the volunteer captain of this struggle. P.Krishna Pillai was callously attacked during this Satyagraha. Temple Entry Proclamation was announced on 12 November 1936 in Travancore.

Malabar Rebellion (1921)

The Khilafat committee was formed with Kattilasseri Mohamed Moulavi and Mohammed Abdurahiman Sahib as the President and the Secretary respectively. The Khilafat Movement became strong in Malabar. Subsequently, there were direct fights with the British in several places in Malabar. The Mappila peasants of Malabar fought against the British in Eranad, Valluvanad, and Ponnani Taluks.

Malayali Memorial

In Travancore, political agitations started in 1891 with the Malayali Memorial. Under the leadership of Barrister G.P Pillai, a memorandum was submitted to the King signed by more than ten thousand people seeking proportionate representation for the people of Travancore in

government jobs.

Ezhava Memorial

In 1896, Dr Palpu submitted a memorial to the King raising the problems faced by the Ezhava community. This is known as the Ezhava Memorial.

'Nivarthana Prakshobham' (Abstention movement).

In 1932 Christian, Muslim and Ezhava communities launched agitation seeking reservation in government jobs in proportion to their population. This was known as 'Nivarthana Prakshobham' (Abstention movement). This was led by N V Joseph, P K Kunhu, and C Keshavan.

Barrister T Prakasam	Andhra Kesari
Thiru-Kochi was formed	1 July 1949
Cochin Rajya Prajamandalam	S. Neelakanda Iyer and V. R. Krishnanezhuthachan
Punnapra-Vayalar protest	Diwan Sir C P Ramaswamy Iyer
E M S	Onnekal Kodi Malayalikal,'

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Attingal Revolt -Anchuthengu 1721

Marthanda Varma of Travancore - Battle of Colachel in 1741 .

Sreeranga Pattanam Treaty of 1792

Kochi Raja accepted British supremacy in 1792

Travancore admitted the British dominance 1795

Keralavarma Pazhassi Raja of Kottayam lost his life on 30 November 1805

The Dewan Veluthampi Kundara Proclamation on 11 January 1809

Proclamation of Free Primary Education by Gauri Parvathy Bhai 1817

Uthram Thirunal Maharaja permitted the Channar women to wear jackets in 1859

The 'Pandarappatta Vilambaram' 1865

The consecration of the idol of lord Shiva at Aruvippuram by Sri Narayana Guru in 1888

Malayali Memorial -In Travancore, political agitations started in 1891

The Janmi-Kudian Act passed in 189

In Kochi the Tenancy Act (Kudiyaima Niyamam) was enacted in 1914 .

Gandiji and Shoukathali visited Calicut In 1920

The last Malabar political conference held at Manjeri in 1920

Malabar Rebellion 1921

The first Kerala State Political Conference was held at Ottappalam -1921

Formation of KPCC 1921

The Vaikom Satyagraha 1924

Malabar Tenants' Act based on the report of the Logan Commission 1929-(Malabar Kudiyaima Niyaman)

Civil Disobedience Movement 1930

The Guruvayur Satyagraha 1931