

1. Match the following.

A	B
The Portuguese	Attingal Riot
The Dutch	Karnatic wars
The French	Battle of Colachel
The British	Struggles of Kunhali Marakkars

Answer

A	B
The Portuguese	Struggles of Kunhali Marakkars
The Dutch	Battle of Colachel
The French	Karnatic wars
The British	Attingal Riot

2. Match the items in column B with items in column A.

A	B
Gauri Parvathy Bhai	Permit the channar women to wear jackets.
Herman Gundert	Punnapra-Vayalar Protest
Uthram Thirunal Maharaja	Free Primary Education
Sri C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer	Rajyasamacharam

Answer

A	B
Gauri Parvathy Bhai	Free Primary Education
Herman Gundert	Rajyasamacharam
Uthram Thirunal Maharaja	Permit the channar women to wear jackets.
Sri C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer	Punnapra-Vayalar Protest

Question Box ▶ Questions and answers from previous exams.

■ SSLC Exam - 2019

1. Write a short note on Malabar Rebellion.

By 1920, both Non-Cooperation movement and Khilafat movements became stronger in Malabar. As a result, there occurred direct fight by the people against the British in several places in Malabar. Majority of the people involved in this fight were Mappila tenants of the Eranadu, Valluvanad, Ponnani taluks in Malabar. In history this uprisings were known as Malabar Rebellion (1921). The causes for the rebellion were the exploitation of the landlords and the British and their cruel suppressions. This was a strong protest movement against the oppressive steps including the eviction of the tenants by the landlords with the support of the British.

■ SSLC Model Exam - 2019

2. Prepare a short note on the Civil Disobedience movement in Malabar.

In the 1930s Civil Disobedience movements gained momentum in Malabar. The agitation of salt law violation took place in Payyannoor under the leadership of K.Kelappan and in Kozhikode under Mohammed Abdu Rahman.

The British army brutally attacked the satyagrahis and arrested the leaders. Boycott of foreign goods, picketing of liquor shops, popularising Khadi were all organized as a part of Civil Disobedience Movement. When Gandhiji called back the civil disobedience Movement, in 1934 many Congress members in Kerala moved to the socialist party. The congress socialist party later turned to be Communist party. Communist leaders in Kerala organized peasants and workers to fight against the Janmi system and the British imperialism, protests held at Kayyoor, Morazha, Karivellur etc are examples for this.

3. Prepare a note on the rise of modern industries in Kerala.

It was by the middle of the twentieth century that modern factories were established in Kerala. Majority of them were in Travancore and Kochi. Rulers of Travancore adopted policies, promoting modern industries. The British provided technical and financial support to those industries - the establishment of Pallivasal Hydro Electric Project.

1. Explain the circumstance that led to Attingal Revolt.

The British obtained 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 did not like it.

In 1721 they killed about 150

Englishmen who were on their way to hand over gifts to the Queen of Attingal. It is known as Attingal revolt. It is considered as the first organized revolt against the British in Kerala.

2. Which is the first railway line in Kerala? When was it established?

The British set up the first railway line in Kerala from Bepore to Tirur in 1861.

3. The British encouraged market driven cultivation in the agriculture sector. What were the measures adopted by the British in Kerala for this? What were its result?

Coconut products were in high demand in the foreign markets. Thus, coconut was exceedingly

cultivated instead of rice. The scarcity of rice caused famine in certain places. To overcome famine cassava was cultivated on a large scale in Kerala. Coffee, tea, cardamom and rubber plantations were started in hilly areas. Most of the plantations were owned by the British. The rulers of Kochi and Travancore facilitated transportation and leased the forest lands to the British to start estates. Gradually Kerala became a hub of cash crop production.

4. Prepare a list of the early resistances against the British in Kerala including the regions where they had broken out and their reasons.

Resistances	Regions	Reasons
Pazhassi Revolt	Malabar	Wrong taxation policy
Paliathachan	Kochi	Uncontrolled intervention in the internal affairs
Veluthampi	Travancore	Uncontrolled intervention in the internal affairs
Kurichia Revolt	Wayanad	Wrong taxation policy
Mappila revolt	Malabar	Dissatisfaction of the peasants