

SOCIAL SCIENCE

STANDARD EIGHT

TERM III

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1. Lord William Bentinck (A.D.1828-A.D.1835)

Lord Hastings was succeeded by Lord Amherst. During his period, the Burmese tried to capture Assam. So, in 1824, Lord Amherst declared war on Burma. This war was called the First Burmese war. The English defeated the Burmese. The war came to an end by the **Treaty of Yandaboo in 1826**. The English got Arakan and Tenasserim.

Lord Amherst was succeeded by Lord William Bentinck. He followed a policy of non-interference with regard to the dependent Indian states. He is famous for his reforms. He is considered to be one of the greatest Governors General of India. His reforms can be classified as follows.

Financial reforms

In order to improve the finance of the East India Company, he reduced the salaries of the civil servants. He appointed several Indians on low salaries. He regulated the opium trade and increased the income of the company. He reduced the bhatta or allowance of the military officers of the company.

Judicial reforms

He abolished the provincial courts of appeal and he set up a **Sadar Diwani Adalat** [civil court] and a **Sadar Nizamat Adalat** [criminal court] in Allahabad.

Administrative reforms

He combined the office of the Collector with that of the Magistrate. He took charge of the

commander-in-chief of the army and introduced several reforms. He abolished **Persian** as the court language and introduced vernacular languages. A new post of law member in the executive council of the Governor-General was created by the Charter Act of 1833. Lord Macaulay was made the first law member.

Social Reforms Abolition of Sati

Among all the evils that prevailed in the Indian society, the cruel practice was sati. As per sati, a Hindu widow burnt herself alive on the funeral pyre of her deceased husband. At first it was a voluntary act but as days went on, the widow was forced by the relatives to die. It was prevalent mostly among the Rajputs.

Lord Bentinck could not tolerate such an inhuman act. So **Sati Prohibition Act** was passed in 1829 with the help of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, a social reformer. Lord Bentinck declared sati as a criminal and illegal offence. As per the Act, everyone who forced a woman to perform sati would be given capital punishment.

Abolition of female infanticide

Another evil practice that existed among the tribes of Rajaputana and Kathiawar was female infanticide. It was the practice of killing the female children at the time of their birth, mainly to avoid economic burden.

So Bentinck abolished this evil practice and declared it as a crime.

The wild tribes of Odesa followed the practice of human sacrifice, to please their Gods. Lord Bentinck declared that any person who practised this barbarous act would be treated as a murderer.

Suppression of Thugs

The Thugs were gang of robbers who lived in central India. They used to loot and plunder. They robbed the innocent travellers and put them to death. Lord William Bentinck decided to stop this evil practice. Under Major Sleeman a new department was set up to suppress the Thugs. The thugs were caught in large numbers; They were either put to death or punished severely.

Educational reforms

Bentinck decided to use the money sanctioned by the Charter Act of 1813 to promote western education through the medium of English. As a result **English** became

a medium of instruction in India. He opened a medical college at Calcutta and established Elphinston college at Bombay.

The Charter Act of 1833

The Charter Act of 1833 was passed during the time of Lord William Bentinck. Accordingly monopoly of the company was abolished. Governor General in Bengal became the Governor General of India. This Act added a law member to the executive council of the Governor General. The Bishops of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta were to be appointed for the benefit of the Christians in India.

Estimate

He carried out many useful reforms in the social, administrative, financial and judicial fields. For his sympathetic attitude towards the Indians, he can be compared to Lord Ripon. He promoted English education in India and did a lot for the welfare of the people.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

- Lord Amherst was succeeded by _____ as the Governor General of India.
 - William Bentinck
 - Lord Hastings
 - Lord Curzon
- Lord William Bentinck is famous for his _____.
 - appearance
 - wars
 - reforms.
- The use of _____ as court language was abolished.
 - English
 - Persian
 - Sanskrit

4. Human Sacrifice was practiced by _____.
- a) Wild tribes of Odesa b) Rajputs c) people of Central India

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The first Burmese war came to an end by the Treaty of _____ in 1826.
2. _____ is considered to be one of the greatest Governors General of India.
3. _____ was made as the first law member in the executive council of the Governor General.
4. The evil practice that prevailed in the Indian society was _____.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Abolition of Sati | - English Education |
| 2. Major Sleeman | - 1829 |
| 3. RajaRam Mohan Roy | - Suppression of Thugs |
| 4. Macaulay | - Social reformer |

IV) Answer in a word.

1. When did Bentinck become the Governor General of India?
2. Where was the Elphinston College established?
3. Who reduced the Bhatta of Military officer?

V) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What do you know about the First Burmese War?
2. Mention the educational reforms of Lord William Bentinck?
3. What do you know about the administrative reforms of Lord William Bentinck?

VI) Answer in detail.

1. Give an account of the social reforms of Lord William Bentinck.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Discuss

“Welfare of the state is based on the welfare of the people under the rule” this statement is proved by Lord William Bentinck - Discuss.

2. Write an essay

Write an essay on the reforms of Lord William Bentinck.

3. Oratorical competition

Topic suggested: “The increasing social evils in Indian society”

4. Group Discussion

“Education Policy of Lord Macaulay” - Discuss.

2. Lord Dalhousie (A.D.1848-A.D.1855)

Lord Dalhousie became the Governor General of India in A.D.1848. To expand the British Empire in every possible way, he adopted three methods. They were:-

- Annexing the states
- a) By Doctrine of Lapse
- b) Through wars
- c) on the grounds of mis-government.

Annexation by Doctrine of Lapse

Lord Dalhousie adopted a new policy known as Doctrine of Lapse to extend British Empire. According to **Doctrine of Lapse** “if the ruler of a dependent state in India died without male issue, his adopted son would not succeed him but the state would pass back to the British and the adopted son would inherit only the personal property of the deceased”.

On the basis of the Doctrine of Lapse, Dalhousie annexed the states of Satara, Jaipur, Sambhalpur Udaipur, Jhansi and Nagpur. This policy of Doctrine of Lapse was bitterly opposed by the Indians and it was one of the root causes for the sepoy mutiny. (Great revolt of 1857).

Annexation by war The second Anglo-Sikh war (A.D.1848-A.D.1849)

The second Anglo-Sikh war was fought during the time of Lord Dalhousie. Though the Sikhs were defeated in the First Anglo-Sikh war, they were not completely crushed.

Multan was a part of Sikh kingdom. The Sikhs under the leadership of Mulraj revolted against the British. So Lord Dalhousie declared a war against the Sikhs in 1848. The sikhs were defeated. Punjab was annexed by Lord Dalhousie in 1849.

The second Burmese war (A.D.1852)

After the first Burmese war the British merchants were allowed to carry on trade and settle down in Burma. But they were ill-treated. They appealed to Dalhousie for help. So Dalhousie sent an army to attack Burma. Thus the second Burmese war broke out in 1852. The Burmese were defeated. By this war the whole of lower Burma came under the control of British.

Annexation on grounds of misgovernment

The Nawab of Oudh, Wajid Ali Shah was deposed from the throne in A.D.1852 on the pretext of mis-governance. Oudh was annexed with the British Empire. Tanjore was also annexed with British Empire.

Reforms of Lord Dalhousie

Dalhousie was not only a great conqueror but also a great administrator. He introduced many reforms in India.

Administrative reforms

The Governor-General of India also acted as the Governor of Bengal. But during the time of

Dalhousie, Lieutenant Governor was appointed to look after the affairs of Bengal. Provinces were divided into districts and each district was put under a Deputy Commissioner. Simla was made as the summer capital while Calcutta remained as the winter capital. He introduced uniform system of administration in the provinces of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Introduction of Railways

Dalhousie is credited with the introduction of railways in India. The first railway line was laid in 1853 between **Bombay** and **Thana**. In 1854 a railway line was laid from Howrah to Ranikanj. In 1856, a railway line was laid from **Madras** to **Arakonam**. The railways increased the volume of trade. It was easy for the British government to send the troops, goods and raw materials easily from one place to another.

Lord Dalhousie was called the 'Father of Indian Railways'

Post and Telegraph

Post and telegraph offices were set up throughout the country. He appointed a Director General to supervise the work of the post offices in all the presidencies. Dalhousie also introduced a uniform postage system. For the first time, the postal stamps were used in India. He introduced $\frac{1}{2}$ Anna (3 paise) postal system. Telegraph lines were also laid down. Thus communication system received an impetus under Dalhousie.

Commercial reforms

Lord Dalhousie introduced free trade. Madras, Bombay and Calcutta ports were improved. He improved several harbours with modern facilities. He encouraged the trade relations between India and England.

Social reforms

He tried to abolish sati which was practiced in some parts of the country. He also suppressed the Thugs. In 1856 the **Hindu widow re-marriage Act** was passed. He encouraged the widow re-marriages. He allowed a person to inherit his ancestral property even if he changed his religion.

Public works department

Lord Dalhousie set up a Public Works Department. Many canals, roads and bridges were built and several other welfare works were made. **The Grand Trunk road** (pucca) connecting Calcutta to Peshwar was refurbished. The Ganga canal was also dug.

Educational reforms

During the period of Dalhousie, **Sir Charles Wood's Despatch** in 1854 introduced several educational reforms in India. The department of public instruction was set up in every province. A number of educational institutions from primary to university level were established. Training institutions were also established to provide training to the teachers. **The universities of Calcutta, Bombay** and **Madras** were established to provide higher

Education to the people. An engineering college was also established in Rurkee. The system of grants – in aid to affiliated schools and colleges was also introduced.

Military reforms

Gurkhas were encouraged to join the Indian army.

Army headquarters were shifted from Calcutta to Simla.

The headquarters of Bengal artillery got shifted from Calcutta to Meerut.

Estimate

Lord Dalhousie was the youngest Governor-General of India. His period is ever remembered for the introduction of railways, posts and telegraphs. Hence he is called as the 'Maker of Modern India'.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by _____.
a) Lord Dalhousie b) Lord Amherst c) Lord Hastings.
2. _____ was annexed by Lord Dalhousie due to misgovernment
a) Satara b) Jhansi c) Oudh
3. The Hindu Widow Re-Marriage Act was passed in _____.
a) 1853 b) 1855 c) 1856
4. The first railway line was laid between Bombay and _____.
a) Madras b) Thana c) Pune

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. Lord Dalhousie became the Governor General of India in _____.
2. _____ was the first kingdom to be annexed by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse.
3. Ganga canal was constructed during the reign of _____.

III) Match the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. First railway line | - adopted son of Baji Rao ii |
| 2. Woods Despatch | - Nawab of Oudh |
| 3. Nana Sahib | - 1853 |
| 4. Wajid Ali Shah | - 1854 |

IV) Answer the following in one word.

1. When was the second Anglo-Sikh war fought?
2. Who set up public works department?
3. Name the universities set up during the period of Dalhousie.

V) Answer the following question briefly.

1. What was the Doctrine of Lapse?
2. What principles were adopted by Dalhousie to expand the British empire in India?
3. Name the states annexed through the Doctrine of Lapse.
4. Dalhousie was called the 'Father of Indian Railways' – Justify.

VI) Answer in detail.

1. Describe the reforms introduced by Lord Dalhousie.

Activity

1. On the outline map of India, mark the extent of British empire during the period of Lord Dalhousie.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Discuss

“Steps taken by Lord Dalhousie to modernize India” - Discuss.

2. Oratorical competition

Topic suggested: “If you were an adopted child of Navab, how would you be affected by the Doctrine of Lapse introduced by the British”.

3. Tabular chart preparation

Prepare with data of Educational policy introduced by East India Company.

4. Data card preparation

Prepare a data card regarding the railway zones in India.

3. The Great Revolt of 1857

The biggest challenge to British authority came in 1857. The revolt of 1857 began with a mutiny of the soldiers but soon people from all sections of the society joined with them. It was not a sudden occurrence. It was a culmination of the accumulated grievances of the Indian people against the British rule. The revolt occurred during the Governor Generalship of Lord Canning. There are differences of opinion among the historians regarding the nature of the Great Revolt of 1857. The English historians regard it as a mere sepoy mutiny, with selfish interest. The Indian historians called it as "The First War of Indian Independence".

Causes of the Revolt of 1857

Political causes

The British policies of annexation and expansion created suspicion in the minds of the Indians. Lord Wellesley's **Subsidiary Alliance** and Lord Dalhousie's **"Doctrine of Lapse"** made the Indian rulers as the dead enemies of the English.

Economic causes

Under the British rule, the economic condition of the people had deteriorated. All trade and commerce of the country went into the hands of the English. The introduction of machine made goods by the British destroyed the indigenous industries. Hundreds of

people lost their employment. All high posts were reserved only for the English. It created ill feeling against the English.

Social and religious causes

The introduction of railways, telegraphs and western education created suspicion in the minds of the people, who thought that the British would convert them to Christianity. The Christian missionaries began to effect the wholesale conversion of the Indians. The English has begun to interfere in the religious affairs by abolishing sati and child marriage and encouraging widow re-marriage. The Hindu law of property was changed with a view to facilitate the conversion of the Hindus to Christianity.

Military causes

The Indian Sepoys had numerous grievances against the British. They asked for better pay and good treatment by British officers. The **General Service Enlistment Act** passed in 1856 during the time of Lord Canning created great bitterness among Indian soldiers as they were reluctant to go overseas. Moreover in order to make the sepoy look smarter, the sepoy were asked to trim their moustaches and beards. They were also ordered to remove their caste marks on their forehead and to replace the turban with leather hat. The Hindus and the

Muslims felt that it was against their religion. The Sikhs never trim their hair or beard. This hurt them deeply.

Immediate cause

The immediate cause of the revolt of 1857 was the introduction of greased cartridges in the new **Enfield Rifle**. These cartridges had to be bitten by the sepoys in order to fit them in the New Rifles. A rumour spread that these cartridges were greased with the fat of the cow and pig. Both the Hindus and the Muslims refused to use this greased cartridges. The sepoys got infuriated and refused to use them as cow was considered sacred by the Hindus and the pig was detested by the Muslims.

The first soldier to protest against the greased cartridge was **Mangal Pandey**, the Brahmin Sepoy, at **Barrackpore in Bengal**. He refused to use the cartridges and shot his officer dead on April 18th 1857. He was arrested and hanged to death.

Main events of the Revolt

The main event started from Meerut on 9th May 1857. On the very next day of 10th May the sepoys broke into open revolt, shot down their officers, released the prisoners and set English bungalows on fire, then they marched to Delhi.

Delhi

When they reached Delhi, the sepoys of Delhi also joined with them and they soon occupied Delhi after killing a large number of Europeans.

Then **Bahadur Shah-II**, the old Mughal Emperor was declared as Emperor of India.

The English troops under Sir John Nicholson laid siege to Delhi and occupied Delhi. A large number of people were killed mercilessly. Bahadur Shah II the Mughal emperor was caught and charged of rebellion and sent to Rangoon for life imprisonment where he died in 1862. With his death the mighty Mughal dynasty came to an end.

Kanpur

At Kanpur the leader of the revolt was Nana Sahib, the adopted son of the last Peshwa Baji Rao II. With the help of Tantia Tope, Nana Sahib captured the fort of Kanpur and declared himself as the Peshwa. Colonel Havelock and colonel O'Neil entered Kanpur and defeated the rebels and recaptured Kanpur on 17th July 1857. Nana Sahib however managed to escape to Nepal where he died after some years.

Lucknow

Begum Hazarat Mahal of Oudh, wife of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah led the revolt at Lucknow. She declared her son Birjis Kadar as the Nawab of Oudh. The Mutineers killed Sir Henry Lawrence. Later General Outram and Havelock recaptured Lucknow in March 1858. A large number of its inhabitants were mercilessly massacred.

Central India

In central India, the revolt was led by **Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi**

and Tantia Tope. She encouraged even women to fight against the British.

These two great freedom fighters offered a tough resistance to the English. When the English forces under Sir Hugh Rose laid a siege to the fort of Jhansi, Lakshmi Bai fought bravely but could not defend the fort. She escaped to Kalpi. At Kalpi she was helped by Tantia Tope and both of them captured Gwalior. When the British attacked it, she fought bravely till her death. Tantia Tope however managed to escape but he was captured and put to death. With his death the revolt came to an end. Even though the revolt ended in failure, it sowed the seed for India's Independence.



Lakshmi Bai

Causes for the failure of the revolt of 1857

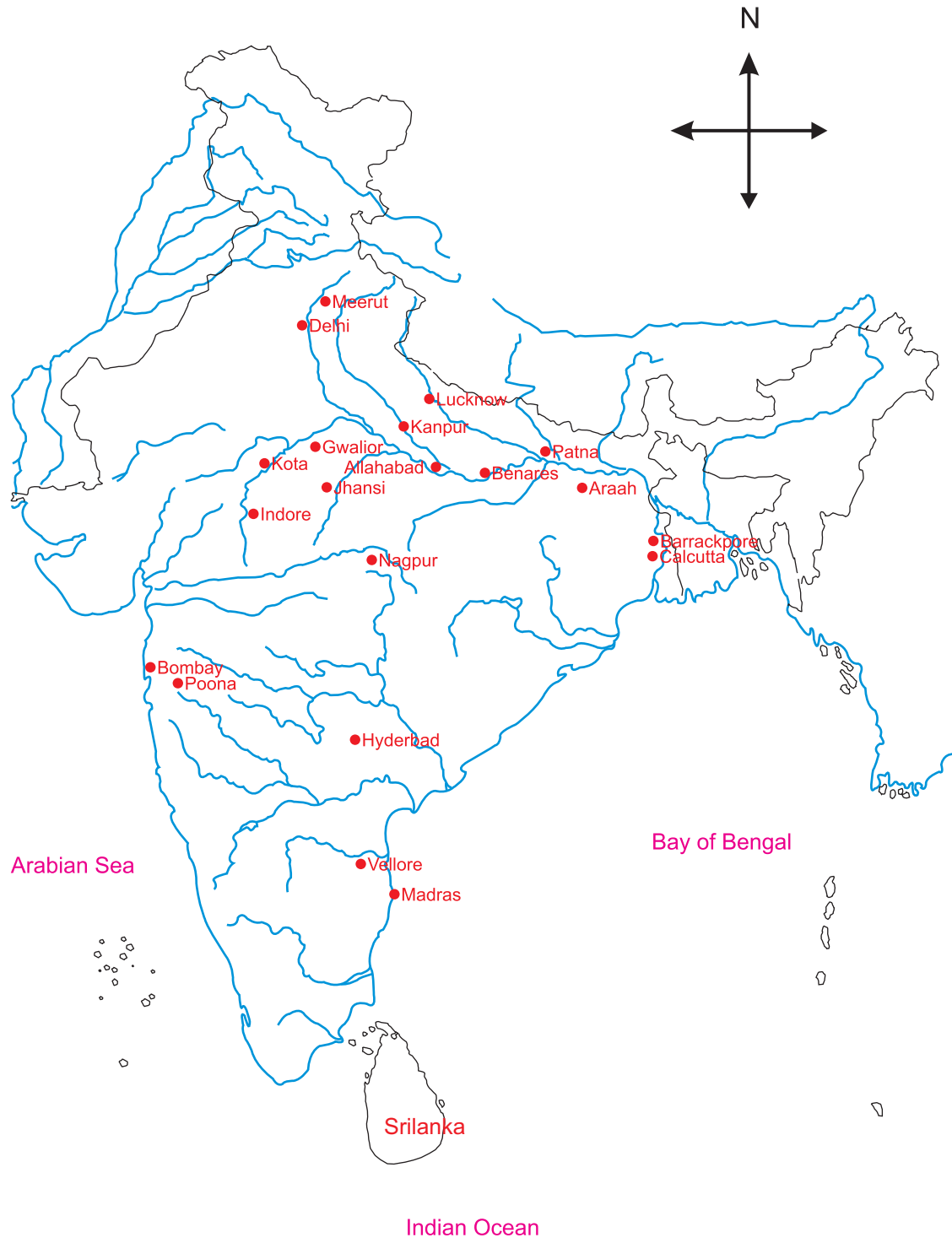
There was no unity among the Indians. The ideals of nationalism and unity was not developed among the Indian masses. The revolt was not widespread all over the country.

The lack of resources both in men and money proved very disastrous to the freedom fighters. The telegraphic network and postal systems helped the British in communications. The railways could transport the soldiers quickly. A great part of the English army including the Sikh, Rajput and the Gurkha battalions remained faithful to the British Government. The British troops were led by good generals. But the Indian Generals were no match for them. The British had mastery over the seas and so they could get men and materials from England into India. South Indian remained calm.

Results of the revolt of 1857

The revolt of 1857 put an end to the rule of the English East India Company. The administration of India was taken over by the British Crown. **Queen Victoria's Proclamation** was issued on November 1, 1858. The Board of Control and the Court of Directors were abolished and the office of the Secretary of the State for India and Indian Council was created. The Governor General of India now came to be called as **Viceroy of India**. The Indian army was thoroughly reorganized. Complete religious freedom was guaranteed to the Indian people. The policy of annexations was given up and the Indian Princes were given an assurance that their states would not be annexed with the British Empire.

Centres of Revolt in 1857



Queen's Proclamation of 1858

A Royal Durbar was held at Allahabad on November 1st 1858, where Queen's Proclamation was declared. It was read at the Durbar by Lord Canning who was the last Governor General and the first Viceroy of India.

Features

The Act laid down that India shall be governed by and in the name of the Queen. It abolished the Board of Control and the Court of Directors.

The office of a Secretary of State was created. He was assisted by a Council consisting of fifteen members. The Doctrine of Lapse was cancelled. A general amnesty (or) pardon was granted to the rebels except those who were directly involved in killing the British subjects.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

- The Great Revolt of 1857 took place during the period of Lord _____.
a) Bentinck b) Canning c) Dalhousie
- The sepoy mutiny first broke out in _____.
a) Barrackpore b) Delhi c) Kanpur
- _____ was the first soldier who refused to use the greased cartridge.
a) Mangal Pandey b) Nana Sahib c) Bahadur shah
- The main political cause for the great Revolt of 1857 was _____.
a) Heavy Taxes b) Dual government c) Doctrine of Lapse.

II) Fill in the blanks.

- _____ was a culmination of the accumulated grievances of the Indian people against the British rule.
- The Great Revolt of 1857 is also known as _____.
- The immediate cause of the revolt of 1857 was the introduction of _____.

4. The English troops under Sir John Nicholson captured _____.

III) Match the following.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Mangal Pandey | - | central India |
| 2. Tantia Tope | - | Barrackpore |
| 3. Lord Canning | - | commander of Nana saheb's forces |
| 4. Rani Lakshmi Bai | - | The first viceroy of India. |

IV) Answer in one word.

1. By whom was the revolt of 1857 started?
2. Which state was annexed on the pretext of misgovernment?
3. Who joined with Rani Lakshmi Bai during the revolt of 1857?
4. Who undertook the administration of British India after the Great Revolt of 1857?

V) Give short answers.

1. Why was Mangal Pandey hanged by the British?
2. Write a short note on the nature of the Great Revolt of 1857
3. Write a short note on Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi.

VI) Answer in detail.

1. Analyse the various causes for the Great Revolt of 1857.
2. What were the causes for the failure of the Great Revolt of 1857.
3. Discuss the result of the Great Revolt of 1857 and Queen Victoria's Proclamation.

Activity

Use the outline map of India and mark the important centres of sepoy mutiny.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Group discussion

Conduct a group discussion on the topic “the revolts against the British rule”.

2. Drama

Act as Jansi Rani / Rani Lakshmi bai who are the icons of Bravery.

3. Discuss

Discuss the reasons for claiming that the Sepoy mutiny, 1857 evoked the patriotic feeling in the mind of Indians though it was defeated by the British.

4. Essay Writing

Indian Magna Carta - write an essay.

4. The Nayak Rule in Tamil Country

The expansion of Vijayanagar Empire finally brought the Nayak rule in Tamil country. The word Nayak means Leader, Chief or General. The Nayaks were the agents of the Vijayanagar rulers, who ruled over the territories granted to them. They considered themselves as the imperial successors. They ruled from Madurai, Tanjore and Senji.

The Nayaks of Madurai

Madurai formed the part of the southern mandalam of Vijayanagar Empire. Viswanatha Nayak was appointed as the viceroy of Madurai by Krishnadeva Raya in 1529. This date was taken as the date of Nayakship of Madurai.

Vishwanatha Nayak

Vishwanatha Nayak was the close friend of Krishnadeva Raya. He was sent to Madurai to suppress the rebellion. He came out successful and became the master of Madurai.

Viswanatha Nayak is known for his peaceful effective administration. He introduced new administrative arrangement with the assistance of his minister Ariyanatha, known as “palayakar system”. He appointed poligars to maintain peace and security in his empire. They were incharge of military, police and revenue administration. Kaval was the most important work and the people paid

a tax called kaval pitchai as remuneration.

Viswanatha Nayak was succeeded by several rulers. Among them Thirumalai Nayak was the most important ruler.

Thirumalai Nayak

Immediately after the accession of Thirumalai Nayak, the forces of Mysore marched across Madurai. But they were defeated at Dindigul by Thirumalai Nayak. Unni Keralavarman of Travancore refused to pay the tribute. Thirumalai Nayak sent an army, defeated and made him to pay the tribute regularly. Thirumalai Nayak was mainly responsible for the Muslim attack in Tamil country. When Sri Ranga III, the ruler of Vijayanagar marched against Madurai, Thirumalai Nayak made an alliance with Nayaks of Senji and Tanjore. But he was betrayed by the Nayaks of Tanjore. Thirumalai Nayak sought the help of ruler of Golconda and induced him to invade Vellore. The Muslims captured Vellore and threatened Madurai. So Thirumalai Nayak sought the help of ruler of Mysore. The ruler of Mysore sent his army. They got victory at Sathyamangalam and reached Dindigul. The Mysore army cut off the noses with upper lips of their enemies. This barbarious practice alarmed the Madurai people. Thirumalai Nayak attacked Mysore

army and practised the same method of cutting the noses of the enemies. This strange event was termed as “war of noses”.



Other works of Thirumalai Nayak

Thirumalai Nayak established an efficient system of administration. He maintained peace and security. He gave a free hand to the Portuguese and the Dutch. He shifted his capital from Trichy to Madurai. He repaired many temples. The temple administration came under his direct control. He gifted a number of villages for the maintenance of the temples. The Pudhu mandapam, Mariamman Theppakkulam and Thirumalai Nayak Mahal were constructed during his period. He patronized the renowned sanskrit scholar Neelakanda Dikshidar.

The Regency of Queen Mangammal

Mangammal was the wife of Chokkanadhar and grandmother of Vijayaranga Chokkanadhar. She became a regent of 3 years old child Vijayaranga Chokkanadhar. The regency of Queen Mangammal was remarkable in the history of Nayaks .

of Madurai. Diplomatically she saved the kingdom. She encouraged Christian missionaries. She provided more facilities to pilgrim centres. Roads were made safe. She planted shady trees, built choultries and made journey easy and comfortable. She made rich endowments to temples. She paid more interest on irrigational projects. 'Uyyakkondan Canal' speaks about her contribution to irrigation.

Meenakshi

Vijayaranga died without a male issue. His wife Meenakshi became the successor. She adopted Vijaya Kumara and started her rule as a regent. Bangaru, father of Vijayakumara conspired against Meenakshi to occupy the throne. So, Meenakshi sought the help of Chanda Sahib, the Nawab of Carnatic and promised to offer a crore of rupees. Chanda Sahib defeated Bangaru and saved Meenakshi. Later Chanda Sahib showed his true colour and threw off the promises and imprisoned Meenakshi in her own palace at Trichy. The heart-broken Queen took poison and died. Chanda sahib became the master of the Nayak State of Madurai and thus the Nayak rule came to an end in A.D 1736.

The Nayaks of Tanjore

Tanjore formed a part of the Vijayanagar Empire. Thimmappa Nayak was in charge of Tanjore. He was succeeded by his son Sevappa Nayak.

Sevappa Nayak

Sevappa Nayak was the founder of the independent Nayak kingdom at Tanjore. He paid attention for the maintenance of Hindu temples. He gave permission to the Portuguese to settle at Nagapattinam and gave 10 veli of land to the Mulavur Temple. He repaired Shivaganga Lake. Later it was called "Sevappaneri". He gave grants to Thiruvannamalai and Virudhachalam temples.

Achutappa Nayak

Sevappa was succeeded by his son Achutappa Nayak. He maintained cordial relations with Vijayanagar and helped Vijayanagara king in the battle of Talikotta. He gave diamond throne to Lord Ranganatha and made endowments to Rameswaram temple. He completed the tower of Arunachaleswara temple at Thiruvannamalai. He repaired the banks of river Kaveri and improved agriculture.

Ragunatha Nayak

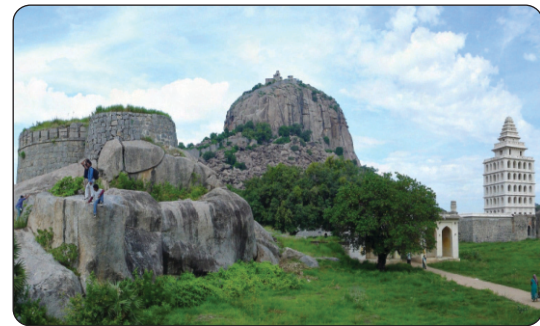
Achutappa was succeeded by his younger son Ragunatha Nayak. He was the most popular among the Nayaks of Tanjore. He won victories over the Nayaks of Senji and Madurai and the Portuguese of Jaffna. He was a great patron of art and letters. Himself was a great poet, he wrote the Rukmani Parinayam, Parijata, Pushpakaranam and Ramayanam in Telugu.

Vijayaragava Nayak

Ragunatha was succeeded by his son Vijayaragava Nayak. He was a weak and incompetent ruler and was unable to defend the country. He was the last Nayak ruler of Tanjore. Chokkanatha Nayak of Madurai invaded and killed Vijayaragava Nayak and captured Tanjore. Thus, the Nayak rule of Tanjore came to an end in A.D. 1673.

The Nayaks of Senji (Gingee)

The region between palar and coleroon formed the Nayak kingdom of Senji. The Nayaks of Senji were related to the royal house



of Vijayanagar. Their original home was Maninagapuram in North India and they migrated to the south and settled there. Krishnadevaraya appointed Vyappa Nayak in charge of Senji. He was succeeded by Krishnappa Nayak II. He was the real founder of the Nayak rule in Senji.

Krishnappa Nayak II

Krishnappa Nayak-II was the most important ruler of Senji. He divided his Kingdom into various divisions. Each division was ruled by his officers. He built towns for the settlement of the people. He

promoted cultivation. He maintained a powerful army. He erected a town called “Krishnapattinam” on the banks of the river Vellar. He was tolerant towards all religions. He gave grants to Jesuits for building churches. He permitted Jains to erect a shrine at Sithamur and saivites to build a temple at Tindivanam. He rebuilt the Govindaraja shrine at Chidambaram. His general Venkata, dug out a large tank called Chennasagaram for promoting irrigation.

The successors of Krishnappa Nayak-II were weak and inefficient. Bijapur Sultan (Ali Adil Shah) sent Mir Jumla to capture Senji in 1648. He captured Senji and appointed Nasir khan as its governor. In 1648, Shivaji captured Senji.

After Shivaji, it came under the Rajput general Swaroop Singh, who acted as a mughal vassal and paid annual tribute. He was succeeded by his son Raja Desingh. Sadat ullah khan, the ruler of Arcot invaded, defeated and killed Raja Desingh and annexed Senji. Raja Desingh's wife committed sati. As a mark of her remembrance, (Rani) the town of Ranipet was created. Thus the nayak's rule of Senji came to an end.

Tamil country under the Nayak rule **Administration**

The Nayaks ruled over Madurai, Tanjore and Senji. The Nayaks established an efficient administration. The king was the

head of the State. He was assisted by a council of ministers. The empire was divided into provinces, mandalams, simai or makana and villages. Paligar system was followed. Land tax was the main source of income to the state.

Social and Economic Conditions

The Nayaks upheld varnasrama system in society. Caste system remained rigid. Brahmins occupied the high position, valankai and idankai struggle continued. Villagers lived in ignorance and poverty. The Nayaks occupied mostly the dry areas except Kaveri, Vaigai and Thamiraparani areas. Agrarian economy continued. Agriculturists depended on rains. Tanks, wells, canals and rivers were the main source for irrigation.

Art and Architecture

The Nayaks were the great patrons of art and architecture. The Krishnapuram temple and Nellaiappar temples at Thirunelveli, Kasi Viswanatha Temple at Tenkasi, Ramanathapuram temple at Rameswaram and the Big Gopura of Srivilliputhur received the patronage of the Nayaks of Madurai. Krishnappa Nayak rebuilt and renovated Velliambalam, Northern Gopuram, Thousand Pillared Mandapam, Murthiamman Mandapam, Suriya Mandapam and Virappa Mandapam at Madurai. He also provided golden roof to the Mandapa of the Meenakshi Temple. Thirumalai Nayak built the Pudhumandapam and Nayak's Mahal. Nayak Mahal was built with

the help of Italian architect. It is a classical fusion of Dravidian, Islamic and European style. It is considered as one of the wonders in south India. The Queen Mangammal built the Mangammal Palace at Madurai.

Sevappa Nayak of Tanjore repaired many temples and built the Sivaganga fort at Tanjore. Big Mandapam at Thiruvannamalai, Virudachalam etc, were built by him.

Achutappa gave grant to Sri Ranganatha at Srirangam and Siva Temple at Rameswaram. He completed the tower of Arunachaleswarar at Thiruvannamalai.

Achyuta Ramabhadra Nayak of Senji built the enclosing walls as well as the majestic gopuram for

Thiruvannamalai Temple. He also built Vishnu Temple at Tindivanam. He permitted the Jains to construct a Jain Temple (palis) at Sittampur.

Literature

Nayaks made great contribution for the growth of literature. Thirumalai Nayak's Chidambarapuram, Paranjothiar's Chidambarapattial, Haridasa's Irusamaya Vilakkam, Umarupulavar's Seerapuranam, Kumaraguruparar's Kandar Kali Venba and Meyngnana Vilakkam by Thiruvenkatam were the most important literary works during the Nayak's period. Thus the Nayak's rule occupied an important place in the history of Tamil country.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. Paligar system was introduced by _____.
a) Vishwanatha Nayak b) Rani Mangammal c) Ragunatha Nayak
2. Tower of Arunachalaeswara temple was completed by _____.
a) Thirumalai Nayak b) Achutappa c) Vijaya Ragava
3. "War of the Noses" took place during the reign of _____.
a) Krishnappa Nayak b) Rani Meenakshi c) Thirumalai Nayak
4. Umarupulavar wrote _____.
a) Kandar Kalivenbah b) Irrusamaya vizhakam c) Seerapuranam

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. Viswanatha Nayak introduced a tax called _____.
2. _____ acted as the regent of three year old child Vijayaranga Chokkanadhar.

3. Rani Meenakshi was imprisoned by _____ at the palace at Trichy.
4. _____ helped Vijayanagar ruler in the battle of Talikota.

III) Match the following.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. Thirumalai Nayak | - | Meygnanavilakkam |
| 2. Paranjothiar | - | Seerapuranam |
| 3. Thiruvencatam | - | Chidambarapuranam |
| 4. Umarupulavar | - | Chidambarapatial |

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Write a short note on Rani Mangammal.
2. Write few lines on the conflict between Queen Meenakshi and Chanda Sahib.
3. How was "Ranipet" created?

V) Answer in detail.

1. Give an account of Tirumalai Nayak's rule.
2. Explain the contributions of the Nayaks in the field of art architecture and literature.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Write an essay

Write an essay on the Rule of Nayakars in Tamil Nadu.

2. Drama

Dramatise the life history of “Rani Mangamma”.

3. Know yourself

Know about the life history of Raja Desingu from your teacher.

4. Picture Collection

Prepare an album of “Gingee Architecture”.

5. THE RULE OF THE MARATHAS OF THANJAVUR (A.D.1676-A.D.1856)

Chokkanatha Nayak of Madurai invaded and captured Thanjavur and appointed his half-brother Alagiri as Governor of Thanjavur. But he quarrelled with Chokkanatha and sought the help of Bijapur Sultan to appoint Sengamaladass as the Nayak of Thanjavur. So the sultan sent Venkaji (Ekoji) to capture Thanjavur. He succeeded and captured Thanjavur and established Maratha rule. They ruled Thanjavur from 1676 to 1856 A.D.

Ekoji alias Venkoji

Ekoji was the son of Shaji Bhonsle and Tuka Bai. In order to plunder the wealth and to spread Hindu faith in the South, Shivaji led an expedition against Carnatic region. He captured Golkonda and Senji. He marched towards Thanjavur and demanded his share from Venkoji which ended in failure. So Shivaji captured Coleroon and put Shantaji as his Viceroy and returned. After his return, Venkoji recaptured all the territories and ruled Thanjavur.

Shaji-II

Shaji-II was son of Venkoji. He was a brilliant and able ruler. He annexed Madurai. He was a great patron of scholars. He opened hospitals and invited physicians from Hyderabad and Arabia. He was harsh towards the Christians. He was succeeded by his brother Serfoji-I and he was succeeded by Tukaji. Tukaji had no son. After the

death of Tukaji a war of succession arose. In the war of succession, Pratap singh ascended the throne of Thanjavur with the help of Nawab of Arcot and maintained unity and stability in Thanjavur.

Tuljaji ascended the throne of Thanjavur in 1763. During his rule, boundary disputes started between Ramnad and Thanjavur. Ramnad sought the help of the Nawab of Arcot. So the Nawab invaded Thanjavur and in 1773 Thanjavur came under the control of the Nawab of Carnatic. When it was brought to the notice of English East India Company, the Company Directors, directed the governor of Madras to restore Tuljaji as the king of Thanjavur. Tuljaji was crowned as the ruler of Thanjavur and became a nominee of company and kept an English army to maintain peace at Thanjavur.

Amar singh and Serfoji-II

Tuljaji's adopted son Serfoji-II became the ruler in 1787 A.D. Amar Singh became the regent. He claimed the throne as Serfoji-II was an adopted son which was unlawful. English were in favour of Amar Singh. As a result Amar Singh became the ruler. He ruled in an arbitrary manner. So the governor-General Cornwallis removed Amar Singh and Serfoji-II was made as the king. But during the time of Wellesley, Seforji-II was reduced as a pensioner. The British controlled

the affairs of Thanjavur and Serfoji-II and Amar Singh received pension from the British.

Shivaji-II

Shivaji II was the son of Serfoji-II. His rule lasted till 1855. He had no son. According to the doctrine of Lapse of Dalhousie, the tributary state without a male successor would lapse to the British. So in 1856 Thanjavur was annexed with the British Empire. Thus the Maratha rule in Thanjavur came to an end.

Tamil country under the Marathas

The Marathas ruled Thanjavur from A.D.1676 to 1856 A.D. Thanjavur was the fertile land of Tamil country. Agriculture was their main occupation. Prohiths occupied high position in the administration. They patronized great scholars. Rambhadra Dikshit and Baskara Dikshit were great Sanskrit poets. Aluri Kuppanna who was called as Andhara kalidasa was a great Telugu poet patronised by Tuljaji. Tuljaji paid a great interest on painting, music, philosophy, astronomy and dancing. Thanjai Saraswathy Mahal was established by Serfoji-II, which serves as a centre of higher learning and research. It is one of the biggest libraries in South India consisting of books in English, French, German, Marathi(Modi), Greek, Sanskrit and many palm-leaf manuscripts.

The Poligars Revolt (A.D.1799)

After the decline of the Vijayanagar Empire, the Mughals

established their supremacy in the south. The Nawab of Arcot acted as their representative in carnatic. He acquired the right of collecting taxes from the poligars. He could not collect taxes properly. Moreover he borrowed money from the East India company. In 1792 company made a treaty with Nawab and acquired the right to collect taxes from the poligars and appointed English collectors for tax collection. They followed rough and ruthless methods to collect taxes. The poligars opposed the British. Kattabomman was the first man who raised his voice against the British.

Vira Pandya Kattabomman

The ancestors of Kattabomman belonged to Andhra. They migrated to Tamil country during the 11th century A.D. As a feudatory under Pandyas, Jagavira pandya Kattabomman ruled Virapandya puram. Panchalamkuruchi was its capital. He became a poligar under the Nayaks. He was succeeded by his son Virapandya kattabomman.



Kattabomman

Virapandya Kattabomman was born in A.D. 1761 and came to power in A.D. 1790. His wife was Jakkammal and his brother was Umathurai. Virapandya Kattabomman did not pay the tribute regularly and it fell arrears. Jackson, the Collector of Ramnad wrote a letter asking him to meet and to pay the arrears in full. But Kattabomman disobeyed and said "it rains, the land yields, why should we pay tax to the English"? It enraged the Collector. Later Kattabomman decided to meet the Collector and settle the issue amicably. Jackson was on tour in Thirunelveli district. Kattabomman went to Tirukutralam but Jackson refused to meet him. After 23 days, Kattabomman and his ministers met Jackson. But Kattabomman was insulted. Jackson tried to arrest Kattabomman but he escaped with the help of his brother Umathurai.

After this, Kattabomman decided to overthrow the overlordship of the British and made an alliance with Marudhu Pandyar of Sivagangai. Many poligars joined with Kattabomman. The activities of Kattabomman greatly alarmed the British. So they decided to wage war against Kattabomman. Major Bannerman was sent to defeat Kattabomman. He reached Thirunelveli and directed Kattabomman to meet him. But Kattabomman refused. Enraged Bannerman fell upon Panchalamkurichi. At Kallarpatti the poligar's army was defeated.

Kattabomman and his brother escaped to Pudukkottai. But the Raja of Pudukkottai Vijaya Rangunatha Thondaiman captured Kattabomman and handed over to Bannerman. An enquiry was made. Kattabomman was found guilty. On 16th oct 1799 Kattabomman was hanged at Kayatharu. Even at the last moment of his life, he demonstrated his courage and patriotism. His relatives were captured and severely punished, but the struggle was not totally crushed.

The South Indian Rebellion (1800-1801)

The South Indian Rebellion was the outburst of the accumulated hatred and anger against the company's rule.

Causes

The interference of the company in the matters of local principalities reduced the power and prestige of the local rulers. The princes and the poligars lost their dignity and respectable status in the society. The oppressive policy in administration, the rude means of collection of taxes and the superiority complex of the British severely affected the people. By following the mercantile policy of gain, they increased taxes and collected it in a high-handed manner. Kattabomman was humiliated and hanged. Their relatives were subjected to severe punishments. These made the revolt inevitable.

Marudhu Pandiar and the Southern League

Marudhu Pandiar was one of the heroes of south Indian rebellion. He served loyal under Muthu Vadukanath Deva of Sivaganga. When Kattabomman was hanged to death, he gave protection to Umathurai and others. This was not liked by the merchants of Sivaganga. Anticipating a struggle with the British, Marudhu Pandiar prepared himself to face any attack from the British. This greatly alarmed the British. The British sent their force under col. Agnew against Marudhu Pandiar. Realising the seriousness, Marudhu Pandiar issued a proclamation to call the Indians to unite against the British. A copy of it was pasted on the walls of the gate-way of the Nawab's

palace in the fort at Trichy. Another copy was pasted on the walls of the great Vaishnava Temple at Srirangam. He invited people of all castes and religions to join in the struggle against the British.

The conflict started on 29th May 1801. The rebels were defeated at various places. Dindigul, Ramanad and Madurai came under the control of the British. Marudhu Pandiar hid himself in the Singapuneri forest. But Thondaiman of Pudukottai captured Marudhu Pandiar and handed over to the British. Marudhu Pandiar and others were hanged to death on Oct 24, 1801 A.D. and Umaithurai was impaled at Panchalamkuruchi on 16th November 1801 A.D. Thus the south Indian rebellion came to an end.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. Ekoji was the son of_____.
a) Shaji Bhonsle b) Shivaji c) Shambaji
2. Saraswathy Mahal was established by_____.
a) Viswanatha Nayak b) Thirumalai Nayak c) Serfoji-II
3. Panchalankuruchi was ruled by_____.
a) Serfoji-II b) Sethupathy c) Kattabomman
4. Vira Pandiya Kattabomman was hanged at_____.
a) Sivaganga b) Kayatharu c) Kalaiyar Koil

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. Dalhousie annexed Thanjavur by applying_____.
2. Tuljaji patronized the great Telugu poet_____.

3. Vira Pandiya Kattabomman was humiliated by the British collector_____.

4. In the year_____Kattabomman was hanged.

II) Match the following.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Baskara Dikshit | - | British collector of Ramnad |
| 2. Jackson | - | 1801 |
| 3. South Indian Rebellion | - | British commander |
| 4. Bannerman | - | Partonished by the Marathas of Thanjavur |

III) Write brief answers for the following questions.

1. Write a note on Shaji-II.
2. Give a brief account on Serfoji-II.
3. Explain the causes for Panchalankuruchi battle.

IV) Answer in detail.

1. Write briefly about Vira Pandiya Kattabomman.
2. Write an essay on South Indian Rebellion.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. Preparation of Album

Prepare an album of Tanjore Architecture.

2. Discuss

“Saraswathi mahal is a crown of Marathas” - Discuss.

3. Act as

Act as Kattapomman / Umaithurai to reveal their Bravery.

4. Group Discussion

“The revolt of Palayakars and Maruthu Brothers was controlled but not totally terminated”.

6. VELLORE MUTINY – 1806

The South Indian rebellion was over by A.D.1801. But the rude shock was not erased from the minds of the people. The English East India Company emerged as unopposed ruler of Madras Presidency from 1801 A.D. Lord William Bentinck was governor of Madras Presidency and John Cradock was commander-in-chief. His army reforms invited a mutiny at Vellore. The Vellore Mutiny of 1806 was the first instance of a mutiny by Indian sepoy against the East India Company. It is one of the significant events not only in the history of Tamil Country but also India. It took place in the south Indian town Vellore. As it was led by the sepoy of Vellore fort, it was called as the Vellore Mutiny. It was presumed as a prelude to the Great Revolt of 1857.

Causes for the Revolt

The mutineers were influenced by the family of Tipu Sultan who were confined to the Vellore fort after the death of Tipu Sultan.



Vellore Fort

The recruitment of a large number of Indians in the army created suspicion in the minds of the

Indian people. Most of the sepoy were from the Palayams after the death of their great leaders like Pulithevan, Kattabomman, Marudhu brothers. It left deep scar in the hearts of the rebels. The sepoy were from both Tamil and Kanada speaking regions and they exchanged betel leaf in order to find themselves together for the attainment of a common goal.

The strict discipline, new weapons, new methods and changes in dress code introduced by the British created resentment among the sepoy. Hindus were prohibited from wearing ornaments like earrings and caste marks on their forehead. Muslims were required to shave their beard and trim their moustache. This also created a strong resentment among the soldiers.

The immediate cause was the introduction of the Agnew Turban designed by General Agnew. It resembled the European hat bearing different colours affixed by a badge with the symbol of the cross on it. This annoyed both the Hindu and Muslim sepoy. Those sepoy who refused to wear the Turban were punished by 500 – 900 lashes and they were also terminated from the service.

Course of the Rebellion

The rebellion was instigated by the sons of Tipu Sultan and they secretly planned the revolt. On July

9th 1806, Tipu's daughter's wedding celebrations were going on inside the fort and the sepoy gathered to attend the function. Amidst the celebrations in the early hours of July 10th, the sepoy suddenly attacked the British officers and the British troops. By dawn, the mutineers took complete control of the fort and hoisted the flag of Tipu at the Vellore fort and proclaimed his son Fateh Hyder as the king.

Major Coote who was outside the fort rushed to Arcot to inform General Gillesby who in turn returned with a huge army and entered the unarmed fort and attacked the mutineers. More than 800 sepoy were shot dead and some of them were hanged to death. Thus the uprising was brought to an end by General Gillesby. Peace was restored at the fort and the English brought Vellore fort under their control.

Causes for the Failure of the Mutiny

There was no proper leadership. The revolt was not well organised. Tipu's sons did not have proper training in warfare as they spent most of their life time in prison. The sepoy could not get the support and supplies on time from the native rulers.

Results

Many Indian soldiers were arrested and imprisoned. Tipu's family was taken to Calcutta and kept in prison for more than six years. The Mutiny revealed the patriotic and the revengeful attitude of the Indians towards the British. Though the mutiny failed, it became a prelude to the First War of Indian Independence of 1857.

EXERCISE

I) Choose the correct answer.

1. The Vellore mutiny took place in the year _____.
a) 1806 b) 1807 c) 1808
2. The sepoy were influenced by _____.
a) English officers b) Tipu's family c) Native rulers
3. The Governor of Madras presidency at the time of Vellore sepoy mutiny was _____.
a) William Bentinck b) Cornwallis c) Robert Clive

II) Fill in the blanks.

1. The Indian sepoy refused to wear the _____ which led to the mutiny.

2. _____ was outside the fort when the mutiny started.
3. The mutiny was suppressed by_____.

III) Match the following.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------|
| 1. Tipu's son | - | Turban |
| 2. Agnew | - | Mutineers |
| 3. Sepoys | - | Bentinck |
| 4. Governor of Madras | - | Fateh Hyder |

IV) Answer the following questions briefly.

1. When and where did the mutiny start?
2. Why did the sepoy Vellore revolt?
3. What was the immediate cause for the revolt?
4. Mention the results of the revolt?

V) Answer in detail.

1. What were the causes for Vellore Mutiny?
2. Trace the course of the mutiny? Why did the mutiny fail?