

Role Of Tamil Nadu In The Indian National Movement

12th History Lesson 17 Questions in English - Old Book

- 1) Which was the Earliest Political organization in Tamil nadu?
- a) Madras Mahajana Sabaha.
 - b) Madras Native Association**
 - c) Dravidian Party
 - d) Justice Party

Explanation: The earliest political organisation, the **Madras Native Association** was started in July 1852. **Lakshminarasu Chetty and Srinivasa Pillai** were the founders of this organization.

- 2) When was the Madras Mahajana Sabha Established?
- a) 1883
 - b) 1886
 - c) 1884**
 - d) 1888

Explanation: Subsequently in **1884**, the Madras Mahajana Sabha was established by P. Anandacharlu and P.Rangaiya Naidu. **The Madras Native Association was ultimately merged with this organization.**

- 3) Who performed the remarriage of his widowed daughter in December 1889?
- a) Srinivasa Pillai
 - b) Anandacharlu
 - c) G. Subramaniya Iyer**
 - d) P. Rangaiya Naidu

Explanation: The Madras Mahajana Sabha strongly supported the activities of the Indian National Congress. It had also initiated social reform. **G. Subramania Iyer** performed the remarriage of his widowed daughter in December 1889. He moved the first resolution in the first session of the Indian **National Congress in 1885.**

- 4) G. Subramaniya Iyer Started a English Newspaper Called
- a) The Indian Express
 - b) The Hindu**
 - c) New India
 - d) Herald

Explanation: Iyer started the nationalist papers like The Hindu in English and Swadeshamitran in Tamil.

5) When was the Madras Provincial Conference Started?

- a) 1897
- b) 1882
- c) **1892**
- d) 1887

Explanation: In 1892, the Madras Provincial Conference was started to mobilize people in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu.

6) The Third Congress Session at Madras was held under the Chairmanship of

- a) Feroz Shah Mehta
- b) Dadhabai Naoroji
- c) **Fakruddin Thyabji**
- d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Explanation: The third session of the Indian National Congress was held in Madras in 1887 under the presidentship of **Fakruddin Thyabji**. Later a number of such annual sessions were also held in the city of Madras.

7) Who brought Bipin Chandra pal to Madras?

- a) Subramaniya Siva
- b) Anandacharlu
- c) **Bharathiyar**
- d) V.O.C

Explanation: The Partition of Bengal in 1905 led to the beginning of Swadeshi Movement in Tamil Nadu. During this period the important leaders of the National Movement were – V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, Subramania Siva and Subramania Bharathi. **In May 1907 Bharathi brought Bipin Chandra Pal one of the leaders of extremists in the Congress to Madras city.**

8) Who started the Chennai Jana Sangam?

- a) Subramaniya Siva
- b) **V.O.C**
- c) Bharathiyar
- d) Tirupur Kumaran

Explanation: After the Surat split in 1907, **V.O.C. and fellow nationalists** started the **Chennai Jana Sangam**.

9) Subramaiya Bharati Edited a Tamil weekly called

- a) **India**
- b) New India
- c) Swadesamitran

d) Herald

Explanation: Subramania Bharathi was a non-conformist, unorthodox and a revolutionary in social and political ideas. **He edited the Tamil Weekly India. He wrote nationalist songs called the Swadesa Geethangal.**

10) V.O Chidambaram Pillai was a Follower of

- a) Bipin Chandra Pal
- b) Bala Gangathar Tilak**
- c) Aurobindo Ghosh
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

Explanation: V.O. Chidambaram Pillai was a lawyer by profession and he joined the nationalist movement in 1905. He was a follower of **Bal Ganghadar Tilak.**

11) V.O.C Launched the Swadeshi steam Navigation Company in the Year

- a) 1906**
- b) 1908
- c) 1911
- d) 1914

Explanation: In 1906 he launched the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in Tuticorin. Hence he was called **Kappalottiya Tamilan.**

12) Who is Also Called as the Chekkilutha Chemmal?

- a) V.O.C**
- b) Subramaiya Siva
- c) Tirupur Kumaran
- d) Periyar

Explanation: There was competition between **Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company.** V.O.C. advocated the boycott of the British India Steam Navigation Company and this had resulted in the Tirunelveli uprising in March 1908. He was ably assisted by Subramania Siva. Both were arrested and imprisoned. They served six years rigorous imprisonment. They were given harsh punishment inside the prison. **V.O.C. was asked to draw an oil press and hence he is known as Chekkilutta Chemmal.**

13) Who Shot dead the British Official Ashe at Maniyatchi Junction?

- a) Kumaran
- b) V.O.C
- c) Vanjinathan**
- d) Bhagat Singh

Explanation: The arrest of the nationalist leaders, harsh punishment for the nationalist leaders inside the prison and the **collapse of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company led to the formation of a revolutionary organization in Tamil Nadu called the Bharathamatha Association.** Nilakanta Bramachari played a vital role in it. One of the followers of this association **Vanchi Nathan shot dead the notorious British official Robert William Ashe at Maniyatchi junction in June 1911.**

14) Who organized the Home rule movement in Madras?

- a) Tilak.
- b) Bharathiyar
- c) **Annie Besant**
- d) V.O.C

Explanation: The Home rule Movement in Madras was organized by Mrs. Annie Besant between 1916 and 1918. The first indication of Annie Besant's decision to launch a Home Rule Movement appeared in **New India** in September 1915.

15) Who Started the Vaikom Satyagraha in Kerala?

- a) **Periyar**
- b) V.O.C
- c) Bharathiyar
- d) Vanjinathan

Explanation: In the meantime, Periyar E.V.R. launched the Vaikom Satyagraha in Kerala against the practice of social segregation. Later he resigned from the Congress and came out on the social segregation issue at Seramandevi Guru Kulam of V.V.S. Iyer. S. Satyamurthi of Pudukkottai was one of the important freedom fighters. **He led the anti-Simon Campaign in 1929 when the Simon Commission visited Tamil Nadu.**

16) Who was the other Leader Participated in Vaikom Satyagraha?

- a) **Kamaraj**
- b) V.O.C
- c) Anna
- d) Vanjinathan

Explanation: The other important nationalist leader was K. Kamaraj from Virudhunagar. He participated in the Vaikom Satyagraha in 1924 and thus entered nationalist movement. He was the vice-president and treasurer of the Ramnad District Congress Committee in 1929.

17) When did C. RajaGopalachari became President of TNCC?

- a) 1926
- b) 1929

- c) 1930
- d) 1931

Explanation: As part of the Civil Disobedience Movement, Gandhi launched the Salt Satyagraha. He undertook the Dandi March in 1930. **C. Rajagopalachari became the TNCC president in April 1930. Authorized by TNCC and AICC to direct the Salt Satyagraha in Tamil Nadu Rajaji undertook the famous Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha March. He selected the route from Tiruchirappalli to Vedaranyam** in Thanjavur K. Kamaraj C. Rajagopalachari. The March began on Tamil New Year's Day (13th April). The March reached Vedaranyam on 28 April 1930.

- 18) Who was Also Referred as Kodi Kaatha Jumarani?
- a) V.O.C
 - b) Tirupur Kumaran**
 - c) Rajaji
 - d) Kamarajar

Explanation: Tiruppur Kumaran who led the flag march was fatally beaten. Since he guarded the national flag in his hands he was called Kodi Kaththa Kumaran. Commemorating his sacrifice the Government of India issued a postal stamp in his honour. Similarly, the National Movement was encouraged by songs composed by Namakkal Kavinjar Ramalingam Pillai. **In his songs he praised the Gandhian methods in the struggle for freedom. He sang that "a war is coming without knife and blood". This highlighted the Gandhian principle of non-violent struggle against the British.**

- 19) Who Formed the Ministry Under Congress in Madras in 1937?
- a) Kamarajar
 - b) Subbarayalu
 - c) Rajaji**
 - d) O.P Ramaswami Reddiar

Explanation: Later, in 1937 when elections were held in accordance with the 1935 Act, Congress won the elections and formed the ministry **in Madras headed by C. Rajagopalachari**. There were nine other ministers in his cabinet. The ministry was in power from **July 1937 to October 1939**. The ministry had resigned along with other Congress ministries in the different provinces over the issue of the Indian involvement in the Second World War.

- 20) Whose Government under Madras Passed a Resolution appreciating the Independence Act 1947?
- a) Rajaji
 - b) Kamarajar
 - c) O.P Ramaswami Reddiar**
 - d) Subbrayalu

Explanation: Quit India Movement was launched in places like North Arcot, Madurai and Coimbatore. There was police firing at Rajapalayam, Karaikudi and Devakottai. Besides, Subhash Bose's INA had many men and women soldiers from Tamil Nadu. Finally, when India attained independence on 15th August, 1947 the Madras Government under **O.P. Ramaswami Reddiar** passed a resolution appreciating the Indian Independence Act.