

## **ARRIVAL OF EUROPEANS**

- The landing of Vasco da Gama at Calicut in 1498 marked the beginning of a new epoch in the history of Kerala.
- The next expedition was under the leadership of Pedro Alvarez Cabral.
- The Portuguese captured Cranganore town from Zamorin in 1504.

### **Kunjali Marakkar**

- Admirals of Calicut fleet
- In 1528 Portuguese captured Kutti Ali.
- Nuno da Cunha appointed as new viceroy, he re-established Portuguese supremacy in Indian waters by erecting a fort at Chaliyam in 1531.
- Chaliyam fort was like a pistol held at the Zamorin's throat.
- Treaty between Portuguese and Zamorin-1540
- Kutti Ali was killed in 1531
- His place was taken by Kunjali II
- 1571 Calicut army sieged Chaliyam fort.
- Kunjali III built Marakkar fort at Kottakkal

### **Synod of Diamper-1599**

- It was convened with a view to expiring Nestorian heresy
- Bringing Christians under the supremacy of Roman Church
- Alexis de Menezes presided over the synod

### **Coonan Cross Oath-1653**

- Syrian Christians assembled in front of the cross in

## ENTRI

- mattancherry , tied a rope and swore that they would never obey the latin archbishop.

### **DUTCH**

- 1st Protestant nation of Europe to establish trade contact with Kerala.
- Van speult visited zamorin at chettuva and obtained a permission to build a factory in 1625.
- Admiral Van Cones captured Portuguese fortress of Quilon on dec 29,1658.
- A treaty was entered with queen of Quilon on jan 7 ,1659.
- In 1662 ,Dutch force landed in vipin island and bombarded cochin.
- On the 9th day Cochin fell to Dutch.
- Dutch concluded a treaty with veera kerala varma on march 20,1663.
- Raja accepted Dutch suzerainty.
- Dutch captured Cannanore fort from portuguese in Feb,1663.
- Dutch got Chettuva and pappinivattom via the treaty of 1710.
- Battle of Colachel (1741) was fought between Marthanda Varma and Dutch.
- Marhanda varma defeat Dutch forces.
- Horthus malabaricus deals with medicinal properties of plants in Malabar.
- Work was patronage under Van Rheedde.
- He was associated with carmelite monk Mamaeus. Three gowda saraswat brahmins rang bhatt,appu bhatt and vinayaka bhatt and Ezhava physician Itti Achuthan.

## ENTRI

- Book published from Amsterdam.
- Book had published in 12 volumes.

### **British**

- Master Ralph Fitch was the first English man came to Kerala.
- In 1615 captain keeling arrived at Calicut
- In 1644 they obtained permission from king of venad to build a factory at vizhinjam.
- In 1684 they obtained a land for factory from Rani of Attingal.
- In 1690 they obtained permission to build fort at Anjengo.
- The fort was completed in 1695.

### **Anjengo Revolt(1697)**

- Reason:Action of British in manipulating the price of pepper to the detriment of the interest of the cultivators.

### **Attingal outbreak(1721)**

- 1st organised revolt against British authority in kerala.
- The local inhabitants attacked and massacred all english men in April 15,1721.
- In 1723 company concluded a treaty with travancore.
- This was the 1st treaty negotiated by EIC with an Indian state.
- Provision of treaty: The chief of Trippapur swarupam undertook to construct a fort at colachel for English at his own cost.
- Treaty was signed by Marthanda varma and Dr.Alexander orme.
- In 1726 Rani of Attingal gave site to build factory at Edava.

## Anglo French conflict

- In 1725 french fleet under M de Paradaillan appeared off Mayyazhi.
- Captured Mahe from Raja of Kadathanad.
- In 1728 both side entered in a peace treaty.
- The treaty of Aix-la-chapelle bring peace between two powers in North kerala.
- The outbreak of war between two powers in Europe in 1756 found echoes in kerala.
- Mahe was fell under the hand of English.
- Mahe was restored to french by the treaty of paris.

## Mysorean inversion and growth of British power

- In 1764 Ananta rao an emissary from Hyder Ali met them and obtained neutrality in war between mysore and kerala.
- British entered in to war actively when Tipu decide to attack travancore.
- By Srirangapatna treaty malabar,cochin and coorg were ceded to British.
- Treaties with cochin and Travancore.
- In 1791 conclude a treaty with cochin raja.
- Company agreed to help raja to recovering the territories captured by Tipu.
- In 1800 cochin was placed under the control of madras government.
- In 1795 company entered a treaty with Travancore.
- Raja accepted british supremacy.
- In 1805 entered in to another treaty with Travancore.

## **E ▶ ENTRI**

- Under the treaty Travancore become the subsidiary ally of British.
- The treaty of 1805 was negotiated by velu thampi Dalawa resulted in loss of political freedom of Travancore.

### **Contribution of British in Kerala**

- Dr. Angelos Francis prepare first malayalam grammar text.
- Arnos Pathiri Prepare first malayalam Dictionary  
Samkshepavedartham first book to be published in malayalam.
- English-Malayalam Dictionary was published by Benjamin Beyli.
- Malayalam-English Dictionary was prepared by Herman Gundert.
- Herman Gundert published first malayalam newspaper namely Rajyasamacharam.
- He also published Paschimodhayam.
- Trial courts were started at different parts of kerala.
- Small pox vaccine was introduced in Malabar.

### **Missionaries and their field of work**

<b>MISSIONARIES</b>	<b>FIELD OF WORK</b>
LMS	TRAVANCORE
CMS	KOCHI, TRAVANCORE
BEM	MALABAR

### **Pazhassi revolt 1(1793-97)**

- Cause: Revenue policy of British.
- Mysore rulers collect revenue directly from cultivators.

## **E ▶ ENTRI**

- British framed out the collection of revenue to different Raja for lump sums.
- Rajas failed to collect revenue in the face of organised opposition from people.
- The assessment were hard and people had no capacity to pay.
- In Kottayam kingdom right to collect revenue was given to kurumbranad Raja.
- Raja stopped the collection of revenue in kottayam and challenged British authority.
- British ordered to arrest Raja but they failed.
- In 1796 he stopped all traffic on kuttiadi ghat.
- Jonathan Duncan governer of bombay came to Malabar and worked out a compromise with Raja.
- The agreement with kurumbanad raja was cancelled
- Rebellion was brought to an end by the mediation of chirakkal Raja.

### **Pazhassi Revolt II(1800-05)**

- Cause: British move to take possession of wayanad
- Raja was ably served by kannavath sankaran nambiyar,kaiteri Ambu Nair,Edachanna kungan Nair,and Talakkal chanthu.
- In 1800 Arthur wellesly was appointed as commander in chief of British in Malabar.
- In 1802 under the leadership of edachena kungan Nair and Thalakkal chanthu captured panamaram fort.
- Thomas harvey baber ,sub collector of Tellicherry was entrusted to crushing pazhassi revolt.
- In 1805 Raja shot dead.

## **Revolt of Velu Tampi and Paliyath Achan**

- The British resident interfered in internal administration led to clash with Dalawa.
- Dalawa found a friend and ally paliath Achan.
- English agents had been interfering the affairs of cochin .
- The combined force attacked residents house in kochi on 1808 dec 18.

## **Kundara Proclamation(1809)**

- The famous proclamation was on 1st Makaram 984-jan 11,1809
- British army under col.st.Leger entered into travancore.
- Dalawa took refuge in the house of the potti of the bhagavathi temple at mannadi.
- Before rajas men captured him he committed suicide.

## **Kurichiyar revolt(1812)**

- Kurichyars and kurumbars of waynad rose protest against british.
- Reason: British government decided to collect revenue in the form of cash rather than kind.
- Rama Nambi was their leader.

## **Marthanda Varma**

- Marthanda varma launched a series of attacks on Dutch forts.
- Dutch forces from Ceylon advanced against Kalkulam.
- Marthanda varma with his army reached Kalkulam.
- Battle was fought on 10th August 1741.
- Marthanda Varma defeated the Dutch.
- He captured D Lannoy, who was later named as Valiya Kappithan.

## **E ▶ ENTRI**

- Treaty of Mannar-1742: Kayakulam became the vassal of Travancore and Raja ceded all territories which formally belong to the Quilon branch.
- Marthanda varma annexed Thekkumkoor and Vadakkumkoor in 1749-1750.
- Treaty of 1748 ratified later by treaty of Mavelikara (1753)-Dutch had to follow non involvement in native dispute.
- Travancore army under Rama Varma, Ramayyan and D Lannoy met cochin force in battle of anandeshwar(3rd january 1754).
- 1757 treaty of alliance was concluded against zamorin of calicut.
- Initiative for treaty was taken by Paliyath Achan who was taken as a prisoner in battle of Ambalapuzha.
- Treaty led to mutual friendship.
- Travancore promised to help Cochin in its war against zamorin.

### **Marthanda varma's administration**

- Padmanabhapuram palace was improved.
- Krishnapuram palace was constructed.
- He gave special attention to improve agriculture.
- Ponmana ana puthan ana dams were executed.
- Puthena dam help to irrigate was area of land and supplied drinking water to inhabitants in padmanabhapuram and suburbs.
- A number of canals,reservoirs were constructed.
- Fort were built in important centres.



## **E ▶ ENTRI**

- Old forts in Quilon, Changanassery, Mavelikara were repaired.
- Army was modernised on European line with the help of Diannoy
- In 1739 mallan sankaran of palliyadi was appointed to settle land both dry and wet.
- The classification of land under the head Devasam, Brahmaswam, Danam and Pandaravaka was introduced by Mallan sankaran.
- He introduced annual budget system.
- Annual budget was called as pathivu kanakku.
- He dedicated newly expanded kingdom to sri Padmanabhaswamy-Thrippadi Danam.
- Event took place on jan 3, 1750 (wednesday)
- He took steps repair and to improve administration of Padmanabhaswamy temple.
- The work of repair was started in 1731 and completed in 1733.
- Ottakalmandapam was erected during this period.
- Eastern gopuram which commenced in 1566 was completed 5th storey after the dedication.
- The Bhadradiyam and Murajayam modelled after the religious ceremonies associated with karthaveeryarjuna in puranas were introduced.
- Ramapurath Warriar, Kunjan Nambiyar came to adorn the court.

### **Karthika Tirunnaal Rama Varma (1758-98)**

- Raja kerala varma of cochin visited Travancore and Ratified the Treaty.

## **E ▶ ENTRI**

- The treaty was ratified by an oath before the deity of suchindram.
- Hyder Ali and Tipu invade kerala during the regime of Dharmaraja.
- He purchased Cranganore and Pallipuram forts from Dutch in 1789.
- He built famous Nedumkotta to prevent mysore invasion.
- Varkala was developed into nucleus of a flourishing town by Marthandan Pillai.
- Raja kesava das was the 1st CM of Travancore to assume the title Diwan.
- He was respectfully referred as Valiya Divanji.
- Kesava das opened new port of Alleppey
- Kulasekhara mandapam was dharma rajas contribution.
- Kunjan Nambiyar and Unnayi Warriar enjoyed his benevolent patronage.
- Dharma raja shifted capital from Padmanabhapuram to Trivandrum.
- People referred to him as Kizhavan Raja.
- The township which grew up was named Balaramapuram.

### **Rani Gouri Lakshmi Bhai (1810-1815)**

- She was assisted in the task of administration by Munro.
- The secretariat system was introduced by Munro.
- Each landholder was given a pattayam.
- Slavery was abolished in Travancore by a royal proclamation issued in 1812.
- Munro drafted a set of rules called Sattavariolas based on Dharma sastra.

## ENTRI

- Munro introduced direct management of Devaswom in order to prevent mismanagement.

### **Rani Gori Parvathi Bhai(1815-29)**

- Uzhiyam(bonded labor) was abolished.
- The Nair, Ezhavas, and other sudra communities were permitted to wear gold and silver ornaments without making customary payment to the government.
- The poll tax levied from several castes was repealed.
- C.M.S was given all help to carry on its activities in Kottayam and Alleppey.

### **Swati Tirunal(1829-1847)**

- Golden age in the history of modern Travancore.
- Raja was great scholar and multi linguist (Sanskrit, english, hindustani, persian, marathi, telugu, kannada, tamil and malayalam)
- He was a musician and musical composer.
- He opened Munsiff courts for the disposal of petty civil and police cases.
- Raja stopped suchindram kaimukku .
- Huzur catchery and other public offices were shifted from Quilon to Trivandrum.
- An english school was opened at Trivandrum in 1834.
- The english school was converted to Rajas free school in 1836.
- The Trivandrum observatory was opened (1836-37).
- A department of engineering was set up to attend to works of public utility.
- Census was taken in 1836 with the help of Tahsildar.
- Raja started a revenue survey in 1837.

## **E ▶ ENTRI**

- A large number of padas and padavarnas composed by him were used in mohiniyattam.
- He also designed the dress which mohiniyattam artists use at present.
- Ivory works were developed as a handicraft during this period.
- Irayimman Tampi was his court poet
- Rev. Peet and Rev. Bailey who compiled grammar of malayalam and english malayalam dictionary received financial assistance from Raja.

### **Utram Tirunal Marthanda Varma(1847-60)**

- In 1859 a royal proclamation was issued to abolish all restrictions in regard to the covering of the upper part by Shannara women.
- A school for girls was opened at Trivandrum in 1859
- The first post office in Trivandrum was opened at Alleppey in 1857.
- First modern factory for the manufacture of coir was also opened at Alleppey in 1859 by James Darragh.

### **Ayilyam Thirunal (1860-1880)**

- T. Madhava Rao assumed the title of Diwan in 1858.
- Pandara Pattam proclamation (1865) enfranchised all Sirkar pattam land made heritable and transferable.
- The Janmi Kudiyan proclamation(1867) provided fixity of tenure to the tenants.
- British codes of civil and criminal proceedings were enforced in Travancore in 1861.
- Postal service was opened to the public in 1861.

## **E ▶ ENTRI**

- A full fledged arts college was established at Trivandrum in 1866.
- A law class was opened at Trivandrum in 1874.
- The 1st systematic census of Travancore taken on May 18,1875.
- The main block of the present Kerala government secretariat was opened by Ayilyam Tirunal in 1869.
- The building was designed by Barton in 1865.

### **Visakham Thirunal (1880 - 85)**

- A comprehensive survey and settlement of lands was announced in a royal proclamation issued in May 1883
- He appointed Ramayyankar as his Diwan.
- Elementary education made great progress under the system of grant in aid.

### **Sree Moolam Thirunal (1885-1924)**

- New department of agriculture was organised in 1908.
- Government schools were thrown open to the boys and girls of untouchable communities.
- A second grade college for women and a law college were opened at Trivandrum.
- An archaeology department was also formed.
- Libraries and reading rooms were given liberal grants.
- A reformatory was established for education of juvenile delinquents.
- Vaccination was effectively enforced.
- His significant reform was the formation of the Legislative council in 1888.

### **Setu Lakshmi Bai**

- Mr .M.E Watts the 1st Mid –time non hindu Diwan of

## **E ▶ ENTRI**

Travancore held office during this period.

- Develop self government in rural areas via the formation of village panchayats by a law passed in 1925.
- Abolition of devadasi (kudikari) system in the temple of south travancore.
- Abolished animal sacrifices in temples under the control of devaswom department.
- Nair regulation Act 1925 enacted.
- Thiruvananthapuram holds the distinction of being the first electrified town in kerala.
- Vaikom and suchindram satyagraha were held during this period.
- Savarna jathas under the leadership of Mannath padmanabhan and M E Naidu reached trivandrum and submitted a memorandum to the regent Queen.
- Mannath padmanabhan-Vaikom to TVM
- M E Naidu – Nagarcovil to TVM

### **Sri chithira ThirunnaI Balarama varma**

- The Travancore legislature was reformed on the basis of wider franchise under the legislative reform Act (1932-33).
- Public service commission was appointed in 1935.
- Temple entry proclamation was made in 1936.
- Established Travancore university in 1937.
- Industrialization was given top priority.
- A number of factories were started.
  - A. Travancore rubber works –Trivandrum
  - B. Ceramic Factory -Kundara
  - C. Plywood factory -Punalur
  - D. Fertilizer and chemicals trivandrum ltd -Elur

## ENTRI

- The execution of the Pallivasal hydroelectric scheme was during this period in 1940.
- Introduced state transport service.
- He was assisted by Diwan C P Ramaswamy iyer.

### **National Movements in Kerala**

- In 1897 Chettur Sankaran Nair elected to preside over the Amaravati session.
- He is the one and only Keralite to adrone this post.
- Book written by C. Sankaran Nair- Gandhiyum Arajakathavum.
- In 1910 DCC came into being in Malabar
- C. Kunhirama Menon as its secretary.
- In 1913 a political conference was held at Kozhikode under the auspices of District congress.
- C.Vijayaraghavachariar of Salem presided over the conference.
- K.P. Keshava Menon was the Secretary of the Home Rule Movement in Malabar.

### **Political Conferences in Malabar**

- 1st conference was held in 1916 at Palakkad
- The conference was presided over by Dr. Annie Besant.
- K.P Kesava Menone presented a resolution demanding self rule for India.
- 2nd conference was held at Kozhikode in 1917
- It was presided over by C P Ramaswamy Aiyar.
- 3rd at Thalassery in 1918 under the presidency of Mr. Azad Ali khan Bahadur.
- 4th at Vadakara under the presidency of K P Raman Menon

## **E ▶ ENTRI**

- Resolutions passed at these conference were not revolutionary in language or contents.
- The Kozhikode conference appealed to people to make generous contributions to war fund.
- The Vadakara conference affirmed loyalty to the British crown.

### **Manjeri political conference(1920)**

- 5th conference and last was held in Manjeri in April 28 1920.
- The conference was attended by 1300 delegates.
- A Kasturi Ranga Ayyangar who presided over the conference .
- The main topic of discussion was Montagu Chelmsford reforms ,Tenancy issues and Khilafat issues.
- Kasturi Ranga Ayyankar advocated the acceptance of Montague Chelmsford reform which was endorsed by Annie Besant.
- K P Raman Menon put forward a resolution which declared Montague Chelmsford reforms were unsatisfactory.
- It was supported by K P Kesava Menon.
- Dr. Annie Basent opposed the resolution.
- The resolution was passed by the Majority.
- This conference has been described as
- “A turning point in modern kerala political history”,
- A milestone in political history of national movements in kerala ,
- Surat in kerala.



## **E ▶ ENTRI**

- 1920 Nagpur Congress conference decided to form state congress committees on the basis of language.
- Malabar political conferences ended and Kerala state political conferences started instead.
- K Madhavan Nair put forward the idea of forming a Congress committee on the basis of language in the Nagpur conference.
- KPCC was formed on January 30, 1921
- K Madhavan Nair was the first secretary and president of KPCC.
- KPCC President(1925) -K Madhavan Nair
- KPCC President (1944) -A V kuttiMalu
- KPCC President(1947)- K Kelappan
- KPCC President(1956)- R Shankar
- KPCC President(During the Liberation War)- R Shankar
- KPCC Secretary(1935)- E.M.S.

### **Khilafat Movements in Malabar**

- In 1920 Gandhiji came to Kozhikode along with Maulana Shaukat Ali for the Khilafat campaign (Gandhi's first visit to Kerala. )
- Following this, the Khilafat Committee was formed in Kerala.
- Malabar Khilafat Committee President- Kattilassery Muhammad Maulavi.
- Malabar Khilafat Committee Secretary- Muhammad Abdul Rehman.
- The Khilafat Movement, Mancheri Conference and Gandhiji's visit to Kerala gave a new impetus to the

oppressed farmers which led to the Mappila Revolt of 1921.

### **Malabar Rebellion(1921)**

- British police arrested vadaqqe vithal Muhammed ,the secretary of local khilafat committee at pookkottur.
- This led to violent clashes between police and Mappilas.
- Mappilas attacked police stations, looted govt treasuries and destroyed government offices.
- The rebellion was led by variyam kunnath kunjahammed Haji,sithi koya tangal and Ali Musaliyar.
- Tragic episode of rebellion was the Wagon Tragedy.
- Prisoners carried in a closed railway goods wagon from Tirur to Coimbatore had died due to suffocation by the time the train reached Podanur.
- Sumit Sarkar called the incident as Black hole of Podanur.
- The Wagon Tragedy took place on November 10, 1921.
- AR Nair Commission appointed to inquire into Wagon Tragedy .
- Wagon Tragedy Memorial Hall is located in Tirur.
- Thirurangadi was the main centre of the Malabar Rebellion of 1921.
- During the Malabar Rebellion of 1921 Variyam Kunnath Kunjahammad Haji described himself as the Colonel of Caliphate Army ,King of the Hindus and Amir of Muslims.
- KPCC Secretary during Malabar rebellion- K P Kesava Menon.
- The Battle of Pookkottur was a major event that took place as part of the Malabar Rebellion of 1921.

## Salt satyagraha(1930)

- Payyannur was the main venue of salt satyagraha in Malabar.
- Main centres of salt satyagraha in Kerala- Payyannur and Bepur
- Salt law was breaked under the leadership of Muhammed abdu Rahiman and P Krishnapilla.
- Payyannur is known as 2nd bardoli.
- No.of volunteers participated in salt satyagraha with Kelappan-32.
- Salt satyagraha march was started under the leadership of K.Kelappan on 13th April 1930.
- After K Kelappan's arrest Moyyarath Sankaran led the satyagraha.
- The song sung in the Satyagraha Yatra, Valika Sahachare.
- The song Varika Varika Sahajare is composed by Amshi Narayanapilla.
- TR Krishnaswamy Iyer led the Salt Satyagraha from Palakkad to Payyanur.
- Freedom fighter who died on hunger strike following salt satyagraha-P.C KunhIRaman Adiyodi(43 days).
- Salt satyagraha memorial in kerala located in –Uliyath Kadavu
- The leftist element represented by congress socialist group in congress organisation emerged as Communist party of Malabar in 1939.
- Abdur rahiman Ali raja of Cannanore was elected as 1st president of Malabar Muslim League in 1937.

## **Morazha Strike**

- Strike was against the exorbitant prices of goods during the Second World War and the oppression of the British government.
- Date : 1940 September 15 (Kannur)
- Police Sub Inspector died in Morazha Strike- K M kuttikrishna Menon.
- Police Constable died in Morazha Strike- Raman
- Revolutionary sentenced to death in Morazha Incident- K P R Gopalan.
- Gandhi's intervention that K P R Gopalan's death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

## **Kayyur Struggle(1941)**

- Agitation by farmers' union members in Kayyur against British control .
- District- Kasargod
- Taluk- Hozdrug
- Freaking attack from protesters, the policeman Jumped into the river and drowned- Subarayyan.
- On March 29,1943 four people were hanged following the Kayyur Struggle.
- Film- Meena masathile suryan- Lenin Rajendran.
- Novel- Chirasmarana- Niranjana.
- Churicadan Krishnan Nair excluded from Capital punishment ( Minor).
- Kerala chief minister participated in kayyur struggle- E K Nayanar.
- Kayyur samara charithram- V V Kunjambu.

## **Keezhariyur Bomb case**

- Keezhariyur bomb attack took place on 17th November 1942 (Kozhikode).
- Mastermind behind bomb making- Dr. K B Menon
- Book written by V A Kesavan Nair on Keezhariyur bomb case- Irumbazhikullil
- Vande Mataram is a Hindi drama about the Keezhariyur bomb case.
- Nationalist leader who wrote letter to K B Menon- Subash Chandra Bose.
- 27 persons including K B Menon were chargesheeted.
- The Conspiracy to Demolish the Farook Bridge was associated with the Quit India Strike.
- A secret journal Swatantra Bharatam was published during this period.

## **Political journalism**

- K P Kesava menon and other congress workers started Mathurbhumi from Calicut in 1923.
- The Al Amin was started from Calicut in 1924 under the editorship of Muhammed Abdu Rahiman.
- A movement for tenancy reform was started in Malabar under the leadership of Mannath Krishnan Nair, K P Raman Menon, G Sankaran Nair.
- The movement led the government to pass Malabar Tenancy Act
- The 4th All kerala political conference met at payyanur under the presidency of Jawaharlal Neheru passed a resolution requesting INC to adopt poorna swaraj.

### **Karivellur Struggle(1946)**

- 1946 December 20.
- District- Kannur.
- Leaders-A V Kunjambu , P Kunjiraman , K Krishnan Master.
- Karivellur heroine- K Devayani.
- Demand of Farmers-The paddy should be sold to the co-operative society by accepting a reasonable price and not selling it in the black market.

### **Tholviraku Struggle(1946 November 15)**

- A struggle led by peasant women for the right to leather and firewood.
- Tholviraku samaranayaka- Karthyayiniamma
- It is also known as Chemeni Estate Strike.
- Slogan-Tholum virakum njangaledukum kalan vannu thadanjalum.
- Written by- K A Keraleeyan.
- Estate owner- John Kottukapalli.

### **Political Awakening in Travancore**

#### **Malayali Memorial**

- In Travancore Brahmins from Tamil Nadu and Karnataka were preferred for appointments to administrative posts.
- In January 1,1891 a memorial was presented to the maharaja.
- The memorial was a protest against the exclusion of natives from government service.
- This event is known as Malayali memorial agitation.
- The memorial was written by C V Raman Pillai.

## **E ▶ ENTRI**

- G P Pillai , K P Sankara Menon , and Dr. Palpu were the leaders of Malayali Memorial.
- Slogan of Memorial : Travancore for Travancoreans –  
Written by G P Pillai
- First signed by K P Sankara Menon
- 2nd – G P Pillai
- 3rd –Dr. Palpu
- Number of persons signed – 100,28
- Legal Advisor- Eardley Norton.
- Mithabhashi was the newspaper in which C V Raman Pillai wrote about the Malayali Memorial.
- Videshiyamedhavitham was the book written by C V Raman Pillai on Malayali Memorial.

### **Counter Memorial**

- The counter memorial was submitted on June 3, 1891.
- Submitted to –Sree Moolam Thirunal.
- Submitted by Tamil Brahmins and Hindu Malayalis to oppose Malayali Memorial.

### **Ezhava Memorial**

- Aim - To end the discrimination against Ezhavas and Ezhavas be made beneficiaries of all rights enjoyed by those who convert to Christianity.
- Leader - Dr. Palpu
- Number of signatories - 13,176
- Submitted on September 3, 1896
- Submitted to - Sree Moolam Thirunal (Declined)
- Travancore Diwan - Sankara Subayar
- 2nd Memorial submitted in 1900.
- Submitted to - Lord Curzon (Declined)

## Abstention Movements(1932)

- Reason : Discrimination being followed by the government of Travancore in providing representation to various castes in Public services and Legislature.
- The Ezhavas, Christians and Muslims were denied the privilege of representation in public service in proportion to their numerical strengths.
- Legislative Reform Act ,1932 perpetuated the property qualification.
- The dissatisfied sections of Ezhavas, Muslim and Christians joined together and formed Sanyukta Rashtra Samiti.
- Their leaders held a meeting in L MS Hall Trivandrum on Dec 17 ,1932.
- Meeting of the samiti held on January 25, 1933 decided that Ezhavas, Muslims and Christians should abstain from participating in elections.
- The Samyukta Rastriya Samithi assumed a new name All Travancore Samyukta Rashtriya Congress or Joint Political Congress.
- Kozhencherry speech was delivered by C Kesavan on May 11,1935.
- C Kesavan was arrested and tried for sedition.
- A public service commission was appointed in 1935 in order to ensure fair representation.
- I.C Chacko coined the name Nivarthana.
- The main leaders of the Nivarthana agitation in Travancore were NV Joseph ,C.Kesavan ,P K Kunj ,T.M Varghese.
- Nivarthana Memorial was Rejected by Dewan T. Austin.



## **E ▶ ENTRI**

- All Travancore Samyukta Rashtriya Samiti was the organisation that led the Nivarthana agitation.
- Travancore ruler during Nivarthana agitation - Sree Chithira Thirunal.
- Kerala Kesari is a mouthpiece for Nivarthana agitation.
- The main leaders of All Travancore Samyukta Rashtriya Samiti- C.Kesavan, N.V Joseph
- In the elections held in 1937, the Samyukta Rashtriya Samithi won a majority of seats in the Assembly.
- T.M Varghese, was elected as the Deputy Speaker of the Sri Mulam Assembly.
- Travancore public service Commission was formed in 1936 June 14.
- First Chairman of Travancore Public Service Commission – G.D. Knox

### **Travancore state congress**

- Travancore state congress was formed in 1938
- 1st president - Pattom Thanu Pillai
- 1st Secretaries – P.S Nataraja Pillai, K.T Thomas
- 1st women acting president- Akkamma Cheriyan
- Rajadhani march led by - Akkamma Cheriyan
- Rajadhani march took place on - 23 October 1938.
- Gandhiji called Akkamma Cheriyan as Jhansi Rani of Travancore.
- Rajadhani march took place from Thampanoor to Kowdiar.

### **Kadakkal Revolt (1938 September 29)**

- Leader - Raghavan Pillai
- District - Kollam

## ENTRI

- Kadakkal Franco - Raghavan Pillai
- The Kadakkal struggle is a struggle by the farmers against the unfair toll collection in the Kadaikal markets.

### **Punnapra Vayalar(1946)**

- Agitation in Travancore against the independence of Travancore and the American model of administrative reform.
- C.P Ramaswami Iyer envisioned the American model of administrative reform.
- Slogan : American model in Arabian Sea.
- Leaders: Sankaranarayanan Thambi, C.K.Kumara Panicker, T.V. Thomas, Peter and R Sugathan.
- It also known as Thulam Pathu Samaram.
- Sir C.P resigned due to the negative reaction of the people, but a few days later he yielded to pressure from the Maharaja and assumed the post of Diwan.
- On January 27, 1947, details of the constitution of independent Travancore were issued through a press release.
- C.K Kumara Panikkar popularly known as Vayalar Stalin.

### **Books about Punnapra Vayalar**

- Ushnarashi – K V Mohankumar.
- Thalayod – Thakazhi sivasankara pillai.
- Ulakka – P Kesava Dev.
- Vayalar Garjikunnu – P Bhaskaran.
- Pathaka – K Surendran.

### **United Kerala movement**

- 1928 April – A resolution on united kerala was passed at the state peoples conference held at Ernakulam.

## ENTRI

- 1928 May – Payyannur political conference under the presidency of Nehru passed a resolution requesting central congress to take steps to constitute kerala into a separate province.
- 1937 November – Trivandrum- political conference under the presidency of Dr. Pattabhi sitaramayya passed a resolution to form a sub federation including Trivandrum,cochin and Malabar.
- Travancore state congress and Cochin state Praja mandal include united kerala in their goal.
- 1945 July 29- king of cochin declared his support to the united kerala movement.
- 1946- KPCC formed a sub committee to strengthen the movement.
- 1946 October- Sub committee meeting under the presidency of K P Kesava Menon held in cheruthuruthy.
- 1947 April- United kerala maha sammelanam held in Thrissur under the chairmanship of K. Kelappan.
- A motion moved by E Moidu Maulai demanding the establishment of united kerala as soon as possible was unanimously accepted.
- 1948 February- united kerala representative conference held at Aluva.
- July 1, 1949- state of Travancore –Cochin came into existence.

### **Formation of kerala state**

- Under state reorganisation Act 1956 Kerala state came into existence.

## ENTRI

- Tovala, Agasteeswaram, kalkulam Vilavancode and a part of shencottah taluk were separated from Travancore Cochin and given to Madras.
- Malabar and Kasaragod taluk of south kannara were added to Travancore-Cochin.
- State of kerala came into existence on November 1, 1956.
- 1957 February- March – First general election.
- The President's rule ended on April 5, 1957.
- Communist ministers under Chief Ministership of EMS Namboodiripad came to power.
- 12 June 1959- Vimochana samara started to overthrow the government.
- Leader- Mannathu Padmanabhan
- July 31 ,1959- President's rule imposed.
- 1960 February- fresh election held.
- February 1960 Coalition Ministry with Pattom Thanu Pillai as CM came into power.

### **Ministers and their department**

- E M S – CM, Public administration, Law and Order, Planning and integration problems and all other undivided departments.
- C Achutha Menon- Finance , Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Commercial Tax, Income Tax
- K C George-Food, Forestry , Civil supplies.
- K P Gopalan- Industry, Commerce ,Iron and steel, Cemente, Geology and national development projects.
- T V Thomas – Transport, Employment, Municipalities, Sports association.

## ENTRI

- P K Chathan master- backward community empowerment, local self government,
- District board, panchayath, rehabilitation.
- K R Gouri- Revenue, Excise, Devasom, Registration.
- T A Majeed- Public work, Railways, communication, Insurance.
- Joseph Mundassery- Education, Fisheries, Cooperation, Zoo, Archaeology
- V R Krishna Iyer- Law, Legal legislation, Election, Irrigation, Electricity, Jail.
- Dr. A R Menon- Health, Health service, Ayurveda.
- Women member in ministry – KR Gauri (38 years)
- Deputy speaker- K O Ayisha Bayi
- Protem speaker- Rosamma ponnus.
- Education bill- Joseph Mundassery
- India's first land reform act – K R Gauri
- Kerala state electricity board- 1957 October 31st
- Youngest Minister- T A Majeed.
- Oldest Minister- Dr. A R Menon.
- 1st member in the legislature to take oath- Rosamma ponnus- 1957 April 10.
- Kerala assembly met for first time- 1957 April 27.
- Opposition leader- P T Chacko.

### **Social and political history after 1956**

#### **Orana Struggle**

- Orana struggle was started on 14th July 1958.
- It was a struggle by students against the increase in boat charges in kuttanad.
- Strike was lead by KSU.

- Strike end on August 3rd .
- Government accepted the demand of students.

### **Liberation Struggle**

- Reason-Education bill introduced by Joseph Mundassery to nationalise private educational institutions.
- Cabinet was dismissed by the centre on 31st July 1959.
- The President's rule was imposed in the state.
- Kerala is the 5th state under president's rule.
- Leader- Mannathu Padmanabhan.
- Panampilly Govinda Menon was the originator of the name Vimochana samaram.
- Land reform bill was presented by K R Gouri on 1957 December 21.

### **Amaravati satyagraha**

- Residents of Ayyappan kovil which is in the water catchment area of Idukki project, where construction is about to begin were forcibly evicted and dumped in Amaravati.
- People become miserable due to eviction without taking measures for rehabilitation.
- On June 6th 1961 AK Gopalan started fasting.
- He was shifted to hospital but continued his fasting.
- Home minister P T Chacko visited AKG.
- Conciliation talks were held under the leadership of K Kelappan,EMS
- R Shankar became kerala CM on September 26 ,1962.
- 1st congress CM of Kerala.

## **Kerala land reform amendment Act**

- Land reform amendment act enacted on January 1, 1970 during Achutha Menon cabinet.
- It abolished all type of landlord tenant relationship and transferred ownership of land to the tenants.
- The cabinet fell due to internal problems in PSP.
- On 26th June 1970 Governor Visvanathan dissolved the legislature.
- The state was under the presidents rule from August 4th 1970 to October 4th 1970.
- Malappuram was formed on June 16th 1969 during this assembly.
- D Damodaran Potti was the speaker of 3rd legislative assembly.
- Calicut university was established on 1968 during this legislative assembly.
- John Manjoorans was the shortest serving member of Kerala legislative assembly by bye election.(1970 may 20 –June 26th )
- 1st Congress CM to complete his term - K Karunakaran.
- Youngest Minister in the history of Kerala legislature - Ramesh Chennithala (30 years).
- EVM was used for the first time (in India) in 1982 in the by-election of North Paravoor Assembly.
- The Kerala Panchayat Raj Act passed on April 23, 1994.
- The 1st metro project in Kerala was Kochi metro.
- The project name was Comet.
- On Sep 13, 2012 the PM Manmohan singh laid foundation for the project.

- Kochi Metro was inaugurated on 17th June 2017

### **Literary source of Kerala History**

- Earliest work contain reference of kerala- Aitareya Aranyakam.(Sanskrit)
- Kautilya's Arthashastra mentions about river Churni (Periyar).
- Mushika Vamsa Kavyam was written by Athulan in 11th CE is one of the important Sanskrit poem.
- Leelathilakam refers to Udayamarthandavarma and Ravivarma of Venad.
- Leela Thilakam contains references to defeat Vikrama Pandian by the hand of Ravi varma.
- Balaramabharatham was written by Dharmaraja.
- It contains descriptions about Trivandrum and Tripadinam.
- The book was written by evaluating Natyasastra and Natya Darpana which was written by Nadikeswara.
- Patittupathu is an analogy of 10 poems divided into 10 equal section.
- Silappadikaram was composed by Ilango Adigal
- Unniyachicharitam contains information regarding Devadasi system.
- It throws light into early history of perumpadappu swaroopam
- Unnuneeli Sandesam contains the description of the route from Trivandrum to Kaduthuruthy.
- It throw light on achievement of iravi varman and Aditya varman sarvanganatha in realm of war and peace.



## ENTRI

- Tuhfatul Mujahideen written by Sheikh Zainuddin in the 16th CE is the 1st book on Kerala history written by a Keralite.
- A history of Travancore from earliest time was written by Diwan P Sankunni Menon.
- Book was published in 1878
- Travancore state Manual- V Nagamayya
- Cochin state Manual –C Achutha menon.
- Kerala was mentioned in the book Indica written by Megasthenes.
- Natural History was written by Pliny in A.D 77.
- The 1st Chinese traveller to write about Kerala- Chau ju kua.
- Tao-i-Chili was written by Wang Ta Yun
- The book mentions places like Kayamkulam, Ezhimala and Kozhikode.
- Ibn Battuta wrote Rihla
- He visited Calicut 6 times
- He gave information about the king and people in Calicut.
- He also visited Quilon which he describes as one of the finest cities of Malabar with magnificent markets and wealthy merchants.
- Marco Polo, Venetian traveller visited Quilon in the end of 13th CE and gave information regarding the country, its people and its natural resources.
- Quilon, Kanyakumari, Ezhimala and Malabar were mentioned in his work.
- Nicolo Conti, the Italian traveller, visited Quilon and Cochin.

## **E ▶ ENTRI**

- He gave descriptions of jack and mango trees on the coast.
- His account of Cochin is one of the earliest foreign accounts of that port.
- Athanasius Nikitin, a Russian traveller gives a description of Calicut port and big bazaar there.
- Master Ralph Fitch, the first Englishman to visit Cochin gave a description of the port and people of Cochin.
- Malabar Manual which was written by William Logan in 1887 is an important work.
- Logan in his Treaties, Engagement ..etc relating to British affairs in Malabar enriched the source of materials for the British period.

### **Social Renaissance Leaders**

#### **Sri Narayanaguru (1856 -1928)**

- He is known as the father of Kerala Renaissance.
- ● He was born on 20th August 1856 in the house of Vayalvaram in
- the village of Chembazhanti in the Thiruvananthapuram district.
- 1888 - Guru performed pratishtha at Aruvippuram on the bank of Neyyar
- Guru temple dedication was performed at Kulathoor Kolathukara
- Temple, Kozhikode Srikanteshwara Temple, Thalassery Jagannath
- Temple.
- Guru's first Subrahmanya Pratishtha was in 1889 at the
- Subrahmanya Temple.

## ENTRI

- The temple where the Guru visited with the Chattambi Swamis -
- Poothotta Srivallabha Eshwara temple.
- The first mirror consecration was done at Kalavankode on June 4,
- 1927.
- Second mirror consecration - Ullala.
- In 1891, Kumaranashan met Sri Narayana Guru for the first time.
- The Sree Narayana Dharma Management Meeting was registered on May 15, 1903.
- Sree Narayana as Guru Life President.
- Secretary Kumaranashan.
- Doctor Palpu played a crucial role in the formation of yoga.
- The first annual session of the SNDP meeting was held at Aruvippuram.
- Headquarters of SNDP meeting- Kollam.
- In 1907, Guru established Jagannatha temple in Thalassery.
- In 1912, Sarada Prathishtha was performed at Sivagiri.
- In 1913 Advaita Ashram was established at Aluva.
- The foreign country Sri Narayanaguru visited was Sri Lanka.
- The first visit was in 1918.
- He wore saffron for the first time on this occasion.
- His second visit to Sri Lanka was in 1926.
- On May 15, 1921, All Kerala Association of Brotherhood
- Conference was held at the Advaita Ashram under the

## E ▶ ENTRI

- chairmanship of the Guru.
- In 1922 Rabindranath Tagore visited Sri Narayanaguru
- In 1925, Gandhiji visited the Guru.
- In 1924, an interfaith conference was held at the Advaita Ashram in Aluva
- Year of Registration of Sree Narayana Dharma Sangham-1928
- The headquarters of the Dharma Sangha is Sivagiri.
- Guru's first disciple- Sivalinga Das Swamikal
- Guru's first composition - Gajendramoksham Vanchipat
- Brahmasree Narayanaguruswamy's biographical summary of the Guru, written by Kumaranashan, was printed in Vivekodayam magazine and later in Mithavadi.
- Guruvinte Dhukkam is written by - Sukumar Azhikode
- The book Sree Narayana Guru Navodhanathinte Pravachakan is
- written by - P Parameswaran
- “Guru, who has profoundly changed history” - K P Appan
- Biography of Sree Narayana Guru, the great spiritual and social
- reformer of Kerala, written by Prof. M.K. Sanu
- Buddhanum Narayanaguruvum- Dr K Sugathan
- The director of Yugapurushan - R Sukumaran
- Author of the novel Guru - K Surendran
- The first Malayali to be minted in coins
- The foreign country where the image of the Guru is printed on the stamp is Sri Lanka.
- ●The Navamanjari composed by the Guru is dedicated to the Chattambi Swamis.

## ENTRI

- He was the first Malayali whose image was printed on an Indian postage stamp.

### **Chattambi Swami (1853-1924)**

- He was born on 25 August 1853 at Kollur near Kannammoola in Thiruvananthapuram district.
- He met Sree Narayana Guru in 1883 at Aniyur Temple
- Guru of Chattambi Swamis - Thaikkad Ayya
- On August 5, 1924, Swami attained samadhi at Padmana in Kollam district.
- Balabhattacharaka Temple was built by the disciples of Chattambiswamy's samadhi place.
- In Pracheena Malayalam, a book by the Chattambi Swamis disproves the claim that Kerala was a land gifted to Brahmins by Parasuraman.
- Vedhaadhikaara Nirupanam - Writing which argues that the Vedas are not the monopoly of the Brahmins.
- Chattambi Swamis are known as swamis without kashayam and kamandalam
- Dr K Maheswaran Nair authored the book Chattambi Swamikal Jeevithavum and Krithikalum.
- Chattambi Swami, who was a mine of knowledge, was called Vidyadhiraja by the people.
- Shanmukadasan is the monastic name he adopted.

### **Brahmananda Shivayogi (1852-1929)**

- He was born on 26 August 1852 at Kollengode in Palakkad district.
- Known as Guru of Atheists - Brahmananda Shivayogi
- Brahmananda Sivayogi's first book - Siddha Anubhuti

## **E ▶ ENTRI**

- In 1907, Siddha Ashram was established at Alathur, Palakkad.
- In 1907, he founded Ananda Madam.
- Moksha Pradeepam and Ananda Sutra are his works.
- On 10th September 1928, Shivayogi passed away.
- Ananda Mahasabha (1918) was a movement founded by Brahmananda Shivayogi.

### **Vaikunta Swamy (1809-1851)**

- He was born in 1809 at Sami Thop near Nagercoil in Kanyakumari district.
- First it was named Mudichootum Perumal.
- In 1836 Samatva Samajam was established.
- Vaikunta Swamy is the main one who inspired the Upper Cloth Revolt (Melmundu Samaram).
- Swami questioned the fact that lower castes did not have the right to draw water from public wells.
- Vaikunda Swamikal, a social reformer who gave the message that “ONE CASTE, ONE RELIGION, ONE CLAN, ONE WORLD, ONE GOD”
- The temples established by him are known as Nizhal Thangal.
- Vaikunthaswamy raised the slogan that if you work you should get paid.
- Ayyavazhi is a philosophical thought scheme put forward by Swami.
- Its aim is to establish the Dharmayug.
- Vaikuntaswamy passed away on June 3, 1851

### **Thaikkad Ayya (1814-1909)**

- Thaikkad Ayya's real name is Subarayan

## **E ▶ ENTRI**

- Pantibhojana started in the 19th century.
- Swati Thirunal, the Maharaja of Travancore who accepted the discipleship of Taikkad Ayya.
- In 1909, Ayya became samadhi at Thaikkad.
- In 1943, the Thaikkad Ayya Swamy Temple was established in
- Thiruvananthapuram in memory of Thaikkad Ayya.
- Pratishta - Shiva

### **Arattupuzha Velayudha Panicker (1825-1874)**

- Original Name - Kallissery Velayudha Chekavar
- In 1852, a temple was constructed at Mangalath and Shiva Pratishta was performed.
- Achipudava led the strike.
- With the help of Ambalappuzha Madhava Kurup, who was a Kathakali expert, Ezhava made his debut by training the youth in Kathakali.
- Arattupuzha Velayudha Panicker's struggle to win the right to wear gold ornaments for Avarna women - Mookuthi strike
- Arattupuzha Velayudha Panicker established the second Avarna
- Shiva temple in Thanneermukkam Cheruvaranam kara -1853

### **Father Chavara Kuriakos Elias (1805-1871)**

- He lived on February 10, 1805 in Kainakary, Kuttanad.
- The first printing press of the Catholic Church in Kerala was started in Mannanath in 1844.

## **E ▶ ENTRI**

- This is the first printing press established in Kerala without the help of foreigners.
- In 1887, Deepika newspaper came out from here.
- The first book printed by Mannanam Press was Jnanpeeshmam.
- Died on January 3, 1871 at Koonammavu.
- 1986 - John Paul II beatified him
- He was canonized by Pope Francis on November 23, 2014.
- It was Chavara's father who proposed the idea of building a school next to each church.
- The Pidiyari system was introduced by Chavarayachan.
- Jeevitham Thanne Sandesham,' a book on Fr Chavara written by M K Sanu.
- “Chavara Achan: Oru Rekha Chithram” - KC Chacko
- He is known as the father of Kerala literacy.
- The CMI Church was established.
- The CMC Church was established.
- In 1987 Government of India honoured by issuing postage stamp.
- Established the first Catholic Sanskrit school in Kerala.

### **Dr. Ayyathan Gopalan (1861-1948)**

- Born on March 3, 1861 in Thalassery.
- In January 1898, the Kozhikode branch of the Brahmo Samaj was established.
- He translated the Brahma Dharma into Malayalam.
- He opposed idolatry and encouraged female education
- Died on 2 May 1948.



## **E ▶ ENTRI**

- The British government honoured Ayathan Gopal with the Rao
- Saheb honour for his pioneering social reform movements.

### **Doctor Palpu (1863-1950)**

- Dr. Palpu was described as an immortal figure among the great revolutionaries of India - Sarojini Naidu.
- He was born on November 2, 1863 in Petta, Thiruvananthapuram.
- First Ezhava graduate of Travancore - Velayudhan.
- The third signatory of the Malayali Memorial.
- On September 3, 1896, the Ezhava Memorial was dedicated to Sri Moolam Thirunal Maharaja under the leadership of Dr. Palpu.
- Wrote the book Treatment of Thias in Travancore (1896)
- Palpu met Swami Vivekananda at the Mysore Diwan's residence.
- Died on 25 January 1950.
- Real Name- Padmanabhan
- The Travancore Ezhava Mahasabha was formed
- Malabar Economic Union was formed.
- The political father of the Ezhavas.

### **GP Pillai (1864-1903)**

- The only Travancore man mentioned in Gandhi's autobiography, Ente Sathyanweshana Pareekshanangal.
- Father of the Travancore political agitations.
- Inventor of the Malayali Memorial.
- He was the first Travancorean to hold an official position in the Indian National Congress

## **E ▶ ENTRI**

- Became editor of the Madras Standard (1892).
- He is the author of the book Representative Indians which contains biographies of 36 Indians.
- London and Paris through the eyes of an Indian is a travelogue written by a Malayali after the current book.

### **C. Krishnan (1867 -1938)**

- Owner of Mithavadi newspaper.
- Mitavadi was the "Bible" of the socially depressed and it is also known as the "Magazine of Thiyya's".
- C Krishnan was born on June 11, 1867 in Thrissur district.
- He strongly fought against Thalickett Kalyanam, Thirandukuli, child marriage, intoxicants etc.
- The article Mistresses' Sorrows is by C Krishnan.
- Balaprabodhini established a Sanskrit school.
- 1909- Calicut Bank established.
- The first meeting of rationalists in Kerala was held at C Krishnan's house.
- Kozhikode- Mahabodhi Buddhist Mission founded by - C. Krishnan
- In which newspaper was Veenapoo and O. Chanthumenon's biography first published - Mithavadi

### **CV Kunhiraman (1871 -1949)**

- Kerala Kaumudi was started as a weekly newspaper in 1911.
- A small book titled 'Ezhavarude Matha Parivarthanam Samrambham' was authored by - C.V.
- 1904 - The founder of the community reform meeting held at Paravur was C.V.

## **E ▶ ENTRI**

- He wrote comic strips under the pen name Thiyan - C.V. Kunju Raman
- Drama by CV Kunjuraman – Malatheekesavam
- Ente Sreekovil - C.V. Kunhiraman
- Chairman of the Formation Committee of Travancore State Congress - CV Kujunraman.

### **Wakkam Abdul Qader Maulavi (1873-1932)**

- Magazine started by Wakkam Maulvi- Muslim (1906)
- Swadesabhimani was started in -1905
- First Editor- CP Govindapillai
- Second Editor- Swadesabhimani Ramakrishna Pillai (1906)
- Deepika is the first publication of the Quran in Malayalam.
- All Travancore Muslim Mahajana Sabha was founded by Vakkam Maulvi.
- Year when Vakkam met Moulavi Gandhiji- 1925
- He has worked as the Chairman of Travancore Government Muslim Board.
- In 1931, Maulavi founded Islamic Publishing House.
- Vakkam Maulavi Center for Studies and Research Headquarters- Kozhikode
- Known as the father of Islamic revival in Kerala.

### **Moorkoth Kumaran (1874-1941)**

- Murkoth Kumaran took the initiative to install the statue of Sree Narayana Guru in front of Thalassery Jagannath Temple.
- Vajra Suchi - pen name
- He has written biographies of Sree Narayanaguru, O Chanthumenon Kesari, Gundert etc.

## ENTRI

- Kumaranashan's Veenapooov was published in Mithavadi when Moorkoth Kumaran was editor.
- He has also held the editorship of publications like Kerala Sanchari, Gajakesari, Samudaya Deepika, Kerala Chintamani and Atmabhushani.

### **Mannath Padmanabhan (1878 -1970)**

- Kerala's Mathan Mohan Malaviya - Described by Sardar KM Panicker.
- The first form of the Nair Service Society was the Nair Bhrithya Jana Sangham.
- The organisation was formed on October 31, 1914.
- The organisation was modelled after Gopalakrishna Gokhala's Servants of Indian Society.
- In 1921, Shri Moolam became a member of the Praja Sabha.
- NSS was registered in 1925 under the Indian Companies Act.
- First President of NSS - K Kelappan
- First Secretary- Mannath Padmanabhan
- First Treasurer - Panangattu Keshavpaniker
- During the Vaikom Satyagraha he led the Savarna jadha from Vaikom to Thiruvananthapuram.(1924 Oct 1)
- President of Guruvayur Satyagraha Committee -Mannath Padmanabhan(1931)
- Secretary of Guruvayur Satyagraha Committee -K Kelappan
- Volunteer Captain- AK Gopalan
- Muthukulam's speech was delivered in 1947.

## **E ▶ ENTRI**

- Democratic Congress Party (1950) formed by Mannath Padmanabhan and R.Shankar.
- Awarded Bharat Kesari title.
- The award was presented by President Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

## **K Kelappan (1890-1971)**

- He was born on September 9, 1890 in the village of Muchukunn in Moodadi near Payyoli.
- In 1924, he took part in the Vaikom Satyagraha and went to jail.
- 1929- Became editor of Mathrubhumi newspaper.
- In 1930 he led a salt satyagraha march from Kozhikode to Payyannur.
- Kerala Gandhi
- The Kalliasseri strike was led by K Kelappan and Ananda Theertha Swamy.
- Led Satyagraha in 1931 to gain entry of lower castes(teendal jathi) people to Guruvayur temple.
- Gandhi intervened and ended the 10-month-long strike.
- A meeting held in Kozhikode in May 1934 under the chairmanship of Kelappan formed the Kerala wing of the Congress Socialist Party.
- He was elected as the first President of the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee and became the first President of the Malabar District Board in 1938.
- 1940 -When Gandhi gave the call for personal satyagraha, Kelappan who was chosen as the first satyagrahi(someone who practises satyagraha) was arrested for disobeying the law at Koyilandy.

## **E ▶ ENTRI**

- He also served as the leader of Praja Socialist Party which was formed in 1952
- Kelappan was the first president of the Kerala Sarvodaya Sangh formed in Kozhikode in 1958.

## **C Keshavan (1891-1969)**

- Also known as the Simhala Simham
- On May 11, 1935, Keshavan was arrested on charges of sedition offence because of his Kolenchery speech.
- On the occasion of the Sabarimala temple fire incident, his statement is - if one temple is destroyed, so much superstition belief will be destroyed, this statement led to many controversies.
- He wrote his autobiography- Jeevitha Samaram
- Paliyam Satyagraha was inaugurated by -C.Keshavan

## **K.P Vallon (1894-1940)**

- He started Hostel in Ernakulam for Dalit students.
- The publication started from Ernakulam - Adhakritan
- A magazine called Harijan also came out under his editorship

## **Velukutty Arayan (1894 -1961)**

- He is a person who has mastered the medical methods of Ayurveda, Allopathy and Homeopathy.
- His first printed work- Kiratarjuneeyam
- In 1916, Arayavamsha ParipalanaYogam was formed in chirayinkeezhu under the leadership of Velukutty Arayan.
- 1917 -Arayan, a magazine started by Velukutty Arayan, later became a counter-argument newspaper.

## **E ▶ ENTRI**

- Velukkutty Aryan's first trade union initiative was the Akhila Thiruvithamcore Navika Thozhilali Sangham(All Travancore Naval Workers Union) formed in 1931.

### **Agamananda Swami (1896-1961)**

- Founder of Sree Sankara College and Kaladi Advaita Ashram.
- Real Name- Krishnan Nambiathiri
- 1954 Sree Sankara College started.
- In 1958, the 'Akhila kerala karshaka sabha sammelanam' was held in this college.

### **V.T Bhattathiripad (1896 -1982)**

- In 1931, Yachna(begging) Padayatra(journey by foot) was performed from Thrissur to Kasaragod Chandragiri River in 38 days.
- He was the editor of publications such as Unni Namboothiri, YogaKshemam, Pashupatham and Udbuddha Keralam.
- Published by Adukkalayil Ninnu Arangathekku - Unni Namboothiri
- Rajinirangam, Pomvazhi, Satyamenthenne evde Manushyanakunnu and Vedivattam are the other works.
- Kalathinte Sakshi, Karichantha, Vishakatha Deivavum Vishakunna Mnaushyanum and Ente Mannum are also the works of V.T.

### **A.K Gopalan (1902-1977)**

- Also known as Pavangalude Padathalavan(Poor's Chief)
- Volunteer Captain of Guruvayur Satyagraha Movement -A.K.G

## **E ▶ ENTRI**

- Led the famous Thiruvannur Cotton Mill Strike of February 1935.
- 1936- AKG led a foot march from Kannur to Chennai-the headquarters of Madras Province.
- Known as Patini Jatha in Kerala history, this march played a crucial role in spreading socialism in Kerala.
- 32 people accompanied A.K.G in this march.
- He led the Alappuzha labour strike of 1938
- Indian Coffee House is founded by A.K.G
- The first communist leader to have his statue installed in the Indian Parliament - AKG
- Autobiography - Ente jeevitha katha

### **Ananda Theertha Swami (1905-1987)**

- Born on January 2, 1905 in Thalassery
- Real Name - Ananda Shenoy
- On September 10, 1926, he became an inmate of Sabari Ashram in Palakkad
- He is the last disciple of Sree Narayanaguru
- He established Sree Narayana Vidyalaya(school) at Payyannur on 21 November 1931 and he was also active in the field of education as well.
- Caste annihilation is a new age dharma(jathi nashipikkal navayuga darmmam) is the slogan.
- In 1972, the country honoured him by giving a certificate(thamra pathram) for the freedom fighters.

### **P Krishnapilla (1906-1948)**

- He was brutally beaten for banging the bell in the Guruvayur temple.



## ENTRI

- Calicut Labor Union, one of the first labour unions in Kerala, was organised by P.Krishnapilla.
- He worked as the secretary of the All Kerala Trade Union which came into existence in 1935.
- First Secretary of Kerala Communist Party-P.Krishna Pillai
- 1946 -Krishna Pillai participated in the Papinisseri Aaron Mill Strike led by A.K Gopalan.
- He breathed his last by writing the last lines in the organisational report saying "Comrades forward...Lalsalam"(sakhakkale munnottu.... lalsalam)".

## **Ayyankali**

- He was born on August 28, 1863 in Venganoor, Thiruvananthapuram district.
- Childhood name – Kali.
- The Bullock cart journey (1893) was made in defiance of the action of the upper castes who did not allow Pulayas to travel on public roads.
- In 1905, Ayyankali established a school at Venganoor.
- In 1907, the Sadhu Jana Paripalana Sangam was established.
- The first organized peasant strike in Travancore was started in 1909 under the leadership of Ayyankali.
- Ayyankali shouted the slogan 'If you don't allow our children to study, weeds will grow in your fields'.
- The Nedumangad Market Revolt happened- in 1912.
- In 1911, He became a member of Sree Moolam Praja Sabha.
- He met Sree Narayana Guru-1912.

## **E ▶ ENTRI**

- Mouthpiece of Sadhu Jana Paripalana Sangam - Sadhu Jana Paripalini.
- Editor- Chempamthara Kalichothi Karuppan .
- Ooruttambalam Riot also known as the Ninetieth Century Riot
- Ayyankali died on 18 June 1941.
- Gandhi called him 'the king of Pulayas'.
- Indira Gandhi unveiled the Ayyankali statue at Kowdiar in Thiruvananthapuram.
- 'The book Ayyankali: Adhasthidarude Padathalavan' is authored by T. H. P. Chentharasseri.
- Gandhi visited Ayyankali during his fifth visit to Kerala.
- Called as 'Father of Modern Dalits'.
- A social reformer known as the ignited spark.
- He was described as the great son of India by Indira Gandhi.
- He was described as 'the first communist of India' by EK Nayanar.
- Social reformer known as the 'Kerala Spartacus'.

### **Mary Poonen Lukose (1886-1976)**

- Born in 1886 in Kottayam district.
- Nominated to the Travancore Legislative Assembly.
- India's first woman state assembly member.
- The first doctor who performed a caesarean section in Kerala.
- India's first woman Surgeon General.
- Honoured by the nation through Padma Shri in 1975.
- Established a Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Nagercoil and an X-ray and Radium Institute at Thiruvananthapuram.

### **Ammu Swaminathan (1894 -1978)**

- She is the only Malayali woman to be a member of all the Houses of the Indian Parliament like Central Legislative Assembly, Constituent Assembly, Interim Parliament, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- In the 1952 general elections, she became a member of the Lok Sabha from the Dindigul constituency in Tamil Nadu.
- She also served as a member of the State, National Film Censor Board.
- She became the President of Bharat Scout and Guide.

### **Lakshmi N Menon (1899-1994)**

- The first Malayali woman to become a Union Minister.
- Served as President and Secretary of the All India Women's Conference.
- 1952- Nominated to Rajya Sabha from Bihar.
- Wrote the book 'The Position of Women'.
- The first Malayali woman to be a Rajya Sabha member
- In 1957, She was honoured with Padma Bhushan.

### **Annie Mascarene (1902-1963)**

- First woman elected unopposed to Travancore Assembly.
- First woman minister of Thiru Kochi.
- First woman member of Lok Sabha from Kerala.

### **A.V. Kuttimalu Amma (1905-1985)**

- In 1931 she mobilized women volunteers at Kozhikode for picketing in front of foreign garment trade centers and excited the strike.
- Everyone lovingly called her 'Oppa'.

## **E ▶ ENTRI**

- She was a member of the Board of Directors of 'Mathrubhumi'.
- She also worked as the president of the Malabar Hindi Prachar Sabha.

### **Anna Chandy (1905-1996)**

- First female law graduate of Travancore.
- Appointed as Munsif.
- India's first woman judge.
- First woman judge of a district court in India.
- In 1959, she became the first woman judge of the Kerala High Court.
- First woman judge of Indian High Court.
- Anna Chandy launched a magazine for women - Shrimati.
- She also served as a member of the Law Commission.
- She wrote her life as an autobiography.

### **Arya Pallam**

- She has been decorated with the post of president of the Antharjana Samajam.
- She participated in Paliyam Satyagraha.
- As part of it, led the Namboothiri women's march.
- At the call of V T Bhattathiripad, Arya Pallam and Parvathi Nenmenimangalam led the Namboothiri women's cadjan umbrellas (Marakkuda) boycott march.
- Led the Kathumuri Movement.

### **Akkamma Cherian (1909-1982)**

- The woman known as Joan of Arc of Travancore.
- Life: A Protest - Autobiography.
- Wrote a book called 1114-nte Katha (the story of the year 1114).

## **E ▶ ENTRI**

- Gandhi called her 'Jhansi Rani of Travancore'.

### **Parvathi Nenmenimangalam**

- She was born in 1911 in Irinjalakuda.
- A woman who was at the forefront of forming the Antharjana Samajam.
- First woman to preside over the youth wing of the Yogakshema Sabha.
- An awareness march was led from Malappuram to Kottayam.
- Chanted the slogan that 'Women are not slaves to be bound in the Mangala sutra.
- Year of death of Parvathi Nenmenimangalam – 1947.

### **Koothattukulam Mary (1921-2014)**

- Mary was one of the earliest communist activists in Kerala.
- Thoppil Bhasi has revealed in his book 'Olivile Ormakal that Mary was brutally tortured while in police custody to leak party secrets.
- 'Kanaleriyum Kalam' is her autobiography.

### **Samatva Samajam**

- Samatva Samajam was founded in 1836 and was the first social organization in Kerala.
- Vaikunda Swamikal is the founder.

### **SNDP Yogam**

- For Ezhavas in general, make progress in religious and worldly matters - Aim.
- Dr. Palpu was instrumental in making efforts for the organization.

## **E ▶ ENTRI**

- Swami Vivekananda's advice inspired Dr. Palpu to work for the organization.
- On 15th May 1903 SNDP Yogam was registered.
- Sree Narayana Guru was the first president.
- Kumaran Asan was the first secretary.
- 1904- Vivekodayam was started as the mouthpiece of the Yogam.
- The headquarters of the Yogam is in Kollam.
- Yoganadam is the mouthpiece.
- The precursor to the SNDP Yogam is the Vavoottu Yogam.
- The first public meeting of the Yogam was held at Aruvippuram.

### **Sadhu Jana Paripalana Sangham**

- Under the leadership of Ayyankali, the Sadhu Jana Paripalana Sangham was established in 1907 at Venganoor near Thiruvananthapuram.
- The first objective of this organization was to achieve the educational freedom that the Ezhavas achieved through the SNDP Yogam.
- They achieved their goal by submitting petitions to the rulers and through conflicts with upper-caste Hindus.
- Pulaya women lobbied for demands such as giving up the stone necklace and the right to dress modestly.
- Sadhu Jana Paripalini was started as the mouthpiece of the organization.
- Sadhu Jana Paripalini was the first publication under the auspices of the Dalit community in Kerala.

- Its founding editor was Chempamthara Kalichothi Karuppan.

### **Yogakshema Sabha (Welfare Association)**

- Yogakshema Sabha was formed in 1908.
- An organization formed for the upliftment of the Namboothiri community.
- First President of Yogakshema Sabha - Desamangalam Sankaran Namboothiripad.
- The mouthpiece of Yogakshema Sabha - Mangalodayam.
- Under the auspices of the organization, in 1911 - Yoga Kshesham magazine and in 1920 - Unni Namboothiri magazine were started.
- Antharjana Samajam was the women's wing of the Yogakshema Sabha.
- They participated in the Paliyam strike.
- VT Bhattathiripad-led journey from Thrissur to the north Kerala in 1931 to raise money for the educational reform programs under the auspices of the Yogakshema Sabha.

### **Prathyaksha Raksha Daiva Sabha (God's Church of Visible Salvation)**

- In 1909 - Poykayil Yohanan, also known as Kumaragurudevan, founded the Prathyaksha Raksha Daiva Sabha.
- The headquarters was at Eraviperoor in Thiruvalla, Pathanamthitta district.
- Amakkunnu in Thiruvalla and Udiyankulangara near Neyyattinkara are also sub-centres of the organization.
- The Daiva Sabha established many schools in southern Kerala.

## **Sahodara Samajam**

- Sahodaran Ayyappan founded the Sahodara Samajam in 1917.
- He was a member of the Ezhava community and started this movement by sitting with the Pulayas and having a mixed meal (Misra Bhojanam) in Cherai, Kochi.
- Sahodaran magazine was started in Mattancherry as the mouthpiece of Sahodara Samajam.

## **Vaikom Satyagraha (1924-25)**

- The Vaikom Satyagraha was organized to allow Avarna Hindus freedom of movement on the roads near the Vaikom Mahadeva Temple in Kottayam district.
- This is the first Satyagraha held in India against untouchability.
- Leader TK Madhavan took the initiative to organize the Vaikom Satyagraha.
- Satyagraha started on March 30.
- First Day Satyagrahis - Govinda Panicker, Kunjappi, Bahuleyan.
- E V Ramaswamy Naiker from Tamil Nadu was arrested for participating in a satyagraha along with a group of volunteer soldiers.
- Acharya Vinoba Bhave visited Vaikom as an observer on the instructions of Gandhiji.
- In September 1924 Sree Narayana Guru visited Satyagraha.
- Savarna Jatha was organized as part of the Vaikom Satyagraha.



## **E ▶ ENTRI**

- Mannath Padmanabhan led the foot march from Vaikom to Thiruvananthapuram.
- Dr M E Naidu also led the procession from Nagercoil to Thiruvananthapuram.
- Gandhi visited in March 1925.
- C Rajagopalachari was also present.
- It was during this visit that he met Sree Narayana Guru.
- On November 23, 1925, the Travancore administration decided to open the eastern side of the Vaikom Temple to all.

### **Temple Entry Proclamation 1936**

- In Travancore, the temple entry proclamation was issued on 12 November 1936.
- It is considered a milestone in the social history of Kerala.
- It allowed all Hindus in Travancore, irrespective of caste, to enter government-owned temples.
- On December 22, 1947, the temple entry proclamation was made in Kochi.
- In the same period, the temple entry law was extended to the Malabar region under the Madras Temple Entry Act of 1947.

### **Guruvayur Satyagraha (1931-32)**

- Guruvayur Satyagraha started - on 1 November 1931.
- Guruvayur Satyagraha Committee was chaired by - Mannath Padmanabhan.
- K. Kelappan was the secretary of the Guruvayur Satyagraha Committee.
- Volunteer Captain of Guruvayoor Satyagraha - AK Gopalan.

## **E ▶ ENTRI**

- K. Kelappan started fasting satyagraha - on 21 September 1932.
- K. Kelappan, the leader who ended his fasting strike during the Guruvayur Satyagraha on Gandhiji's advice (October 2, 1932).
- The first Brahmin to ring the Guruvayur temple bell - P. Krishna Pillai.
- Taluk where the Guruvayur Temple existed during the Guruvayur Satyagraha - Ponnani.

**THANK YOU**