



**KAS**

**Kerala Public Service Commission**

**Paper I – Volume 3**

Kerala and World History & Indian Society



## Index

### **KERALA HISTORY**

<b>1. Timeline</b>	<b>1</b>
--------------------	----------

#### **KERALA CULTURE TILL 18TH CENTURY**

<b>2. Prehistory</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>3. Sangam Age</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>4. Post Sangam Age</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>5. Independent Kingdoms</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>6. Inscriptions</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>7. Pattanam Project</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>8. Zamorin</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>9. External Invasions</b>	<b>38</b>

#### **KERALA HISTORY**

<b>10. Mysorean Invasions</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>11. Travancore Kings</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>12. Transformation Of Society</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>13. Early Movements</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>14. Social Movements</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>15. Political Movements</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>16. Formation Of Kerala State</b>	<b>148</b>
<b>17. Kerala Post Independence (Formation Of Kerala State, Political Parties, Movements And Governments)</b>	<b>152</b>
<b>18. Landmark Legislations And Policies In Kerala</b>	<b>161</b>

## **Society & Social Issues**

<b>1. Salient Features of Indian Society</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>2. Role of Women and Women Organizations</b>	<b>181</b>
<b>3. Poverty</b>	<b>188</b>
<b>4. Urbanization</b>	<b>193</b>
<b>5. Globalization</b>	<b>197</b>
<b>6. Secularism</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>7. Communalism</b>	<b>206</b>
<b>8. Regionalism</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>9. Population and Associated Issues</b>	<b>213</b>
<b>10. Social Empowerment</b>	<b>218</b>
<b>11. Extra Bits</b>	<b>227</b>

## **World History**

<b>1. Industrial Revolution</b>	<b>230</b>
<b>2. American Revolution</b>	<b>234</b>
<b>3. French Revolution</b>	<b>241</b>
<b>4. World War 1st</b>	<b>242</b>
<b>5. Paris Peace Settlement 1919</b>	<b>246</b>
<b>6. Rise of Nazims</b>	<b>249</b>
<b>7. World War 2nd</b>	<b>251</b>

# **KERALA HISTORY**



## 1. TIMELINE

AD 45 - Egyptian traveller Hippalus reached Kerala, invented route of monsoon winds, monsoon Arabic word means seasons.

AD 52 - St. Thomas reached Kerala at Kodungalloor (Mahodayapuram) in Kodungallur, First Christian church in Kerala at Mahodayapuram

AD 68 - Jews reached Kerala, also at Mahodayapuram, constructed first synagogue in Kerala there, later relocated to Mattancherry due to Portuguese attack in 15<sup>th</sup> century (1567 new synagogue in Mattancherry)

AD 76 - Started Saptarshi era (also prototype of Kalivarsha)

AD 429 - Started Kali varsha

AD 644 - Malik Bin Dinar reached Kerala, propagated Islam in Kerala (AD 629 came and started construction of Cheraman Juma Masjid in Kodungalloor. the construction finished in 644)

AD 788 - Sankaracharya born

AD 820 - Sankaracharya died

AD 825 - Started Kolla varsham

AD 829 - Mamankam started by Kulasekhara (II Cheras) king Rajasekhara Varman. later after the destruction of that dynasty, the right to conduct Mamankam was taken up by Arangottor Swaroopam (Malappuram district) the kings of which dynasty were known as Valluvakkonathiri. Samoothiris of Kozhikode Nedyiruppu Swaroopam captured it from him (Samoothiris were known as - Sthanapperu-Kunnalakkonathiri)

AD 849 - Tharisappally sasanam, first sasanam in which date is identified issued during era of Kulasekhara king Sthanu Ravivarma, issued by the 1st king of Venad Ayyanadi Thiruvadi, gave authorization to build a Christian church to Mar Sape? Easo

AD 851 - Arab traveller Masoodi reached Kerala

AD 866 - Hajor sasanam, Karinantadakkan (Aay King) - First sasanam in which Kali varsham is written

AD 925 Paliyam sasanam, by vikramaditya varagunan (aay king), regarding issue of land to sreemoola nagaram, the largest buddha centre in south india

AD 1000

Jootha sasanam - the control of anjuvannam, a major merchant society was given to a jewish merchant Joseph Rabban, by Bhaskara Ravi varmman

AD 1292 - Marcopolo reached Kerala

1295 - Kozikode city was constructed. oldest city in Kerala that is present even now. Actually, the oldest city was Mahodayapuram (Kodungalloor) which got destructed in the flood in periyar in 1341

1341 - Flood in periyar

1341 - Starting of Puthuvype era. After the flood in periyar, shipyard at kodungalloor was destructed and vaipin shipyard in ernakulam got importance. For the memory of this, puthuvype era was started.

1498 - Vasco Da Gama in Kerala - Portuguese

1500 - Kabral arrived, second Portuguese

1503 - Construction of Manual fort/Pallipuram fort, first European fort in Kerala

1505 - Construction of St. Angelo fort in Kannur

1510 - Kozhikode battle (Samoothiri X Portuguese)

1514 - Kodungallur Battle (Samoothiri X Kochi)

1524

- Gama III visit
- as Portugese viceroy and defeated Kolathu nadu (Chirakkal swaroopam)

1540 - Ponnani agreement (Samoothiri X Portuguese)

1567 - Synagogue at Mattancherry (oldest one that still exists)

1583

- Master Ralph Fitch
- pioneer English man

1599

- Udayamperoor Sunnahados
- to bring catholics under rome pope

1634 - Kaniyamkulam battle / described in villadichan pattu/ Eravikutti pilla X Thirumala Naikar

1644 - First pandakasala/vyapara kendram by british at Vizhinjam

1653

- Koonankurishu oath
- Syrian Christians agitating against the rule of Pope in Rome

1678

- Hortus Malabaricus
- first volume
- total 12 volumes (1678 - 1703 took 25 years)
- by dutch people
- based on thaliyola grantham keralaramam written by itti achyuthan
- published in Amsterdam?
- first book in which Malayalam alphabets were printed
- other languages include Arabic, Sanskrit & latin

1691 - Vettom (Vettoor) battle (Marthandavarma X Dutch)

1695 - british build anchuthengu fort

1696 - mannappedi, pulappedi, parappedi abolished by issuing thiruvithamcode sasanam

1697

- Anchuthengu revolt
- by pepper merchants of attingal

1721

- Attingal revolt
- first well organised revolt against british in india

1723 - venad agreement (Marthandavarma & British)

1729 - Marthandavarma coronation

1741 - Kulachal war

1744 - Bolgatty palace constructed

1746 - Purakkad battle to defeat kayamkulam by Marthandavarma

1750 - Thrippadi danam, Jan 3



1753 - Mavelikkara treaty (Marthandavarma X Dutch) with this treaty the rule of dutch ended in kerala

1755 - last mamankam

1766 - 2<sup>nd</sup> thrippadi danam Dharmaraja (Karthika thirunal ramavarma)

1766 - Dharmaraja (Karthika thirunal) constructed nedumkotta @ Thrissur

1766 - Hyderali constructed Palakkad fort

1767 - First anglo Mysore war (Hyderali won)

1772

- Samkshepa vedartham
- first book to be published completely in Malayalam. Published from Rome(Italy).

1780 - II anglo-mysore war

1789 - III anglo-mysore war (English helped Travancore in its war against Tipu, which resulted in III anglo mysore war.)

1790 - Sakthan thampuran came into power. Architect of thrissur town. Started thrissur pooram

1792 - Srirangapatna treaty. Malabar ceded to british

1793 - I Pazhassi revolt (when Malabar was ceded to british, they started to collect tax from areas under Pazhassi rule. Hence the revolt)

1800 - II pazhassi revolt (for control of wayanad)

1800

- Veluthambi dalawa assumed office as dalawa (Dalawa means chief minister, Diwan means prime minister. First diwan of Travancore)
- Raja Kesavadas (valiya diwanji under Karthika thirunal ramavarma) First dalawa in Travancore
- Ramayyan Dalawa (Marthanda varma), Arumukham Pillai was first dalawa under Marthanda Varma

1802

- Panamaram fort war
- part of II pazhassi revolt
- thalakkal chandu killed
- Thalakkal Chandu memorial is at panamaram

1805 - Pazhassi martyrdom

1805

- Birth of St. Chavara Kuriakose Elias
- father of kerala saksharatha, started st. joseph's press without the help of any Europeans

1809

- Vaikunda Swami Born
- first social reformer of Travancore
- samathwa samajam- first social organisation in kerala

1809

- Kundara proclamation
- Jan 11
- Kundara elampalloor temple

1809

- Veluthambi Dalawa martyrdom
- mannady, pathanamthitta
- his memorial is located there

1811

- Chattavariyola niyama samhita by Diwan col. Munroe
- first written law of Travancore
- first foreign diwan (First Diwan)
- Raja Kesavadas, last diwan who was from Thiruvithamkoor

1812

- Gauri Lekshmi Bai abolished slave trade (1862 - slavery abolished in british India by IPC by Canning,

1843 - Indian slavery act passed by ellenborough)

1812

kurichiya revolt

- ramanamby was leader

1814

- Thaikkad Ayya born
- kerala's first social reformer

1816

- LMS started functioning in Travancore
- Rani gauri parvathi bhai

1817

- Gauri Parvathi Bhai introduced primary education
- based on LMS (it was made free by Sree moolam thirunal)

1817

CMS College Kottayam

- First college in Kerala
- (Church Mission Society) Propagation of education in Kerala -Travancore
- LMS, Kochi
- CMS, Malabar
- Basal Evangelical Mission

1821

- CMS Press Kottayam
- first press in kerala by Church Mission Society

1831

- Fr. Chavara started CMI
- Carmelites of Mary Immaculate

1834

- First English school in Travancore
- by Swathi Thirunal named Raja's Free School

1836 - 1 Census in Travancore - Swathi tribunal

1836

- Samathwa samajam - vaikunda swamy
- First such organization for social reform in kerala

1845 - First stone press by Hermen Gundert at Thalassery, Illikkunnu bungalow

1846

- St. Joseph's press at Mannannam by Fr. Chavara
- first press without European help

1847

- First newspaper
- Rajyasamacharam

1848

- Vidya Vilasini
- first magazine

1852

- Brahmananda sivayogi born
- guru of atheists, Purusha Simham

1853 - Chattambi Swami born

1856 - Sree Narayana guru born

1857 - first post office in kerala opened in alappuzha (Anchal samvidhanam - in travancore)

1859 - end of channar revolt (approval to wear dress by Uthram Thirunal)

1859

- first school for girls
- Uthram Thirunna

1859 - first coir factory by Dara Smaile

1861 - First railway in kerala from Bepur to Tirur (First in Travancore - Punalur chenkotta)

1863 - Dr. Palpu born (died on Jan 25, 1950 on day before India became republic) put forth the idea of sndp yogam, Ezhava memorial

1863 - Ayyankali born

1866

- Fr. Chavara started CMC
- congregation of mother carmel
- for nuns.

1865

- Pandara Patta proclamation
- magna carta of farmers in Travancore

1867 - Janmi-kudiyam niyamam (this niyamam is the official order regarding pandara patta proclamation)

1869

- Secretariat constructed
- ayilyam thirunal
- diwan T. madhavarao

1873

- vakkom moualavi born
- translated and published quran into Malayalam

1877 - Punalur hanging bridge built

1878

- mannath padmanabhan born
- madanmohan malavya of kerala, bharatha kesari

1878

- Swadeshbhimani Ramakrishna pillai born
- book 'Vruthantha pathra pravarthanam' written by him describing the duties of a journalist
- bible of journalists

1885 - birth of Vagbhatananda & Pandit Karuppan

1887

- Mani Kathanar started Nasrani Deepika newspaper
- the oldest existing newspaper in Kerala
- now known as deepika

1887 - Kundalatha by Appu Nedungadi

1887 - Sree narayana Guru started construction of aruvippuram temple

1888 - aruvippuram siva prathishta

1888

- First reserve forest in Travancore
- Konni

1888 - Travancore Legislative council formed

1888 - Malayala manorama started by Varghese mappila

1889

- Indulekha
- O Chandumenon

1891 - Malayali Memorial

1892

- Bhashaposhini magazine started by Varghese mapila
- Kumaranasan's veena poovu was republished in this magazine in 1909

1893 - villuvandi samaram by Ayyankali (as a result sree moolam thirunal gave permission to dalits to use roads in 1900)

1895 - Mullaperiyar dam inaugurated

1896 - Ezhava memorial

1898

- vavoottu yogam
- located at aruvippuram
- started as aruvippuram kshetra samrakshana samiti - later became sndp yogam

1900 - 2<sup>nd</sup> ezhava memorial

1903

- SNDP yogam
- located at kollam
- first & lifelong president
- sree narayana guru, vice president
- dr. palpu, secretary
- Kumaranasan; mukhapathram /magazine of sndp yogam
- vivekodayam now known as yoganadam; grama vrikshathile kuyil
- book written by kumaranasan based on sndp yogam

1904

- Sree moolam legislative assembly
- both legislative council and legislative assembly jointly known as sree moolam praja sabha

1904

- Sivagiri madam
- sivagiri, varkala; sivagiri earlier known as kunnumpuram

1905

- swadesabhimani newspaper started from anchuthengu by vakkom abdukhader maulavi; first editor
- P. govindapillai, in 1906 swadeshabhimani ramakrishna pillai became editor
- against diwan P. Rajagopalachari, sree moolam thirunal

1905

- farmer agitation
- by ayyankali for permission to get into school
- permission granted in 1914 by sree moolam thirunal

1907

- Sadhu Jana paripalana Sangham
- Ayyankali - 1938
- renamed as Pulaya Maha Sabha

1908

- Namboothiri yogakshema Sabha
- V. T. Bhattathiripad was a famous activist who worked in this organization

1909

- Prathyaksha Raksha Daiva Sabha
- started first English school for dalits in Travancore

1910

- September 26, deportation of swadeshbhimani Ramakrishna pillai
- narakathil ninnu
- a compilation of essays written by Ramakrishna pillai against the diwan (from the hell)

1911 - kerala kaumudi newspaper started- c.v. kunjiraman, from mayyanad to propagate ideas of sree narayana guru (the magazine that propagated idea of sree narayana guru was sujanandini from paravoor by kesavan asan)

1911

- ayyankali elected to sreemoolam praja sabha
- first time talked in praja sabha in 1912
- usually membership is for one year. became lifelong member in 1914 (for 28 years until death)

1912 - meeting between ayyankali and sree narayana guru at balaramapuram

1912 - Sarada prathishta by sree narayana guru @ varkala

1913 - Sree narayana guru started advaithashramam at aluva, ekm (Sree Ramakrishna advaithashramam at kalady in ekm by agamananda swamy)

1913

- Kayal samaram or sammelanam
- did not give space to dalits to conduct a meeting. so they convened it on top of boats
- leaders k.p. karuppan, krishnadi asan, k.p vallon
- dalitharude avakasa prakhyapanam nadathi

1913

- Adi lahala
- by poikayil yohannan
- most important vakathanam adi lahila in the same year.

1914

- NSS started by Mannath Padmanabha Pillai in the name of 'Nayar Brithyajana sangham'
- name given by K. Kannan Nair. renamed as NSS by S. Paramupillai in 1915

1914

- Sree Narayana guru met vagbhatananda
- as a result guru became interested in starting schools

1915

- pulaya revolt
- karshaka lahala, pulaya lahala, thonnooramand lahala, ooruttambalam school lahala.

1915

- perinad revolt
- kallumala samara

1915 - deshabhimani newspaper started by T. K. Madhavan (different from communist newspaper which was started in 1942)

1916 - Home rule society started in Kerala @ kozhikode by K. P. Kesava Menon known as grand old man of kerala

1917

- athma vidya sangham, vagbhatananda
- based on the model of brahma samajam by raja ram mohan roy
- actual brach of brahma samajam in kerala was started in Kozhikode by ayyathan gopalan in 1898 (guru of vagbhatananda brahmananda sivayogi, model of vagbhatananda - raja ram mohan roy)



1917

- misra bhojanam
- sahodaran ayyappan

4 mishra bhojanams in renaissance

- vaikunda swami - sama panthi bhojanam - swamithoppe
- thaikkad ayya - panthi bhojanam - thaikkad
- sahodaran ayyappan - misra bhojanam - cherai
- vagbhatananda - preethi bhojanam - Kozhikode)

1917

- sahodara sangham
- sahodaran ayyappan

1917

- vidya poshini sabha (samskarika sanghatana)
- sahodaran ayyappan

1918

- ananda mahasabha
- brahmananda sivayogi
- after this he started preaching atheism (guru of atheists)

1918 - sree narayana guru visited sri lanka

1918 - athma bododhaya sangham by subhananda gurudeva in Malabar (born in alappuzha, mavelikkara)

1919 - service magazine mukha pathram of NSS

1919 - sadhu jana doothan magazine by pambadi john joseph (1921 he started cheramar mahasabha and the above magazine became its mukhapathram)

1919 - sahodaran newspaper by sahodaran ayyappan (first editor too. thus K. ayyappan came to be known as sahodaran ayyappan)

1919 - paura samthva vaada prakshobham (to obtain jobs in revenue department of Travancore for low caste hindus and Christians and muslims. leaders - N. V. Joseph, A.J. John, T.K. Madhavan. lasted till 1922. in 1922, after british intervention, devaswom department of Travancore was split into devaswom department and revenue department and jobs were given to low caste hindus & non hindus in revenue department too)

1920

- sree narayana guru
- nilavilakku prathishta @ karamukku in Tst (Later known as vilakkambalam)

1920

- Gandhiji's first kerala visit reason to propagate khilafat and non-cooperation
- Karoor neelakandan namboothirippad @ Tsr started newspaper lokmanya to propagate ideas of gandhiji

1921 - Malabar lahala, wagon tragedy

1921 - cheramar mahajana sabha (Cheramar means original chera people or original inhabitants of kerala)

1921

- KPCC
- first propagation of the idea of kerala by joining venad, kochi and Malabar

1922

- Uralungal co operative society
- first cooperative society of labourers in kerala
- started by vagbhatananda

1922

- Thiruvithamkoor Labour association
- first association of labourers in kerala
- vadappuram P. K. Bava (father of kerala thohilali prasthanam)
- keralathile aadya thozhilali prasthanam

1923 - Mathrubhumi newspaper started by K. P. Kesava menon in the model of young India by gandhiji

1924

- kumaranasan died
- pallana (later came to be known as kumarakodi) boat accident

1924 - chattambi swami died @ panmana

1924 - sarva matha sammelanam by sree narayana guru at kaladi advaithashramam Justice sivadasa ayyar, justice of madras high court presided over this meeting)

1924

- vaikom satyagraha
- march 30 - first organized agitation against untouchability
- support of INC
- Leaders
- k. p. kesava menon, t. k. madhavan - during this time INC formed ayithochadana committee with K. Kelappan as adhyakshan; during starting Travancore ruled by sree moolam thirunal, at the end ruler was Sethu lekshmi bhai; savarna jadha 1
- vaikom to tvn
- mannathu padmanabhan, savarna jadha 2
- nagercoil to tvn
- M. E. Naidu. 1925, November 23 the satyagraha ended as a result of intervention from gandhiji. total 603 days (first agitation against untouchability unorganized- was 1917 thali road samaram)

1925 - Gandhiji second kerala visit, meeting with sree narayana gury, meeting Ktm district collector N. Kumaran acted as translator.

1926 - Sree Narayana guru second visit to sri lanka (Ceylon vignanodaya yogam was started by sree narayana guru in sri lanka for propagation of education)

1926 - suchindram satyagraha by M. E. Naidu for temple entry but was suppressed

1927 - kannadi prathishta, sree narayana guru @ kalavankode in Alp (first kannadi prathishta in kerala, first time in south India done by vaikunda swami)

1927 - preethi bhojanam vagbhatananda at kozhikode.

1927 - gandhiji 3<sup>rd</sup> kerala visit propagation of khadi (all India khadi board formed by INC in 1923, 1926 khadi was made compulsory for all members of INC)

1927

- sivagiri pilgrimage starts
- started by subhananda gurudevan from his birth place mavelikkara. presently it starts from elavumthitta in pta. from dec 30 to jan 1 (3 days)

1928 - sree narayana guru Samadhi at varkala

1930

- salt satyagraha in kerala
- k. kelappan
- jadha from kkd to payyannur
- the jadha was received at payyannur by A. K. Gopalan

1931

- guruvayoor satyagraha
- for temple entry to all castes
- leader k kelappan who was also secretary of satyagraha committee; president of sathyagraha committee- mannath padmanabhan. nov 1 started. after 1 year no resolution. so k kelappan started fasting 1932 sept 22. later retracted on oct 2 advice of gandhiji

1931

- yachana yathra
- v t bhattathiripad - from tsr to ksd chandragiri puzha
- to get financial assistance for education of namboothiri boys who until then studied only Vedas.

1932

- nivarthana agitation
- for due representation in Travancore legislative council and assembly
- c kesavan, a j john, p k kunj
- leaders; first joint agitation by hindus, muslims and Christians
- started akhila thiruvithamcore rashtreeya sakhya as part of it in the same year.

1934

- gandhiji's 4<sup>th</sup> visit to kerala
- for harijan fund. kaumudi teacher gave gold bangle, chain etc

1935

- Kozhencheri speech by C. Kesavan as part of nivarthana agitation
- 2 years sentenced to jail (he is called kireedam vekkatha rajavu coz of his open confrontation with diwan sir cp)

1936 - Travancore Public Service Commission started ( as a result of nivarthana agitation)

1936

- temple entry proclamation Nov 12
- sree chithira thirunal. composed by ulloor s parameswara iyer. magna carta of modern kerala

1936

- pattini jatha
- a. K. Gopalan from kannur to madras to bring to the attention of british rulers the poverty in Malabar