

**I: RISE OF INDIAN NATIONALISM**  
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**CAUSES**

- Rise of Political Unification (Administrative Unity)
- Development in the means of communication and transform (Introduction of railway and telecommunication)
- Impact of western education (1854, Woods Dispatch)
- Re-discovery of India's glorious past.
- Socio-Religious reform movement (Brahama Samaj-1828, Arya Samaj- 1875, Theosophical Society-1875, Ramakrishna Mission-1897)
- Growth of Vernacular literature (Vernacular Press Act, 1878).
- Press and Newspapers ('Sambad Kaimiudi' in Bengali and 'Mirat-ul-Akhbar' in Persian- The 'Amritbazar patrika', 'Hindu Patriot', 'Indian Mirror', 'Bengalee'. 'Sanjivani', 'Sudharani', in Bengali; the 'Maratha'; 'Kesari', 'Native Opinion', 'Indu Prakash in Maharashtra'; 'The Hindu', 'Kerala Patrika', 'Andhra Prakashika' in Madras; 'Akhbar-i-Am', 'Koh-i-Noor in Punjab)
- Economic Exploitation of British.
- Illbert Bill Controversy (1883).
- Birth of Indian National Congress-1885

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**II: KATTABOMMAN AND MARUTHU BROTHERS**

**KATTABOMMAN**

- Basically from Telugu family.
- Situation after Third Carnatic War – 1763.
- Controlled the Tirunelveli Palayam.
- Conflict arose between Kattabomman and British.
- As the Nawab was in severe debt, watched as his people were plundered by the British in the name of tax collection.
- He did not accept the sovereignty.
- Except for Veerapandiya, every other *palayakaras* yielded to the company.
- Emerging as an undesirable element in the plan that the British had for the region, they began working on different conspiracies to bring the rebellious chieftain down. However, they remained unsuccessful in their schemes until the British army suddenly decided to raid Panchalankurichi under the command of Major J. Bannerman in 1799.
- The British threatened the king of Pudukottai, Vijaya Raghunatha Tondaiman to trace and handover the elusive chieftain or face similar consequences.
- On October 1, 1799, Kattabomman was arrested- finally hanged on 16<sup>th</sup> October 1799.

**MARUTHU BROTHERS**

- Chinna Maruthu, Periya Maruthu.
- Palayakars of Nerkattum Seval (Sivaganga District).
- Role of Velunachiyar.
- Conflict arose between British and Maruthu Brothers.
- 24<sup>th</sup> October 1801.

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### III: SOUTH INDIAN REBELLION- 1799-1801

#### INTRODUCTION

- “It was first war of Independence during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century” said by K. Rajayyan.
- British annexation policy after the success of Carnatic and Mysore Wars.
- Interference of Palaiyagar System
- Reactions of the Palayakkars (Kattabomman, Maruthu Brothers, Pulidevan etc.,)

#### CAUSES:

- Annexation policy of British.
- Tamilnadu was divided number of political divisions when EIC was formed.
- Political disharmony of the South Indian Rulers.
- British try to annex, Coimbatore, Salem, Dindigul, Wayanad and Malabar.
- Opposition of the native rulers but some rulers are accepted (Pudukottai, Tanjore and Travancore).
- Company guaranteed their protection but imposed military expenses to them.
- They are puppet states of British.
- Treaty of 1787 signed with Muhammad Ali.
- He accepted the supremacy of British
- He surrendered his forts to the British.
- He accepted to pay 4/5 of his annual revenue to the British.
- Another treaty was signed in 1793- right of collecting tribute directly from the Poligars.
- In 1776, with the support of the British, Tiljaji ascended the throne in Tanjore.
- After his death, the son of Serfoji claimed the throne.
- But British supported Amir Sing for more concessions.
- Took over the revenue administration.
- Wounded the minds of the patriotic Poligars.
- Economic exploitation of the British.
- Socially, Economically and Politically affected natives formed alliance.
- So regional league came into exist.

#### FORMATION OF REGIONAL LEAGUE

LEADER	NAME OF THE LEAGUE	REGION
Veerapandiya Kattabomman	Thirunelveli League	Poligars of Panchalamkurichi, many poligars of Suthern Tamilnadu
Gopala Nayak	Dindigul League	The Poligars of Manaparai, Kallar Nadu, Salem
Khan-i-Jahan	Coimbatore League	The Poligars of Coimbatore
Kerala Verma	Malabar	Malabar Region

## **EARLIER ATTEMPTS**

- Marudhu brothers taken leading role.
- Early attempts failed due to.
  - # The death of Tipu Sultan
  - # The failure of the Poligar Rebellion
  - # Excavation of Kattabomman.
  - # Strengthened the alliance.
- Regional chief enters into the an agreement with a number of relational leagues.

## **THE VIRUPAKSHI CONSPIRACY**

- On April 29, 1800 the rebel chiefs met at Virupakshi near Palani.
- The launch an offensive against the British from Coimbatore.
- Dindigul league and Khan-i-Jahan's forces would be sent.
- Rise of rebels in other parts.
- Sathyamangalam, Dharapuram, Thalamalla and Coimbatore.
- Steady resistance at Madurai, Tanjore, Ramanathapuram and Sivagangai.
- Defeated many number of battles.
- More natives joined in the battle.

## **REACTION OF THE BRITISH**

- British send Colonal Agnew to Sivagangai
- He condemned the activates of Marudhu Brothers.
- Requested the natives to join the side of the British.
- Marudhu Pandiyan Proclamation: In 1801, Umathdurai, the brother of Kattabomman escaped to Sivaganga after the Second Battle of Panchalamkurichi.
- Together fight against British and Other Pro-British attitude natives.
- Marudhu issued a Proclamation to all the people of India to fight against the British and chase them out from India.

## **IMPACT OF THE MARUDHU PROCLAMATION**

- Pasted in many places.
- It kindled the minds of natives.
- Nearly 20000 men were recruited in Marudhu's Army.
- Battle of Kalayarkovil: British attacked Kalayarkovil on 30<sup>th</sup> September 1801.
- Native army was severely defeated.
- Marudhupandiya was wounded.
- He was captured at Cholapuram.
- Umathdurai was also arrested and both of them were hanged in different place.

## **CONCLUSION**

- Marudhu rebellion was the last revolt of Poligars.
- British crushed other rebellion also.
- Jungles were cleared.
- Roads were laid on the jungle of Coimbatore, Madurai and Malabar.
- The success of the British in the rebellion enabled them to consolidate their position in South India.

## **IV: VELLORE MUTINY- 1806**

### **CAUSES**

- Broke out on 10<sup>th</sup> July 1806 against the East India Company.
- Took place in Vellore, lasted full one day and mutineers killed 200 Britishers
- The English disregard to the religious sensitivities of the Hindu and Muslim Indian sepoys.
- Sir John Craddock, the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army had issued orders prohibiting soldiers from wearing religious marks on their foreheads and also to trim their moustaches and shave off their beards. This offended both Hindu and Muslim soldiers.
- They were also asked to wear new round hats instead of the traditional headgear that they were used to. This led to suspicion among the sepoys that they were being converted to Christianity.
- Craddock was acting against warning from the military board not to bring about changes in the military uniform without taking into consideration all required precautions of Indian sensibilities.
- A few sepoys who had protested against these new orders were taken to Fort St. George and punished severely. They were given heavy flogging.
- Also present in the Vellore Fort were the wife and children of Tipu Sultan (who was killed in the Battle of Seringapatam in 1799) who were housed in a palace within the fort. Tipu Sultan's sons also instigated the rebellion.

### **EVENTS**

- On 10th July 1806, the sepoys who had gathered killed 14 British officers and 115 Englishmen of the 69<sup>th</sup> Regiment.
- The mutiny started during midnight and by dawn, the fort had been captured by them.
- They raised the flag of the Mysore Sultanate over the fort. They also declared Tipu Sultan's son Fateh Hyder as the king.
- But a British officer who had escaped the fort alerted the British force present at Arcot.
- From Arcot, British troops arrived led by Sir Rollo Gillespie. He was able to quell the rebellion.
- About 100 Indian soldiers were brought out of the palace where they had sought refuge. They were then ordered to stand against a wall and shot dead.
- In all, 350 Indian soldiers were killed and 350 wounded.

### **RESULTS**

- All three Madras regiments involved in the Vellore Mutiny were disbanded.
- After a trial, sepoys involved in the mutiny were punished by death (blown away from canons, hanging and firing squads) and by penal transportation.
- John Craddock and other senior British officers responsible for the new dress regulations were recalled to Britain.
- The new dress regulations were abolished.
- Flogging for Indian soldiers was abolished.
- Tipu Sultan's family were moved to Calcutta
- It is believed that the brutal and swift suppressing of the Vellore Mutiny is partly responsible for the Southern sepoys not taking part in the Indian Revolt of 1857.