

SOCIAL STUDIES

HISTORY : Chapter - 4

OPPOSITION TO BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA AND WODIYARS OF MYSORE

24) What are the achievements of Krishnaraja wodiyar IV?

Ans:- (.....Contd)

He had a lot of interest towards fine arts and encouraged musicians like Shyama sastry, M. Hirianna, Veena Seshanna, Sambayya, Bidaram Krishnappa, Muttaiah Bhagavatar, Vasudevacharya, T. Chowdaiah and others. Mysore became a 'Model State' due to his administration. Mahatma Gandhiji called him as Rajashri.

25) Name the first city in India which was electrified .

Ans:- Bangalore

26) Name the Diwans who served Mysore during Krishnaraja Wodiyar IV.

Ans:- P.N. Krishnamurthy, V.P. Madhava Rao, Sir M. Visvesvarayya, Kantharaja Urs, Sir Albion Banerjee, Sir Mirja Ismail and others

27) Write about Jayachamaraja Wodiyar.

Ans : Jayachamaraja Wodiyar came to throne after the death of Krishnaraja Wodiyar. He had his education in general and Special colleges. He toured the world and got good Knowledge. He had the services of Dewan Mirza Ismail, Nyapti Madhava rao and Arcot Ramaswamy Mudaliar. He was a great scholar, musicologist, orator and a great patron of literature and fine arts. He had written number of books and also composed many devotional songs. He became the governor of Mysore after India became Independent.

28) Write Life and struggle of Dhondiya Wagh

Ans:-Dondiya was born in a Maratha family of Chennagiri. He was called the Wagh, the tiger, due to his bravery. In 1789 he started his career as a cavalry soldier in Hyder Ali's army and grew to the position of a military general. He built his own private army and fought along with Tippu Sultan. Due to differences with Tippu, he was imprisoned. The British released him from the prison after the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War. He built a small army and started his operations. He organized the army with the unhappy soldiers of Tippu's army and the feudatory rulers who had lost power. He captured Bidanoor and Shivamogga forts and made unsuccessful attempt to capture Chitradurga fort. Lord Wellesley tried to check this rebellion. An attack was organized on Shivamogga, Honnali, Harihara and other places under the control of Dondiya. Dondiya lost his base. After the capture of Shikaripura, Dondiya ran away towards Gutti, which was under the control of the Nizam of Hyderabad. When the Nizam's army attacked Gutti, Dondiya had to run towards the regions of the Marathas. The Maratha army attacked him and captured most of his horses, camels and arms. In spite of these, he continued his war fare. Many unhappy palyegars encouraged Dondiya Wagh. The French at Mahe of

Malabar also extended their support to him. The British army followed him in the vast area that included Harihara, Chitradurga, Shikaripura, Savanuru, Ranebennur, Kittur and Londa. The British who took over Shirhatti killed many followers of Dondiya Wagh.

Lord Wellesley decided to end the adventures of Dondiya Wagh. The British requested the help of local rulers. Dondiya had recaptured Shikaripura fort he was scattered by the British army again. The British tried to defeat the army of Dondiya which used to move in the area between Tungabadhra and Malaprabha. They attacked him from all the directions. He was followed by them when he left Raichur. When he was caught in between Maratha Army and Nizam's army, the British attacked him near Yelaparavi and killed him at Konagal. With the death of their leader, the followers of Dondiya scattered. The British captured a large scale of arms and ammunitions.

29) Give an account on Brave Queen kittur Chennamma

Ans:- The British brought in many changes in the administration after defeating the Marathas, Tippu and Hyder Ali. Denying the right of adopted children over the throne was one of such rules. The rebellion led by Chennamma, the queen of Kittur opposing this law is a prominent one. Kittur lies between the Dharwad and Belagum. After the death of her husband Mallasarja, Chennamma, the queen of Mallasarja took active interest in the administrative matters. After the death of Mallasarja, his son Shivalingarudrasarja took over the reign of Kittur. Due to his failing health, Chennamma had to take care of day to day administration. Shivalingasarja supported the British during the Maratha war. As a result, the British entered into an agreement with Kittur and collected payment from him. This agreement was entered into during the time of Thomas Munroe. After the death of ShivalingarudraSarja, Chennamma adopted a boy named Shivalingappa and started ruling Kittur as a queen regent. Then, Thackeray was the Collector and political agent of the British in Dharwad. He sent a report to the Governor of Bombay and attempted to take over Kittur Kingdom under the Doctrine of Lapse policy. He attempted to take over the treasury and fort under his control. Chennamma considered war as inevitable. She prepared for the war. Meanwhile the British also prepared themselves for the war. In the battle, Thackeray was shot dead. Many British were taken as the prisoners of war. The British attacked Kittur again under the leadership of Colonel Deak. The army fought the battle bravely. Chennamma attempted to flee from the battle field. But she was captured by the British army. Chennamma and others were imprisoned at Bylahongala fort. Queen Chennamma passed away in the prison. She has remained an ideal person till today

30) Explain the method adopted by Rayanna to fight the British.