

## **History Correct Answers**

- I,**
- 1) Boodikote
  - 2) Treaty of Madrass
  - 3) Treaty of Mangalore
  - 4) Poornaiah
  - 5) Tippu Sulthan
  - 6) Jacobian Club
  - 7) Sir Barry Close
  - 8) Yalandur
  - 9) Kempu Narayana
  - 10) 1831

**II,**

- 11) The Civil & military officials of Mysore. Dalavahi Nanjarajaiah & Dalavahi Devarajaiah.
- 12) Fathe Mohammed & Shabaj/Majida Begum.
- 13) Fathe Hyder Bahadur - Krishna Raja Wodeyar II<sup>nd</sup>.
- 14) Battle of Portinova(1781), Sir Eirecoote.
- 15) 1750 – Devanahalli.
- 16) Treaty of SriRangapattna -1792.
- 17) a) Tippu had to surrender half of his state to the British.  
b) He had to pay 3 crore Rs as war indemnity.  
c) He had to Surrender two of his sons as hostages to the British.
- 18) a) Humiliting defeat of IIIrd Anglo Mysore War and treaty of Sri Rangapattana  
b) Tippu refused the Subsidiary Alliance System.  
c) Alliance with Napoleon Bonaparte.  
d) Tippu hoisted French flag on Sri Rangapattana palace.
- 19) Palace of Dariyadaulat, Gumbaj-E-Ala Masjid-E-Ala, Fort of Manjarabad, Summer Palace at Bangalore.
- 20) 1799 - Krishna Raja Wodeyar III<sup>rd</sup>.
- 21) 1830-1831 – Sadaramalla.
- 22) Basavappashastri, Krishna Raja Wodeyar III<sup>rd</sup>.
- 23) Mark Cubbon – 1834.
- 24) Bangalore to Jolarpet – 1859.
- 25) 1864 - L.B. Bowring.

**III,**

- 26 .** Hyder Ali khan was one of the important personality in the history of Mysore. Because when British tried to establish their colonialism wodeyars of Mysore became unable to protect the Mysore as independent state . In that situation Hyder who joined to service in the army of Mysore helped to dalavahi Nanjarajaiah in capturing many places and then by his courage, sincerity and efficiency he became the dictator of Mysore.

Hyder Ali helped in capturing Devanahalli in 1749 and then siezed Tiruchanapalli in 1750. He went to Pondicherry studied the French millatery strategies. Then he was appointed as Foujdar of Dindigal. He stoped the invasion of Marathas with the treaty of Salboi. Soldiers revoleted when they did not get their salary then Hyder Ali gave salary from his personal treasury and supressed the revolt .From this he recived Banglore as jahagir. He became independent ruler of Mysore.

Then he captured places like Chikkaballapura, Dodaloballapura, Gudibande, Bidanur, Chiturdurga etc .British and native rullers [Maratha and Nijams ] did not tolarate, this lead to Anglo Mysore wars.

### **causes ;**

1. British did not tolerate Hyder's growth .
2. Friendship of Hyder with French .
3. Seize of Malabar.

Above said causes leads to 1<sup>st</sup> Anglo Mysore war. British were defeated.

Signed the treaty of Madras

Accordingly,

- \* Exchange of war hostages.
- \* Remained as good friends.
- \* Help each others.

### **2nd Anglo Mysore War: 1780 - 1784,**

#### **causes :**

- \* British wanted to take revenge against Hyder.
- \* British did not come to help when Marathas attacked on Mysore.
- \* Capture of Mahe by British .
- \* This led to 2<sup>nd</sup> Anglo Mysore war in 1780.

In the Battle of Polilur Hyder defeated British. But Hyder was defeated in the battle of Portinova in 1782. Though he was an illiterate he was courageous, patriot. He developed Navy Missile technology at SriRangapatna. So he is compared to Napoleon, Fredrick William and Ranjit Singh.

### **27 . Poornaiah became the Diwan and regent of Krishna Raja Wodeyar III<sup>rd</sup> and made many reforms .**

- \* Poornaiah shifted the capital city from SriRangapatana to Mysore.
- \* Kingdom of Mysore divided into 3 divisions as Pattna, Ashtagrama and Bidanoor and appointed the

officials

like Amuldar, Subhedar and Shekdar.

- \* Newly created the departments like Revenue, Civil and Finance.
- \* He opened Adalath courts in 1805 and appointed Bhakshis as judges.
- \* Military was reorganised it was called Kandachar to avoid the corruption.
- \* Provide the education to young king Krishna Raja Wodeyar III<sup>rd</sup> in languages like Kannada, English, Sanskrit and Marathi.
- \* He built a dam across the river Lakshmanatirtha and arranged irrigational facilities to farmers.
- \* Agricultural loans were issued called Taccavi loans.
- \* He sanctioned liberal datti's to the temples like Nanjanagoodu, Chumundeshwari and Sringeri.
- \* He built Wellesley bridge across the river Kaveri at SriRangapatna.

### **28. The period from 1831 to 1881 is called Commissioners rule in the history of Mysore.**

The commissioner like:

- \* Colonel J Briggs {1st commissioners}
- \* C.W. Lushington.
- \* Mark Cubbon and L. Bowring (Important commissioners).
- \* J.D. Gordon (Last commissioner).

### **1. MARK CUBBON: {1834 TO 1861}**

Cubbon rendered 27 years service as a 1<sup>st</sup> Chief commissioner, passed I C S in England. Joined as police officer at Madras. Served as revenue officer at Tiruvankoor and then he became a commissioner of Mysore.

- \* He changed the administrative pattern of Mysore like Madras.
- \* Cubbon shifted the capital city from Mysore to Bangalore.
- \* For the sake of administration he created 9 Depts. like Revenue, Military, Postal, Police, P.W.D. Animal husbandry, Judiciary, Health and Education and appointed Shireshtedar to each Dept.

- \* The state of Mysore comprised 4 administrative divisions, Pattana, Ashtagrama, Chitradurga and Nagara each of these head by a European Superintendent.
  - \* **Judicial reforms:** - A hierarchy of courts was established.
    - \* 85 taluk courts at local level above which
    - \* 8 Sadr Munsiff courts and then
    - \* 4 superintendent courts above which
    - \* one HUZUR Adolt court
    - \* Finally one commissioners court which was highest court .
  - \* Cubbon cleared the 85 lakhs Rs. loan taken by Wodeyar and saved 45 lakh Rs. as emergency fund of Mysore.
  - \* First railway line was laid between Bangalore to Jolarpet in 1859.
  - \* He cancelled unnecessary posts like Dewan and Resident.
  - \* Bridges like Bhadravati, Shivapura, Hiriya, Yagachi constructed by him.
  - \* 1600 miles new roads and 365 miles telephone communication installed by him.
- In his way Cubbon developed Mysore. In his memory 'Cubbon Park' is created at Bangalore.

## 29. L.B. Bowring -{1861-1870}

Another important commissioner of Mysore. L. Bowring was an efficient and experienced administrator. He Passed I C S in England appointed as D.C. to Punjab and he became the personal secretary to viceroy Canning.

His services to Mysore state follow as:-

- \* **Administration:-**

He decreased the administrative divisions from 4 to 3 namely Pattana, Ashtagrama and Nandidurga appointed Deputy Collectors to each divisions. Under D.C. one Assistant Commissioner was appointed in each divisions.
- \* **Revenue Reforms:-**
  - \* He opened Survey and Settlement Dept. in 1863.
  - \* Mysore Registration Act was passed in 1864.
  - \* He established the departments like Forest and Agriculture created posts like Ranger and Guards.
  - \* The **Dept. of Police** was reorganised in the line of Madras. Posts like D.G.P., I.G.P., S.P were created.
- \* **Judicial Reforms:-**

Bowring separated Judiciary from Executive. He introduced the **Indian Penal Code** and **Criminal Procedure Code**, and opened 3 divisional courts in the level of Divisions.
- \* **Transportation:-**

During his rule new road ways connecting to

  - Bangalore- Tumkur - Kadur
  - Kadur to Chitradurga
  - Bangalore - Magadi- Kunigal - Hassan.
  - Hosakote to Kolar roads were laid by him.
- \* Central Jail was built in 1863 at Bangalore .
- \* Central College is established by him in 1864 at Bangalore.
- \* High Court of Karnataka building was constructed during his days at Bangalore became the administrative centre.
- \* **Bowring Hospital** was founded at Bangalore in the memory of his Service.

**30.** Tipu sultan was one of the greatest patriot, courageous, ascended the throne in 1782 .After the death of his father with the title **Nawab Tipu sultan Bhadur**. Hyder Ali though he was illiterate provided good education to his worthy son. He was well trained in horse riding and Sword fighting. Even as boy Tipu participated in military campaigns with his father. Tipu greatly influenced by the Declaration of American Independence declared by Franklin.

Tipu independently captured places like Naragunda, Sandur, Koppala, Badami and Savanur from Marathas made the treaty of Gajendragadha with Peshwa Nanapadnavis. He made alliance with countries like France, Turkey, Baghdad etc. So this was not tolerated to Cornwallis that led to 3<sup>rd</sup> Anglo Mysore war in between 1790-1792.

**Causes:-**

- \* Tipu's attack on Tiruvancore.
- \* Humiliating treaty of Mangalore.
- \* Revenge of his father's defeat.

Battle took place at Srirangapatna between Tipu and Cornwallis. But unfortunately Tipu was defeated and signed the treaty of Srirangapatna in 1792 .

**Accordingly:-**

- \* Tipu surrender half his kingdom to the British .
- \* 3 Crore Rs was paid as war indemnity.
- \* Surrender two of his sons as hostages to the British.

**IV th Anglo Mysore war :- 1799.**

It was a milestone in the history of Karnataka..

It created a new chapter in the history of Karnataka.

**Causes:-**

- \* The humiliating defeat of Tipu and Srirangapatna treaty.
- \* Tipu refused subsidiary alliance devised by Lord Wellesly.
- \* Tipu obtained the membership in Jacobian club and hoisted French flag on his palace.

In this battle also Marathas and Nizam joined with British. Tipu fought alone. But unfortunately died on 4th May 1799 in battle field.

**Results:-**

- \* Karnataka came under the control of British.
- \* Mysore divided into 4 parts and distributed among Marathas, Nizams, British and a part was given to Maharaja of Mysore.
- \* Subsidiary system introduced in Mysore .
- \* Root cause for the genesis of Nationalism in Karnataka.

**Administration of Tipu :-**

Tipu was not only a warrior but also a good administrator. He ruled as per Quran and Shariat but he was not a fanatic. He declared himself as "Khudadad".

- \* Divided the kingdom into 37 Asofs. Asof further divided into 124 Amuls.
- Amuls divided into Symph and villages.

He appointed Asofis, Amuldars, Shanbhogha and Gowda to each units.

- \* 9 departments were started like Military, Revenue, Commerce, Treasury, Fort, Postal, Marine, Finance, Minting of coins.
- \* Mysore Trade commission was established at Muscat, Jidda, Persia to sell Mysore products like spices, sandal oil etc.

**Coins:-** Tipu issued variety of coins like,

Mohar (Gold), Hydri (Silver), Johara and Osmani (Copper).

**Military:-**

Consisted cavalry, infantry, Artillery.

Chitradurga, Bidanur, Madhugiri, Srirangapatna were important centers of weapons.

**Agriarture:-**

He built 70 feet dam across the river Kaveri at Kanambadi.

He established Tippu silk Research center at Chennapatna.

**Religious policy:-**

Though he was a Muslim he equally treated other sects for ex: He gave 504 acres of land to Guruvayuru temple at Kerala.

Liberally sanctioned Datti's to Sringeri Sharadha temple, Nanjundeshwara temple and SriRanganatha temple.

**Personality:-**

Great patriot. Famous as "Tiger of Mysore".

"Belived in principles of living hundred days like a rat it is better than living one day as Tiger".

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