Class: 10th
Board: Karnataka
Subject: Social

Opposition to British Rule in Karnataka

Wodeyars of Mysore (1399–1947)

The Mysore Wodeyars rebuilt Karnataka's political stability after Vijayanagara fall.

Important rulers:

- **Raja Wodeyar (1578–1617)**
  Expanded Mysore, made Srirangapatna capital, started Dasara festival.
- **Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar (1673–1704)**
  Strong administrator, built irrigation works, postal system, patron of arts.
- **Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV (1894–1940)**
  Golden period of Mysore.
  Reforms: education, industries, IISc (1909), hydroelectric power, railways.
  Mysore became a "Model State". (Called *Rajarshi* by Gandhiji)
- **Jayachamaraja Wodeyar (1940–1950)**
  Scholar-king, patron of arts; later Governor of Mysore.

Anglo-Mysore Wars (Hyder Ali & Tippu Sultan)

Hyder Ali & Tippu Sultan

- Strong rulers of Mysore
- Modernised army (rockets used in India for first time)
- Opposed British expansion

Wars:

- **1st War (1767–69)** → Madras Treaty
- **2nd War (1780–84)** → Treaty of Mangalore (Hyder Ali dies; Tippu continues)
- **3rd War (1790–92)** → Treaty of Srirangapatna (Tippu loses half kingdom)
- **4th War (1799)** → Tippu dies at Srirangapatna fort

Result: British dominance in Mysore

Major Rebellions in Karnataka

Dondiya Wagh (1800)

- Maratha warrior
- Rebelled against British after Tippu's fall
- Captured many forts
- Killed by British forces

Kittur Rebellion (1824)

Led by Rani Chennamma

- Opposed "Doctrine of Lapse"
- Defeated British officer Thackeray initially
- Later captured and died in prison

Sangolli Rayanna (1829–1831)

- Brave freedom fighter of Kittur
- Continued guerrilla war against British
- Captured and hanged in 1831

Amara Sulya Rebellion (1837)

- Peasant uprising in coastal Karnataka & Kodagu
- Led by Puttabasappa (posed as Swami Aparampara)
- Protested taxes and British rule
- Suppressed by British

Surapura Rebellion (1857–58)

- Led by **Venkatappa Nayaka**
- Linked with 1857 revolt movement
- British captured Surapura and ended rebellion

Veerappa of Koppal

- Rebelled against Nizam and British control
- Captured forts temporarily
- Defeated and killed in battle

Halagali Bedas Rebellion (1857)

- Tribal hunters resisted surrender of weapons
- British brutally suppressed rebellion
- Many Bedas were executed

Key Themes (Very Important)

British Policies caused:

- Heavy land taxes
- Loss of land for farmers
- Exploitation by zamindars
- Economic hardship

Nature of resistance:

- Local kings + peasants + tribal revolts
- Mostly unorganized but courageous
- Inspired later freedom struggle



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