# Pre – MEDIEVAL INDIA

## (PART - 2)

- The Cholas
- The Satavahanas
- The Pallavas
- The Rashtrakutas
- The Sangam Age

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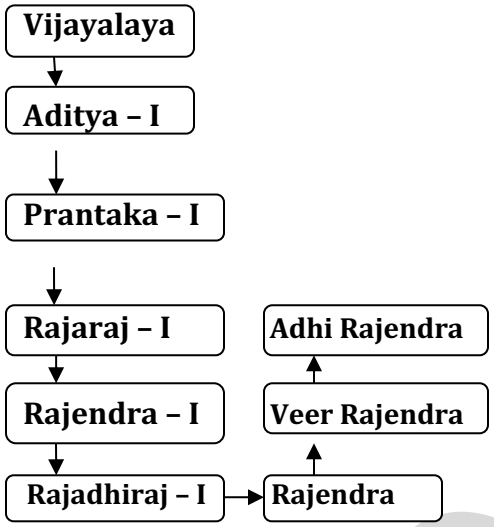
# The Cholas

## The Cholas




Chalukya of Badami descent from → lunar race.

- Vijayala (850 -880 AD)

  - founder

  - 7th century AD.—— Cholas are mentioned as vassals of the Pallavas ruling over → CholaMandalam

  - descent from solar race.

IMPULSE

- **Pandyas & the Pallavas were engaged in war.**

That time the Chola's occupied Thanjavur / Tanjapuri/ Tanjore
Capital

- Built a **Nisumbhasudini (Durga) temple** at Tanjore

- Aditya-I (880 – 907 AD)

first independent ruler of Chola dynasty.

- Aparajita Pallava → last Pallava ruler

defeated & killed by (A – I)

- married with the d/o of Rashtrakuta ruler

and got a son named → Krishna II

**Kanaradeva**

- worshipper of Siva and built many temples in the honour of Lord Siva.

IMPULSE

- **Prantaka – I** (907 - 955 A.D)

  - Real founder of Chola Supremacy in South India

  - first important ruler of Chola dynasty.

  - adopted the **title** Maduraikonda → to commemorate his victory over the Pandya king Rajasimha.

  - Rashtrakuta king Krishna II invaded the Chola country to place his grandson Kanardeva on the throne.

    **but was defeated in the** Battle of Vallala

Krishna II was defeated Battle of Vallala **P- I was defeated by** Krishna III of Rashtrakuta in 949 A.D with help of the Ganga Prince

Krishna III emerged as winner

Battle of Takkolam → Battle of Takkolam → and lost territory of Tondaimandalar

**K3** seized Kanchi and Tanjore and took up the title of Tanjaiyunkonda

➔ Battle of Takkolam

**Rajaditya** the eldest son of Prantaka I was killed …….in Aarkat district.

IMPULSE

➔ Uttarmeru inscription ← P-1's

belonging to 919 AD & 921 AD

throws light on the
local self - government
of Cholas

➔ Venkata Madhava → one of the earliest commentators of the Rigveda.

flourished in the time of P-1

➔ Added gold covering to Chidambaram Temple.

- Prantaka – II

Title - **Sunder Chola**

Recaptured Tondaimandalam from Rashtrakuta

IMPULSE

- **Rajaraja – I** (985 – 1014 AD)

  - Org.name — Arumoli Varman

  - Title – **Martandya Chola** , **Raj Martandya** , **Cholendra Singh.**

    Mummadi Chola , **Jayangonda**

  - ….annexed the **northern part of Ceylon** (**Mummadicholapuram**) to his kingdom.

    Rajendra - I → Total Ceylon

    king **Mahendra V**

    Capital :- **Anuradhapur**

    destroyed by (R- 1)

  - **Conquered Kalinga country .**

  - **Captured Laksha Deep** and **Maldive** numbering 12,000.

  - Built **RajaRajeshwar / Brihadeshwar temple** at **Tanjore**, Splendid **Gopuram** is its special feature.

    Kulotunga – I (Chola – Chalukya ) → made it tax free.

  - He **gave permission** to **Shailendra ruler** **Sri Marvijayatunga Varman** to build **Chudamani Vihar** at **Nagapattanam**

  - **Defeated** the Cheras and **destroyed Chera fleet** at Kandalur (Travancorre / Trivandam)

IMPULSE

- ……**Captured the fort of Udagi in order to check the power of Pandya & Chera**

- also interfered in the affairs of the Eastern Chalukya

- **In 1001, he started a land survey.**

- **Rajendra –I** (1012 - 1044 AD)
  - Titles – **Uttam Chola** , **Pandit Chola** , **Gangaikondchola**

  - In 1017 he **annexed whole Ceylon** and imprisoned its king **Mahendra – V**

  - **Military expedition** - **north India** , **Defeated** many rulers of north India including **Pala King Mahipal**

    mentioned in

    Tirumalai inscription

  - adopted title → Gangaikondchola

    founded a new capital → Gangaikondcholapuram or Gangapuri

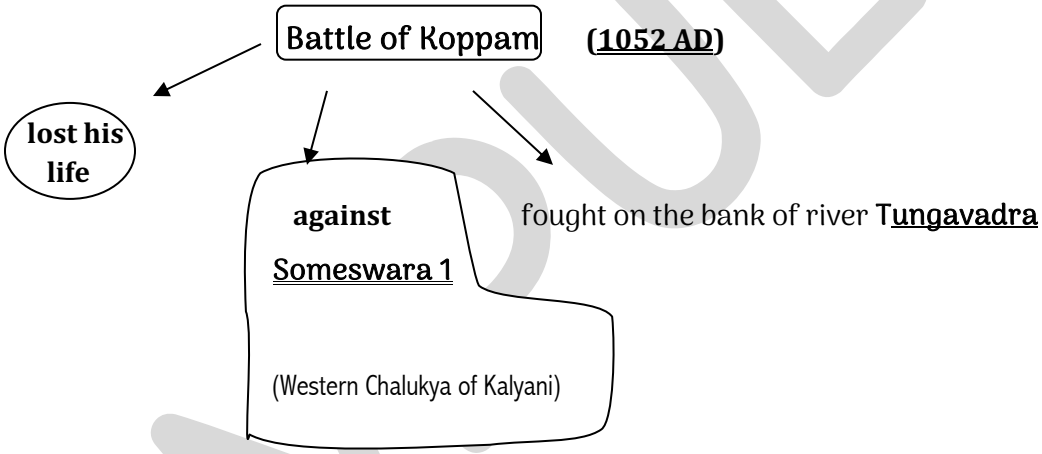
  - He cultivated **friendly relations** with the emperor of **China** & sent ambassadors in 1016 & 1033 AD.

R – I **made provisions for a vedic college** with 340 students at an important Vaishnava centre.

IMPULSE

- occupied a lot of strategic place adjacent of Malacca Strait.
- Known as **Napoleon of the South** for his successful military campaigns.

- **Rajadhiraja - I** (1044 – 1052 AD)
  - sacked Chalukya capital Kalyani.
  - Asmaveda ceremony, Virabhisheka.




- Title → **Vijaya Rajendra**

INDULSE

- **Rajendra – II** (1052 - 1064 AD)
  - continued struggle against Chalukya.
  - Both sides claimed victory for themselves.
  - According to the Chola inscription ,
    - R – II **pressed on to Kohlapur (Kalyani )** and setup **victory – statue there.**
  - on the other hand
    - Bilhan, the author 'Vikram Dev Charitra' **represents Someswara 1 as one who even stormed Kanchi.**
  - ……invaded Ceylon and drove its king who took shelter in a hilly fort.
  - During his rule **serious famine took place** in Chola country in **1055 A.D**

- **Veer Rajendra** (1064 - 1070 AD)
  - brother to Rajendra 2

**Battle of Kudal – Samgamam** (**1064 AD**)

- defeated the **Chalukya king Someswara I**
- across the **Tungavadra river** .

built a pillar of victory on the Tungavadra

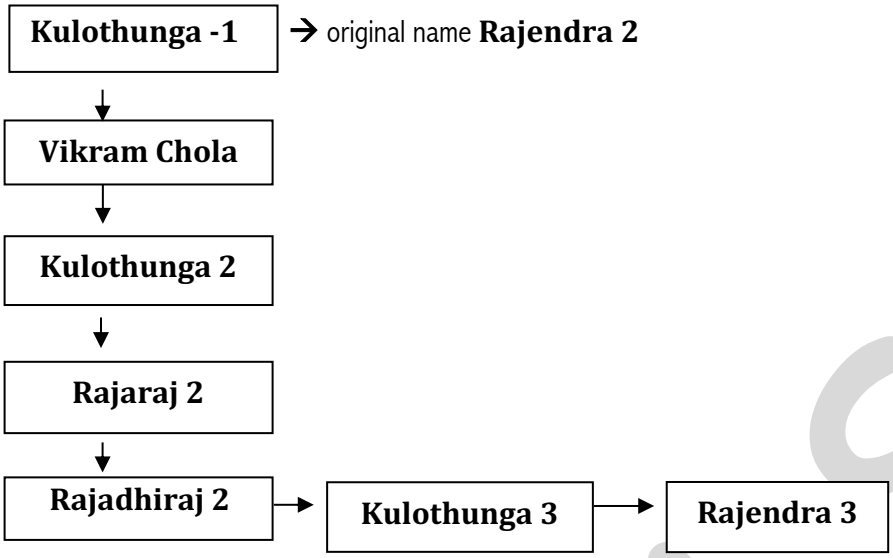
IMPULSE

- gave the **hand of his daughter** to **Vikramditya -6,** the western Chalukya prince.

- Adhirajendra (1070 AD)
  - Lost his life in unpopular rising

IMPULSE

# CHOLA – CHALUKYA




- Kulothunga - 1 (1070-1120 AD)
  - Initially an eastern Chalukyan prince an eastern Chalukyan prince
  - Org. Name → **Rajendra 2**
  - sent an embassy of 72 Merchants to China
  - **contemporary of Ramanuj** (**saint**)

    harassed by (K – 1) & was compelled to leave Chola country.
  - Rajaraj – I – 1001 AD –
    Started land survey.

    **land survey → 1086 AD & 1110 AD.**
  - He made the **BuddhaBihar** (Chudamani Vihar ) of Nagapattanam → tax free.

IMPULSE

- adopted the policy of establishing military colonies in rebel territory (in Pandya & Chera territories)

- **Ceylon declared independence under** **Vijayabahu** in 1073 AD.

  ..... K – 1 did not attempt to reconquer Ceylon

  .....gave the hand of his daughter to a Ceylonese prince and made peace.

- **Vikram Chola** (1120 – 1135 AD)
  - Title → Tyag Samudra
  - gave **handsome donations** to the **Nataraja temple at Chidambaram**.

- **Kulottunga – 2** (1135 – 1150 AD)

  ordered the throwing away of the **image** of **Govindaraja** into the Sea

  - **built Trivubhaneshwar Temple at Trivubhan.**

- **Rajaraj – 2**

  Airabateshwar Temple (Darasuram)

IMPULSE

- Rajadhiraj – 2
  - **took part** in **the civil war in Pandya Kingdom** and **installed** his nominee **Kulsekhara** on the **Pandya throne** .

Rajadhiraj – 1
- Asmaveda
- Virabhisheka

- Kulotunga – 3

  **Performed** Vijayabhisheka in 1193 at Karuvar

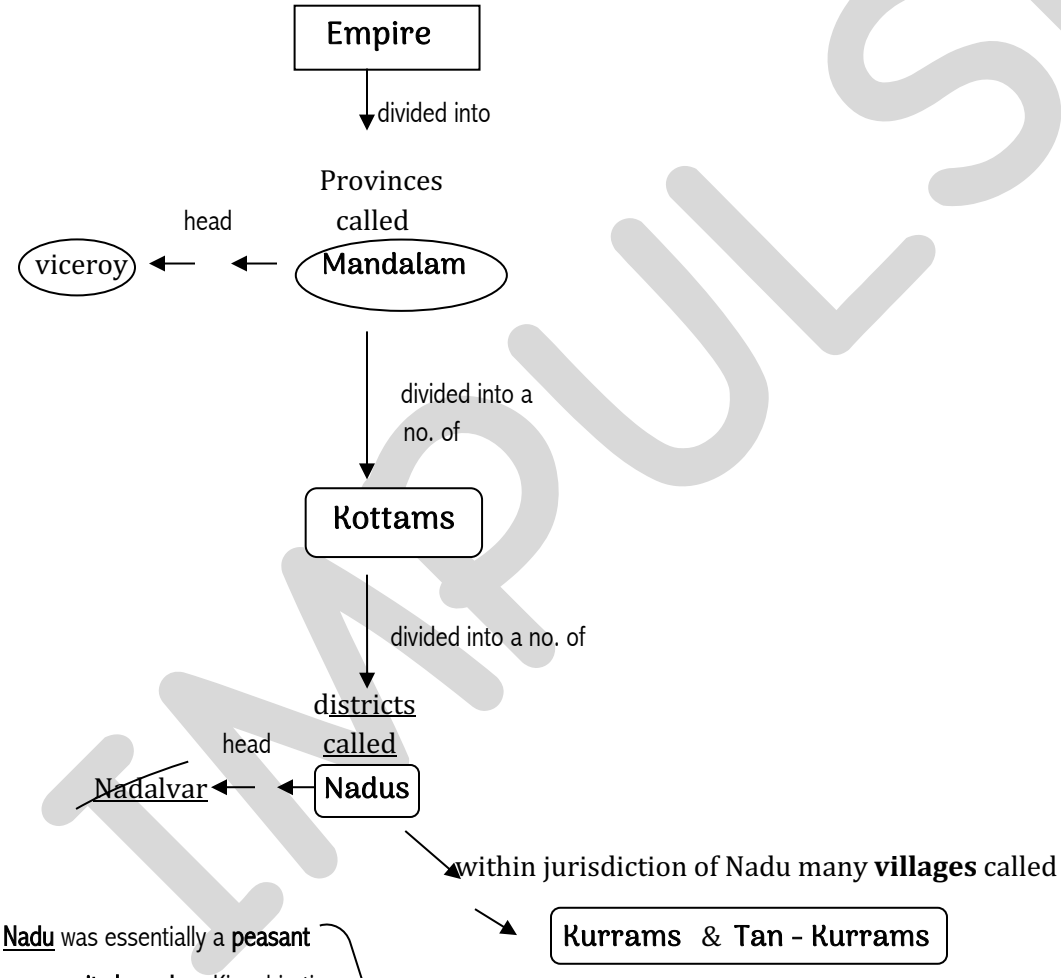
- Rajendra – 3

  Last ruler.

IMPULSE

# Chola Administration :-

- The **officers were paid by land assignments called** Jivita
  - honoured & encouraged by title .
- **Higher official** — **Perundaram**
  **Lower official** — **Sirutaram**




Nadu was essentially a **peasant community based** on Kingship ties
... **major fiscal unit**

The Vellalas or prosperous peasants dominated the affairs of the Nadu . They were represented by Nattars or officers looking after agricultural matters .

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- some villages were organized as a separate unit…..these were called **Taiyur Kottam** or **Tankottam .**

- **Old Capital** — **Orthura or Uraiyur**

  **New Capital** — **Kaveripattanam**

  founder **Karikal**

- **Marcopolo** refers to the Practice of Sati in the country.

**Vaishnavas** (Vaishnav) **were** perscecuted by **Kulothunga - 1**

Shiva religion enjoyed royal patronage .

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## Economic Life :-

- **revenue → kind or cash / or in both.**
- In the time of **Rajaraja - I → 1/3 of gross produce** .

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | ( 1001 AD) |
| Land survey | – | **Rajaraja – I** |
| | (1086 & 1110) | **Kulothunga I** |

- unpaid labour → frequently
- **Kulothunga** abolished **tolls** .

- **Local revenue** — Kadambi

- **Coins** — **gold, silver, copper** → **in plenty**

- only Indian dynasty – overseas empire .

- **Seaports** – **Caveripattanam (Puhar)**
  - > mouth of Cauvery river
  - > chief centre of trade .
  - > mentioned in Periplus of E.S, & Silappadikram
  - > had a Light house.

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- **Main** item of **import**
  ↘
  Horse

- **foreign traders** @ **Nanadeshis**

**Various Taxes**

↓

Ayam — Revenue*

Ajivakkasu — Tax on Ajivika*

Dadeere — „ „ Shops

Kidak Kasu — ,, ,, Male – animals*

Kadami / Kudami — Land Tax**

Magnmai — Tax on Blacksmith /goldsmith / Potter

Padikaval — „ „ protection of villages*

Vari — Revenue Department**

IMPULSE

## Military :-

- strength of Navy
- The **Velaikkaras** were the **bodyguard of the king**.

  vowed → at the expenses of sacrificing own life will save the king.

  Acc. to **Marcopolo** → **After the death of the king, they remained ready to sacrifice their life in that same fire.**

  - Sengunder
  - Chola kings used to behave like barbarians in the war…… not spared even women & children.

## Local Self government : -

- **Prantaka – I** - **Uttarmeru inscription** (dated 919 & 921 AD)

  throws light on constitution & functioning & powers of Sabha

- self governing assemblies included **UR**, **Sabha & Mahasabha**

  **functioned in Brahmadeya village**

  **functioned in non- Brahmadeya village**

- **Committee** — called — Variyam .

IMPULSE

## Literature :-

- mainly in **Tamil language**
- Kalingattupparani of Jayangondar

  gives us a lot of useful information **about the Chola genealogy** and the details of the **Kalinga expedition of Kulothunga** including the route taken by his army.

- Sanskrit works were translated into Tamil
- **Kamban** **translated** **Ramayana in Tamil** **in 12th century.**
- **Ottakuttam** was the court poet of **Vikram Chola**, **Kulotungo II**, **Rajaraj II**

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## Chola Art :-

- new style of temple architecture evolved.

called **Dravida style** — is characterized by the **Vimana & Gopuram.**

best exp.

**Brihadeshwar / Rajarajeshwar Temple @ Tanjore**

'Subrahmana Temple' ← by **Rajaraj – I**

- Elaborate temple ritual based on music and dance → developed.

institution of Devdasi and temple dance developed.

- **Bronze images ,** specially of **Nataraj display the Zenith of iconography**

- **Fargueoson** commented that the **Chola artists conceived Like giants and finished like jewellers.**

- **Subrahmana temple** belongs to the region of **Rajaraj –I .**

IMPULSE

| Temple | Place | King |
|---|---|---|
| Rajarajeshwar/Brihadeshwar | Tanjore | Rajaraj – I - Subrahmana Temple |
| Temple of Gangai – Kondacholapuram | Gangaikondacholapuram | Rajendra – I |
| Koranaganatha | Srinivasa Nallur | Prantaka I |
| Airabateshwar | Darasuram | Rajaraja II |
| Kampaharasvara or Tribhuvaneshwar | Tribhuvanam | Kulothunga II |

**Rajaraja – I**

gave permission to Shailendraruler → **Sri Mar Vijaytunga Varman** to built **Chudamani Vihar** at Nagapattanam.

**Kulotunga – 1** → made it tax – free.

IMPULSE

## TERMINOLOGY

- Anjuvanam — foreign merchant organization*
- Nanadesis — Merchant guild *
- Valanjiyar — Merchant guild

- **Kadami — Land Tax***
- **Vellala — Agriculturists***

**Kutumbus — Land owing Brahmins***

- Vari — **Revenue Dept***
- Variyam – **Committee***

- Mandalam - Province
- Valandu - District

- Mahajanas – Member of Sabha or Mahasabha
- Perundaram – Higher grades among officials.
- Sirutaram — Lower „ „ „ .

**Kavi Rights** - **Hereditary Rights** *

Tondai Nadu - Tamilnadu.

IMPULSE

## Sources

➔ **Ashoka M.R.E II & 13**

Sangam Literature

**Megasthanes description (about Pandyas )**

**Kharvela's Hatigumpha Inscription .**

➔ account of **Yuan Chwang** .

➔ Buddhist text Mahabhasya

Ptolemy's Geography

Periplus of Erythraean Sea

Tanjore Plates

Thirovalangadur Plates

Uttarmeru Inscription ___ Prantaka – 1

Pisthapuram Inscription

➔ The inscription at Tiruvendipuram

in detail the difficulties of Rajaraja III and the relief he got from the Hosla king ,

is purely an historical inscription .

➔ **Language** used in Chola inscription)

(preferences)

- **Tamil (most frequent)**
- **Sanskrit**
- **Telugu**
- **Canara**

IMPULSE

# The Satavahanas

***The Satavahanas*** -

1. **Simuka**
2. **Kanha**
3. **Satkarni – I**
4. **Satkarni –II**
5. **Lambodara**
6. **Kuntala Satakarni**
7. **Hala (**17th King **)**
8. **Gautamiputra Satkarni**
9. **Vasisthaputra Sri Pulumayi Sri Satkarni @ Pulumayi 2**
10. **Yajan Shri Shatkarni**
11. **Swami Sakesana**
12. **Pulumayi 4 (**last one**)**

Early History

› Satvahana & Satkarni → in inscriptions & coins.

› Vritya & Andhra Clan → Puranas

› Andhras at Srikakulam ← Dr. Smith

Dhamyakataka ← Bhandarkar.

› Like Sunga & Kanva

› inscription of Vasishthiputra Pulumayi (Sri Satkarni)

- Gautamiputra Satkarni is described as unique Brahmana
- equal in powers to Parashuram & destroyed of the pride and prestige of the Kshatriya.

IMPULSE

- The **Andhras** are mentioned in **'Atrayee Brahmana'**
  → represented there as Dasyu race.

- **In the time** of **C.Maurya & Megasthenis ,** the Andhras, occupied the deltas of the Godawari & Krishna river.

- Famous for military strength ……2nd only to C.M
- 30 walled towns.
- capital for **Sri Kulam** on the lower course of the river Krishna.
-
- In the **R.E. 12 of Asoka** makes a **reference to Andhras**.

## Polity

- merely took up the title of Raja.
- **…..rule according to Dharmasashtra**
- Kings represented themselves as possessing qualities of **mythical heroes such as Rama , Krishna , Bhima** etc.
  - Imp. officials - **Mahamatras**, **Amatyas**
- Administration of the rural areas under an official called Gautamikas.
- Senapatis were appointed as governor of the provinces.

IMPULSE

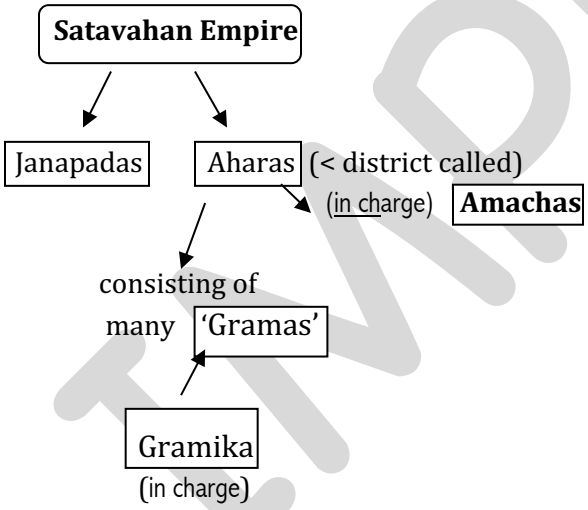
› Satavahana kings were the first one who has started the practice of **'<u>Land awarding</u>'**

- has been given to Brahmana & Buddha monks.

- <u>Royal officers & army</u> could not enter in these areas.

› <u>3 types</u> of feudatories →
1)Raja 2)Mahabhoj 3)Senapati

› <u>Princes</u> were called Kumaras → appointed as <u>Viceroy</u>.

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# The Satavahans Rules

- Simuka
  - › founder
  - › Mentioned in Purana
    - Sisuka , Sindhuka & Sipraka.
  - › Contemporary of Susarman for some years.
  - › **Paithan** or **Prathisthan** - as **capital**.
    - on the bank of Godavari,
  - › Driven out by Shaka king Nahapan , whose coins are found at Nasik.
  - › Purana → Simuka destroyed the powers of Susarman and also the remains of the Sunga Dynasty.
- Kanha
  - › younger brother of Simuk
  - › also known as Krishna.

IMPULSE

- **Satakarni –I**
  - According to Purana .....son of Kanha.
  - Second Capital
  - **Dhamyakataka** on the bank of **Krishna river**.
  - his queen **Nayanika** → **inscription** → **Nanaghat inscriptions**
  - Performed (2) Asmaveda Sacrifice
    (1) Rajasuya Sacrifice
    in this way become Samrat,
  - title – 'Dakshinapathapati' & 'Apratidhatchakra'
    gave lot of 'Dakshina'

    Sri Satkarni → 'Dakshinapatheswar'
  - probably was killed in battlefield.
  - Son → Vedisiri
    Satisiri
    at the time of his death both were minor.

IMPULSE

- **Satakarni – II**

  - mentioned in the → **Hatigumpha Bhilsa inscriptions**.

  - According to Puranas, → Satakarni II was succeeded by **Lambodvara**

    ↓

    next. imp. ruler

    **Kuntala Satakarni** → mentioned in **Batsyan's 'Kamasutra'** (K . S) struck Malayavati , his chief queen, with fingers held like a pair of scissors and as a result the queen got died.

    → mentioned in the Rajasekharan's 'Kavyamimansa' (K.S) ordered the use of Prakit alone by the ladies of his inner apartments.

- **Hala**

  - **17th the king** of the line

  - poet king .

  - mentioned in the → **Purana, Lilavati, Saptavati, Abhidhan, Chintamani, Desinamamala**

  - **commander – in – chief**

    Vijayananda

    served his master in successful campaign against Ceylon.

  - secured Lilavati -, the daughter of the king of Ceylon ,and married her.

IMPULSE

› Stopped → intermixing of castes

› was enthusiastic about Vaishya causes.

› Wrote **Gathasaptashti / Saptsati / Satsal**

in **Paisachi Prakit**

› Amravati Stupa was expanded.

› **Sarvavarman** → was in his court.

writer of Sanskrit grammar **Katantra**

➔ **N.B**

**Amravati Stupa** → in the time of **Hala** expanded

„ „ „ „ **Sri Satkarni** was enlarged……. richly sculptured marble slabs & surrounded by a railing.

IMPULSE

- Gautamiputra Satkarni

› **Nasik inscription** of **Gautami Balashri** - (m/o G.S) provide imp. information about him.

› **destroyer of the Shakas (Seythians)** , the **Yavanas (Greek)** and **Pahalavas (Parthians)**.

› **great achievement** → **extirpation of** the **Kshaharata dynasty** of the **Saka Chief Nahapan**.

› Defeated the Shakas & acquired the last territories of Malwa & Kathiwara.

› **Asmaka has been identified to be the territory in the former Hyderabad state**.

› Mulaka was on the Godavari river with its capital at '**Prathisthan,'**

› ...described himself → 'Lord of the Vindhyas' (Mahendra)

› ...**restrucked the coins of the Shaka ruler Nahapana.**

› ...was called → The Lord of the West'

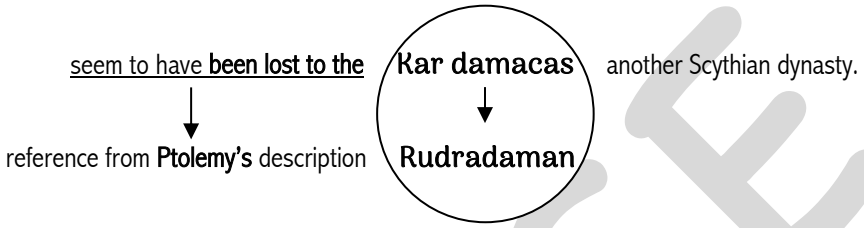
› ...called himself 'One Brahmin' because of destroying arrogance of Kshatriya,

› Gautami Balasree is mentioned in Nasik inscription.

IMPULSE

› took up the title **'Tri Samudra toya pita Vahana'**

› before his death what the areas were acquired for Nahapana, most of them has been get lost from his hand.




➔ **Junagarh Inscription of Rudradaman** dated 150 A.D

The areas that he had captured from Nahapana, → → → subsequently was lost to Rudradaman.

› He reformed the society of its abuses. He uphold the interests of all 4 Varnas or castes, whether they were (twice born) or Avaras (those belonging to lower caste)

› *stopped the social evil* → **"barasamaskara"** i.e the intermingling of caste.

also by **Hala**

› The title of Gautamiputra →→ **Vara- Varama – Vikrama – Charu – Vikraman.**

IMPULSE

- Vasisthiputra Shri – Pulumayi or Pulumayi II

  - also known as **Sri Satkarni**
  - married the daughter of Rudradaman, the Shaka ruler of Ujjain.
  - known as Puloma Puromani in Puranas.
  - known as **Dakshinapatheshwar**

    Satkarni → Dakshinapathapati
  - coins bear the impression of ship
  - founder → the town of Navanagara
  - ***Amravati Stupa*** → was enlarged & encased in richly sculptured marble slabs and surrounded by a railing.

    Expanded by → **Hala**
  - referred by → **Ptolemy**
  - Pulumyi II was also contemporary of Chashtana & Rudradaman.

IMPULSE

- Yajna Shri Shatakarni

  - revived the power of the Satavahan,
  - recovered **South Konkan & Malwa** from the Shakas.
  - lover of trade a navigation.
  - **coins** bear impression of **ship**, **fish** & **shell**.
  - His → **2** **Kanheri inscriptions**
    the **Nasik inscription** &
    the **2** **Guntur inscriptions**
    — show that Siri - Yajna ruled over both eastern & western Deccan.
  - Purana were given new touches during the reign of Siri – Yajna.
  - referred as **'Trisamudradhipati' by Bana**.
  - The closing years of his reign were disastrous for the Satavahana empire ……The Abhiras broke the unity of the Deccan by taking the territory around Nasik.

- Swami Sakesana

  **Lion coins** and **elephant coins** of the king.

- Pulumayi IV → the last ruler of Satavahana Dynasty.

IMPULSE

**Post Satavahana Powers**

- **Abhiras** → **Nasik**
- **Pallavas** → **Kanchi**
- **Kadambas** → **Vaijayanti or Vanabasi**
- **Ikshavakus** → **Krishna district**

## Economic Life

- income from
  - the taxes on land
  - income from monopoly of salt
  - income from court fees

**many taxes were paid in kind**

- ***Paithan*** & ***Tagara*** were important marts of those days

**Suppara /Sopara** and **Keliena or Kalyana**

→ **most imp. harbour**

IMPULSE

- Currency →
  - **Karashapanas** ↦ weighed 146.4 grains
    (were both silver & copper)
  - **Suvarna** (a gold coin)
    equal to 35 silver Karshapanas
  - **Ratti**
    (one Ratti was equal to 1.83 grains)

- Iron mines →
  - Warangal
  - Karimnagar

- **Black smith's shops** are found in **Karimnagar district**

- Issued **coins** mostly of { lead, potin, copper, bronze }

- *Andhra region became famous for cotton products*

- **SATAVAHANA** – were originally tribal people
  – later got Brahmanised

IMPULSE

- **1st rulers to grant** → revenue free grants of lands to Brahmin

- '**Gandhika**' or the perfumers are repeatedly referred as donors.

- **Fortified settlement** for the first time emerged in Deccan during the time of Satavahana

- **performed – Vedic sacrifice –** **Asmaveda Sacrifice**, **Vajapeya**

- Worshipper of **Vaishnav god** - **Krishna Vasudeva**

- Kings also donated to Buddhist monks.

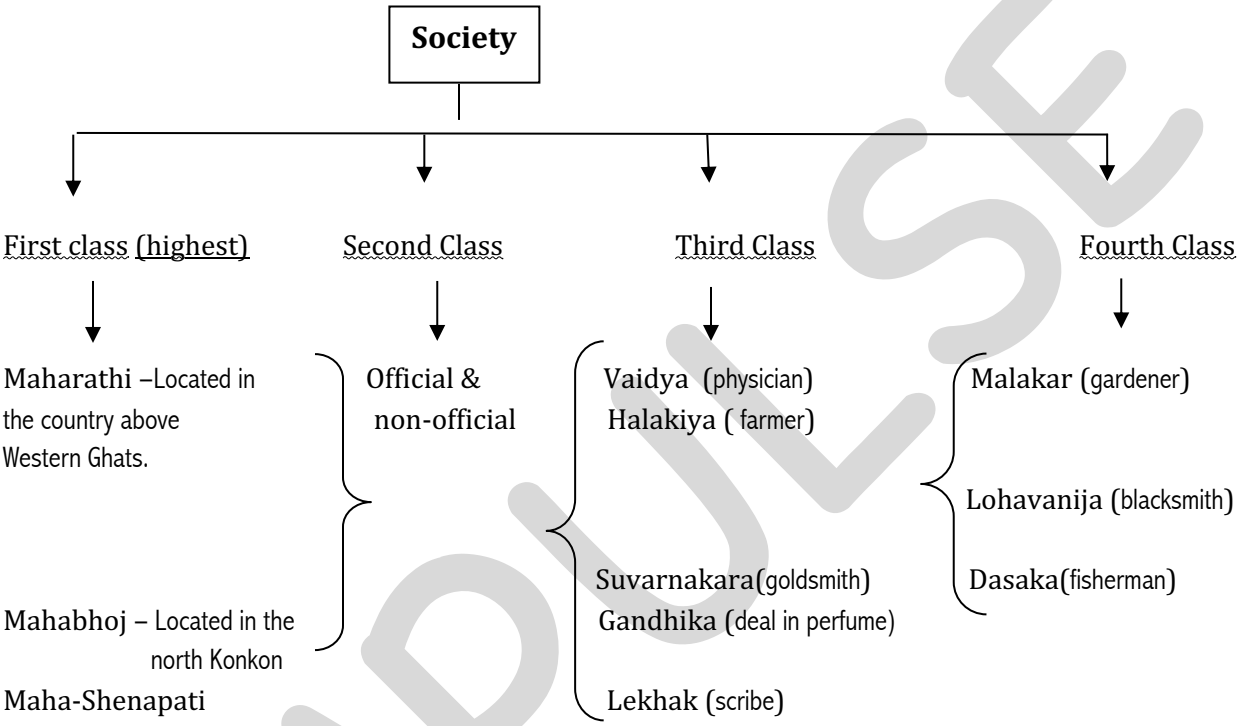
- **Najargunconda & Amravati** emerged as **centres of Buddhist culture & learning.**

- **Official language** → **Prakit**
  **Script** → **Brahmi**

IMPULSE

## Social Life

- Patriarchal society system
- Society divided into (4) classes




- The cultivators & mercantile people were divided into a number of **Grihas (homesteads) or Kutumbas or Kulas (families).**
- inscription showed that interest had to be paid on investment.
- **Nanaghat Inscription of Nayanika w/o Satkarni-I gives us an idea of the various kinds of sacrifices** which were performed at that time.

IMPULSE

- Satavahana kings worshipped - Samkarshana, Vasudeva, Indra, the Sun, the Moon

- **King Hala '<u>Saptasati</u>'** ⟶ refers ↓ **<u>Indra</u>** , **<u>Krishna</u>**; **<u>Pashupati</u>** , **<u>Gauri</u>**

- In the **<u>Saptasati</u>**, **<u>Hari</u>** or **<u>Trivikrama</u>** is said to the **<u>superior to other gods</u>.**

- **<u>Serpent worship</u>** – **<u>Naga</u>** , **<u>Sarpa,</u>** **<u>Sarpila.</u>**

IMPULSE

# THE PALLAVAS

**founded by – VISHNUGOPA**

name mentioned in Allahabad Pillar inscription of Samudragupta.

He was captured by Samudragupta during his South Indian campaign and was liberated afterwards.

*Chronological order of the dynasty*

The Pallavas

- **Vishnugopa**
- **Simhavishnu**
- **Mahendravarman 1**
- **Narasinghavarman 1**
- **Parameshwarvarman1**
- **Narasinghavarman 2**
- **Nandivarman 2**

**Capital – Kanchipuram**

Rule of the dynasty began with the Simha Vishnu

- Simhavishnu (575 – 600 A.D)
  - title – **Avani Simha**
  - credited with the conquest of Cholamandalam
  - was a **Vaishnavite.**
  - magnificent reliefs representing kings and his two consorts in Varaha cave at Mamallapuram
  - patron of **Bharavi**, the author of **Kiratarjuniya**

IMPULSE

- Mahendravarman – I (600 – 630 A.D)
  - **contemporary of Harsha of Thaneswar.**
  - ……was a dramatist and poet …….. wrote play **'Mattabilash Prahasan'** (**delight of the drunkard**)

    This is a **burlesque** (farce)

    In this play he ridicules the foibles and follies of Saiva & Buddhist ascetics.
  - also wrote – **Bhagvatijulkiyam**
  - initially was a **Jain** ….. converted to **Shivaism** by a **Nayanar saint** **Appar**
  - During his tenure to get the hold at South India, war has, been started b/w Pallava & Chalukya of Badami.
  - **was defeated by Pulakeshein II ( Chalukya of Vatapi)**
  - **He began the tradition** of constructing *rock cut monolithic temples*

**Narasinghavarman I**

Ratha Temples

**Temples of Mahabalipuram**

  - *Cave style architecture* was introduced during the reign of *Mahendravarman.*

IMPULSE

- M.V also built temples in honour of Brahma, Iswar & Vishnu…….built the reservoir known as the **Mahendra Tank** near the city of Mahindravadi.

- His **Mandagapatta inscription** throws light on architectural activities.

- associated with the musical inscription Kuddumiamalai

- dynasty emerged as the **patronage of Tamil lit.**

- Narasinghavarman 1 (630- 668 A.D)
  - **642 AD** → defeated & killed **Pulakeshin II** → in the **Battle of Manimangiam** → with the help of the king of Ceylon and → sacked Vatapi, → took back the territories which were under Mahendravarman
  - ……..adopted the titles of → **Mahamalla** & **Vatapikonda** (captor of Vatapi)
  - founded the city of → **Mamallapuram / Mahabalipuram**
  - constructed **Rathas temples** (sapta pagoda) at Mahabalipuram…these Rathas included Mahabalipuram

    ↓

    Draupadi Rath, Arjuna Rath, Veem Rath, Dharmaraja Rath & Sahadev Rath.

    Ganesh Rath , Pindari Rath, Valaiyan Kuttai ratha

IMPULSE

› During his tenure Pallava kingdom *was visited by* → **Huein Tsang**

called Pallava country

1) Tailopicha (the Dravida Region)
2) Kanchi Kinchipulo

› sent **2 naval expeditions to Ceylon**

In order to support **Manavabam**, the claimant of the throne Sri Lanka.

the success story are given in Mahabhasya

- Parameshwarvarman I
  - › Chalukya under **Vikramaditya I** → were successful against the Pallavas

    …….. → able to capture Kanchi
  - › was a follower of **Siva**

- Narasinghavarman II (695 – 722 A.D)
  - › Titles → **Raj Singha** (lion among king ) **Agam Priya** (lover of sculptures)

    **Shankar Bhakt** (devotee of Siva)
  - › Court Poet → **Dandin** the great Sanskrit writer
  - › sent an embassy to China

IMPULSE

- tenure @ peace @ of 40 years compared to his predecessors.

- Built → **Kailashnath Temple** at **Kanchi**
  **Shore Temple** at **Mahavalipuram**
  **Airavateshwar Temple** at **Kanchi**

1) Pyramidal tower
2) flat roofed pillared hall
3) the vestibule (an entrance hall)
4) rampart pilaster

- **Substituted** **bricks and timber** **for stone in the temples.**

## Nandivarman II (730 – 800 A.D)

- Title – **Pallavamalla**
- defeated by →the **Rashtrakuta king Dantidurga**
- According to **Kalhan's 'Rajtarangini' → he was elected king.**
- **Dantidurga captured Kanchi** , but he ultimately married the daughter to Nandivarman
- **follower of Vishnu**

IMPULSE

- **recovered the necklace** studded with the precisions stone **Ugrodays from the Ganga ruler.**

- built **Mukteshwar Temple** and **Vaikunthaperumal Temple** at Kanchi.

- the struggle b/w Pallava and Chalukya started again……..Vikramaditya II was able to capture Kanchi but the same was recovered by the Pallavas.

- Aprajita Pallava (730 – 800 A.D)
  - defeated the Pandya king , Varguna II, in the battle of Sri –Purambiyam.
  - ……..**was defeated by his Chola feudatory** **Aditya Chola** around 850 A.D. With this defeat the Pallava dynasty declined. **The Pallava became the feudatory of the Cholas.**

IMPULSE

➔ **MISC. POINTS ABOUT THE PALLAVA DYNASTY**

- Performed Vedic sacrifices including Asmaveda.
- inscriptions **first in Prakit** and later in **Sanskrit & Tamil** both.
- **Forestation of coconut in India** was known **from the period of the Pallavas** and western Gangas in south coastal region.
- According to **Marcopolo** the **ginger and cinnamon** were produced in large quantities in the **Pandya country.**
- **Kanchi** emerged as centre of **Brahmanical & Buddhist learning** under their patronage.
- Temples cut of rock were known as 'Rathas'
- **Royal symbol → Linga & Vrishav**
- **Kingship claimed divinity**
- Royal titles → 'Maharajadhiraj' 'Dharmarajadhiraj'
- Local Sabhas were more important
- **Sundaramurthi**, **the last of the Saiva saint**, lived in the closing years of the **Pallava rule**
- **Vatsyayana** the author of **'Nayabhasya'** was a Pandit of Kanchi,

IMPULSE

**Terminology**

- Chang – Tso – Pu → The Sithaviravadin school of Buddhist mentioned → by Huein Tsang.

- Damirike / Limerike → The Southern region of India mentioned → in Ptolemy's writings.

- **Kinchipulo** – **Kanchipuram** , reforced by Huein Tsang
- **Talopicha** – The **Dravida region** (country) referred by Huein Tsang.

- Ophir – Modern Sopara in Maharashtra,

- **Vishnugopa → King of Kanchi , mentioned in** **'Allahabad Prashasti'**

IMPULSE

# The Chalukyas of Badami

Misc.points about the Chalukya :

- **descended from → Hariputras**
- claimed to have been **nourished by the 7 mothers** who are the mothers of mankind.
- legendary history ----------later Chalukya of Badami ascribes the **origin** of the Chalukya Dynasty **to Manu or the Moon** and **associates it with Ayodha → which was the Capital of Uttara – Kosala.**

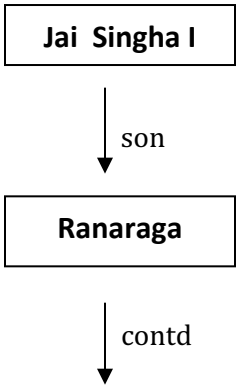
  They also claimed decent from **Lunar race.**

- **feudatory of Kadambas**
- built their kingdom on the **ruins of the Vakataka.**
- Began with the **base** in northern Mysore at Vatapi (Badami) and the adjacent Aihole

  Soon conquered the tottering Vakataka territories

- Capital → Vatapi (Modern Badami).

IMPULSE




- **Pulakeshein I** (535 – 566 A.D)
  - › real founder of the dynasty
  - › first, 'Maharaj' in his family
  - › Titles – 'Satyashray', 'Rana Vikram' , Shri – Prithvi Vallabi , Shri Vallabha or Vallabha
  - › performed – Hiranyagarbha, Asvamedha, Agnishtoma, Vajapeya, Bahusuvarna, Paundarika sacrifice
  - › laid the foundation of the **Fort of Vatapi** (modern Badami) in the Bijapur district.
  - › (P-I) is compared with such mythical heroes as Yayati & Dilipa

IMPULSE

- **Kirtivarman I** (567- 598 AD)

Titles – Satyasraya

Son of Vallabha

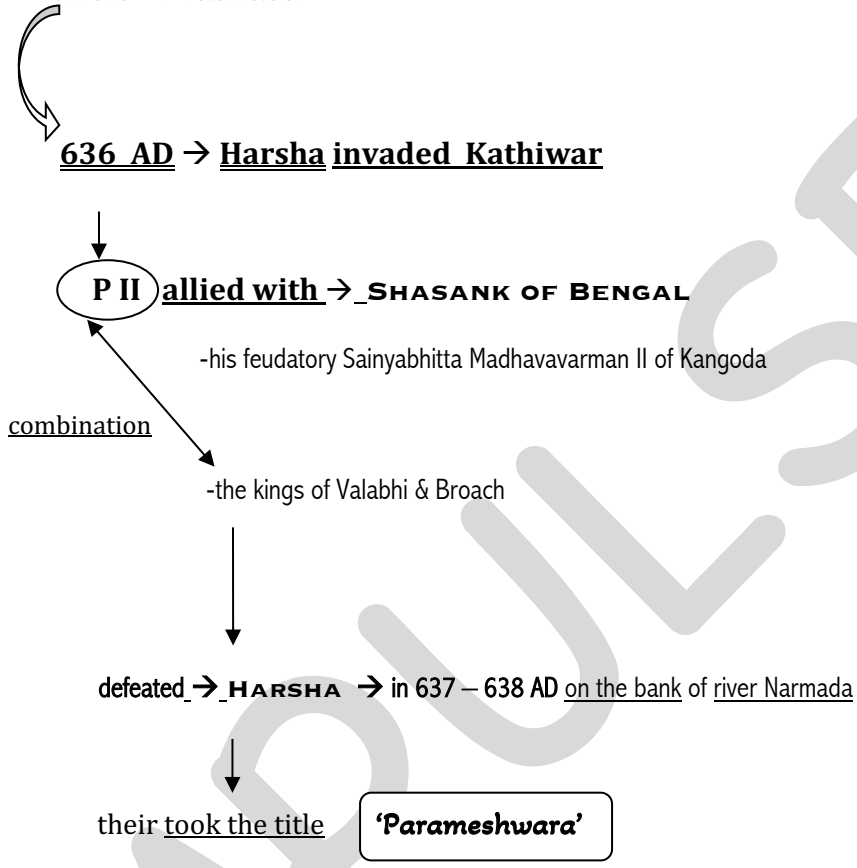
Pulakeshein II Prithvi – Vallabha

  - first maker of Vatapi
  - also described as → **Might of destruction to the Nalas, Mourya , Kadamba.**
  - defeated → Kalachuris of Malwa

- **Pulakeshein II** (610 – 642 A.D)
  - Titles → Vallabha , Prithvi – Vallabha, **Parameshwara,** & **Param Bhagavata**
  - The **Aihole inscription** written by **Ravikirti** (a Jain poet) gives a detailed account of (P–II's) achievement.
    - P-II besieged and reduced **Vanavasi** , the capital of the Kadambas.
    - The Maurya of Konkan were invaded and defeated.

IMPULSE

› **'Aihole Prashasti'**




› **According to Tabari** ( a Muslim historian) **the king of Persia Khusru II received an ambassador from P-II** in AD 625 – 626

› **Huein Tsang →→ paid visit** to the Deccan in 641 A.D. ……At that time, **the court of P-II was at Nasik.**

› Consolidated his authority over whole of Deccan.

IMPULSE

➔ defeated ➔ Mahendravarman I (Pallava king)

➔ was defeated by ➔ Narasinghavarman I & killed in the →→ **Battle of Manimangalam** (642 AD)

› **made friendship with → Cholas , Keralas & Pandayas.**

› Ravikirti , wrote '**Aihole Prashasti**' in which he claims himself to be **parallel to Kalidasa in lit. style.**

- Vikramaditya – I (635 – 681 AD)

  › succeeded in recovering Badami from the Pallavas.

  › Title – Satyashray ; Sri – Prithvi – Vallabha, Parameshwar, Maharajadhiraj Parameshwar

  Satyashray → Pulakeshein 1

  › **restored the grants to gods & Brahmanas which had been confiscated by previous kings.**

  › **Pallava ruler Parameshwaryarman I defeated** the army of **Vikramaditya I** in the **Battle of Peruvalanallur** & compelled him to take flight.

IMPULSE

- **Vinayaditya** ( 681 – 696 AD)
  - › Titles – Sri – Prithvi – Vallabha , Satyashray
  - › He is stated to have **acquired the banner** called **Palidhvaja** **by defeating the Land of the entire Uttarapath.** The name of the king is not mentioned.

- **Vijayaditya** (696 – 733 AD )
  - › **conquered Kanchi** and **levied tribute from Parameshwarvarmana,** the **Pallava king**.
  - › built the **temple of Siva at Pattadakal** in **Bijapur district.**
  - › **tolerant towards Jainism** and devoted villages to Jaina preachers.

- **Vikramaditya II** (734 – 743 AD )
  - › Rashtrakuta chief **Dantidurga** rose to prominence under him.
  - › gave **a crushing defeat to the Pallava ruler** **Nandivarman II** & captured Kanchi.

IMPULSE

› His queen (Loka Mahadevi) built the →→

great **temple of Shiva at Pattadakal @ Birupaksha Temple**

› stated to have destroyed the power of the Chola, Kerala, Pandya, Kalabhra and the other kings.

› **Set up a pillar of victory on the shores of the Southern Ocean.**

› **effectively checked the invasion of Arabs to South……they were defeated by him.**

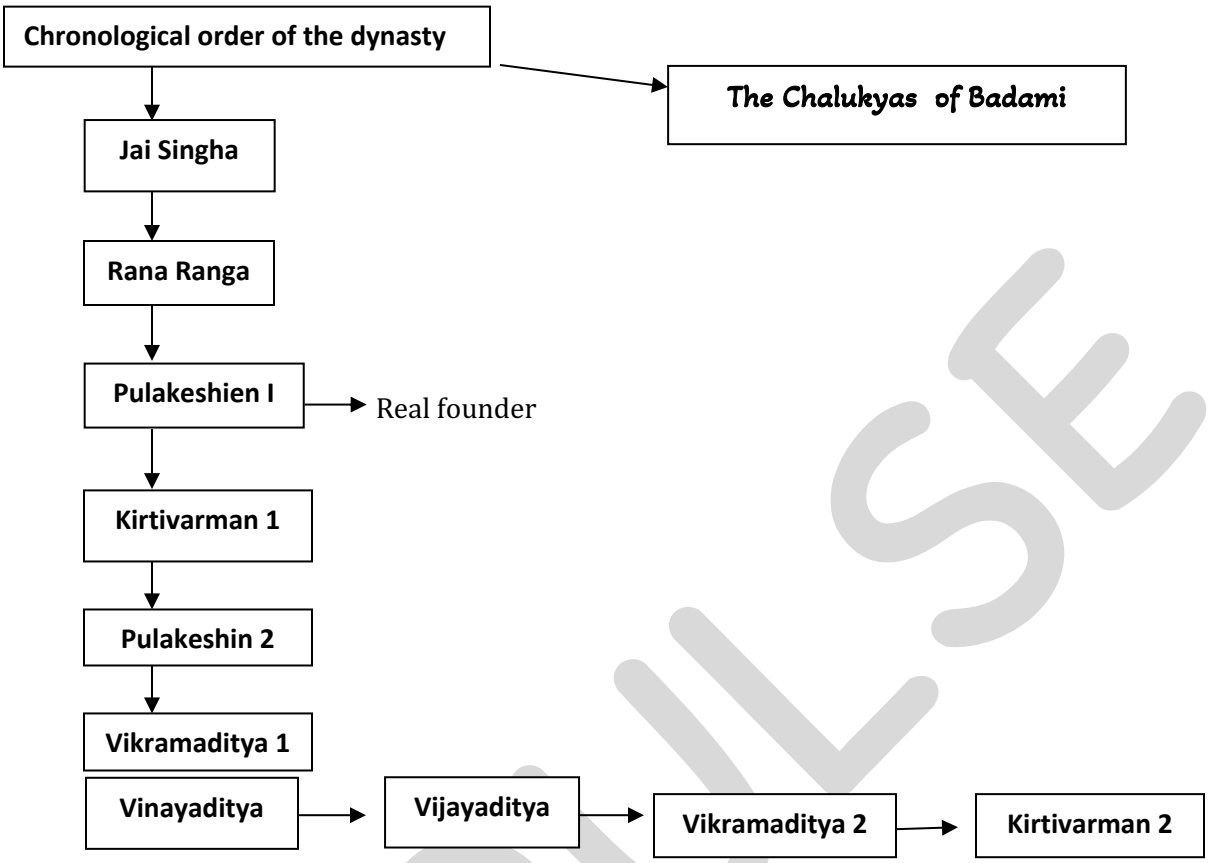
- Kirtivarman II (746 – 757 AD) [Last Ruler]

› **Last ruler of the dynasty** of Chalukya of Badami or Vatapi.

› His feudatory **Dantidurga overthrew him** & **founded Rashtrakuta dynasty**

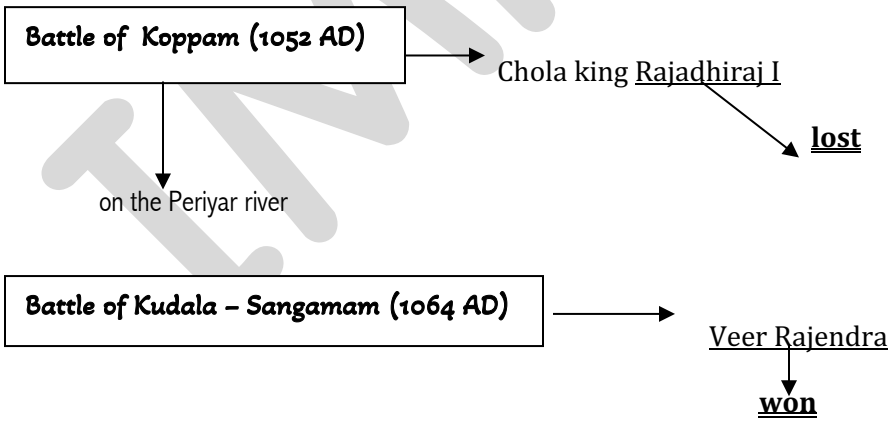
› **After the death of Dantidurga** , **K II** tried to restore the fallen fortune of his family **but he was defeated by Krishna I , the Rashtrakuta king.**

IMPULSE




**N.B:-**

**Somesvara I** (1042 - 1068 AD)

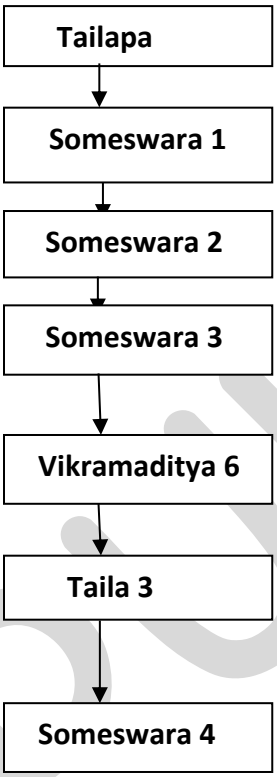



**S – I** → suicide @ Tungabhadra river by plunging

IMPULSE

# The Chalukyas of Kalyani or the later Western Chalukyas

**The Chalukyas of Kalyani or the later Western Chalukya**




- Tailapa (973 – 997 AD)
  - **founder of the dynasty**
  - descendent of **Rashtrakuta king Karaka II**
  - **Adhiraj, Parameshwar, Chakrabartin**
  - the incarnation of Krishna in Kalyani.

IMPULSE

› conquered Chedi, Orissa, Nepal & Kuntala.

› the Paramara king of Malwa

› **Ranna, the Kannada poet, was patronized by him.**

› Successors
  ↳ Vikramadity V , Jaisingha II & Jagadekamalla

- **Somesvara I** (1042 - 1068 AD)
  › gave up ***Manyakheta*** as his capital → **and made Kalyanpura or Kalyani as his capital.**

**BATTLE OF KOPPAM (1052 AD)** → **Chola King Rajadhiraja I** → **lost**

on the Periyar river

But Chola inscriptions → Someswara 1st was lost.

› **Bilhan** refers to the advance of the Chalukya in the Chola territory and its capital Kanchi.

IMPULSE

› **S 1** **suffered another defeat** at the hands of **Veer Rajendra** , the Chola king , at **Kudala – Sangamam** (1064 AD) .

› **S 1** wanted his 2nd son, **Vikramaditya** as his successor.

- But Vikramaditya → declined the honour in favour of his elder brother Someswara II .

› Vikramaditya was appointed as the leader of the army ..... engaged in conquests achieved over the Cholas and Keralas as far as Ceylon and over Bengal and Assam.

- He is stated to have captured **Gangaikonda Cholapuram** from the Cholas, Bhengi the capital of the Eastern Chalukya and Chakravatra a fortress & the Paramaras.

› According to some references **S –1** was **suffering from a fatal disease** and killed himself by drowning himself in **Tungabhadra river.**

› According to another version, **S–1** **lost to the Chola**.....being ashamed he committed suicide by plunging in the Tungabhadra river.

▪ **Someswara II** (1068 – 1076 AD)

› After sitting on the throne, **S–II** fell into evil ways and lost the loyalty of his brother.

› Later compelled to recognise **Vikramaditya** as Yuvaraja

↓

went to rule in the southern part of the kingdom.

IMPULSE

› **Bilhan** given detailed account of the rebellion of Vikramaditya against his brother Someswara.

› Vikramaditya marched against Veer Rajendra, the Chola king, who sued for peace and gave his daughter in marriage to Vikramaditya.

- Vikramaditya VI (1076 – 1126 AD)

started **Vikram era** in **1076 AD**

**Vikram era**
**57 BC**

Two great writers, named → **Bilhan** and **Bigyaneshwar**

flourished at the court of Vikramaditya VI

**Bilhan** wrote his biography **'Vikramdev Charitra'**

**Bigyaneshwar** –***'Mitakshara'*** → a commentary on **'Yajanbalk Smriti'**

**Sakabda**
**78 AD**
**Sashank**

**diplomatic relations with Srilankan king 'Vijaybahu'**

**Vengi was conquered by Anantapal, commander – in – chief of Vikramaditya.**

IMPULSE

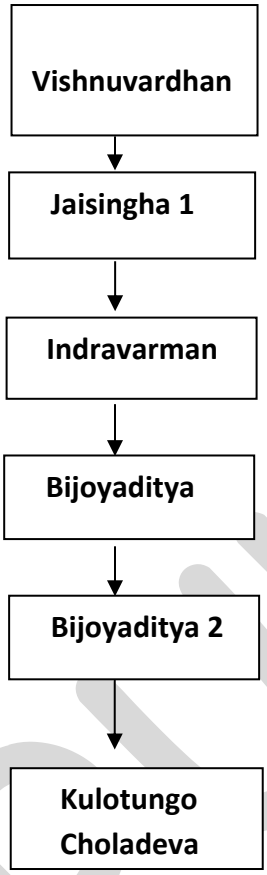
- **Someswara III** (1126 – 1135 AD)
  - **more interested in literary pursuits than political matter.**
  - **Vishnuivardhan**, his vassal, declared his independence and conquered some parts of the territories of the Western Chalukya.
  - wrote in **Sanskrit** *'Abhilashitartha Chintamani'* or **'Manasollasa'**
    - exhibiting his knowledge in → politics, administration of justice, medicine, elephants, alchemy, astrology, arms and rhetoric.

- **Taila III** (1151 – 1163 AD)
  - **Bijjala**, his commander – in – chief
    - **established his independent** Kalachuri dynasty

- **Someswara IV** (1184 – 1190 AD)
  - last ruler of Western Chalukya dynasty .

IMPULSE

# THE EASTERN CHALUKYAS




- **Vishnuvardhana** (615 – 633 AD)
  - founder of the dynasty.
  - **brother of Pulakeshein II**
  - ***Vengi*** *was the capital*

IMPULSE

- **Jaisingha I** (633 – 663 AD)
  - at this time the **Pallava's** attacked → **Pulakeshein II & captured** the **southern part of his territory…….**including the city of Badami in about 642 AD.
    - Even during this critical situation, Jaisingha 1 did not stand by his side.

- **Indravarman**
  - ruled for a week

- **Vijayaditya** ( 746 – 764 AD)
  - during his reign → **that the *Western Chalukya of Badami* (Kirtivarman 2)**

    → **were overthrown by the Rashtrakuta.**

- **Vijayaditya II** (799 – 843 AD)
  - built many temples dedicated to **God Sambhu**

- **Kulotungo Choladeva** (1063 – 1070 AD)
  - **more Chola in blood than Chalukya**.
  - He preferred the Chola throne to the Chalukya throne → which he left to the care of his uncle Vijayaditya VII who was the viceroy of Vengi.

IMPULSE

## Art and Culture

› **Pulakeshein I** is stated to have performed a no. of sacrifices such as **Asmaveda**, **Vajapeya**, **Paundarika** and other sacrifices.

› **At Aihole alone** there are **70 temples**. **In addition** to Aihole, there are **temples at Badami & Pattadakal.**

› **Ladh Khan Temple**, the **Durga Temple** &

at Aihole

specifically famous.

**Huchimalligudi Temple**

**earliest of the Aihole group**

**contains a Sikhara of the Nagara type**

› During the 7th century AD, the movement of rock cut halls was initiated

› There are as many as **10 temples at Pattadakal** belonging to this period.

**6 of them Dravidian style**

**Many features similar to** → **most imp** **Birupaksha Temple**

**Kailashnath Temple** →

2nd Narasinghavarman

of Kanchi

built by **Loka – Mahadevi** → the queen of **Vikramaditya II**

IMPULSE

› one of the achievements of the Chalukya art was the building of excavated cave temples of Hindu gods.

› **Vijayaditya** built **the great temple of Siva** **under the name of Vijayeshwara** now called **Sangamesvara at Pattadakal in Bijapur District.**

## ➔ Yadavas of Devagiri

- *also called Sevunas*
- ***feudatory of Somesvara IV*** *(Chalukya of Kalyani)*
- *an independent power under* ***Bhillama*** *(1187–1191 AD)*
- *The Yadavas founded the city of Devgiri and made it their capital*
- *The Yadava ruler* ***Jatugi*** *established a college of astronomy.*

## ➔ The Kakatiyas of Warangal

- ***Pratap Rudra I*** *founded Warangal*

## ➔ The Hoysalas of Dyarasamudra

- ***Sala*** *was the* ***traditional founder*** *of the* ***Hoysala dynasty.***
- ***First historical figure*** *was* ***Vinayaditya***
- ***feudatories of the Chalukya of Badami.***

INDULSE

- ***Ballala II*** *……total independence*

  patronage

  ***Nemichandra*** *a Jain*

  wrote

  *first Kannada novel* ***Lilavati*** *in 1170 AD*

* **Battle of Takkolam** (949 AD)

**Rashtrakuta Krishna III** defeated **Prantaka I** (Chola)

* **Battle of Koppam** (1052 AD)

**Rajadhiraj I** died fighting Chalukya of Kalyani **Someswara I**

* **Battle of Kudal Sangamam** (1064 AD)

**Someswara I** was defeated by **Veer Rajendra**

* **Battle of Manimangalam** (642 AD)

Narasimha Varman Mahamalla (Pallava)

**Narasinghavarman 1st**

Pallava

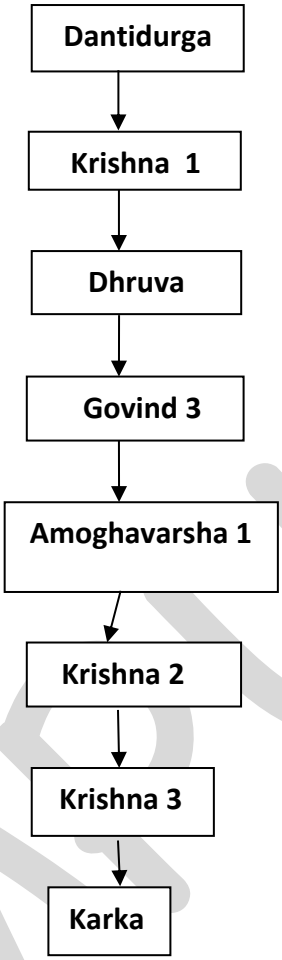
defeated

**Pulakesin II**

Chalukya of Badami

IMPULSE

# The Rashtrakutas




## Early History

- Seems have descended from the Rastikas or Rathikas.
- mentioned in the edicts of Ashoka
- **descended from → the *Yadu family of the Mahabharta times***

**Lord Krishna or Murari**

IMPULSE

- **Dantidurga** (753 – 758 AD)
  - › founder
  - › Capital – Manyakhed / Manyakheta / Maikhed
  - › performed Hiranyagarbha sacrifice at Ujjain in **which Gujara – Pratihar kings acted as doorkeepers**
  - › **took part in the campaign organized by Vikramaditya II**, the Chalukya of Badami emperor, to **push back the Arabs** --------- **738 A.D**.....**bloody battle** ------- **The Arabs were lost so decisively that they never dared to invade Gujrat again.**
  - › **titles** ⟶ Prithvivallabha, Khadgaon lok
    - for his role in Arab campaign.
    - from Vikramaditya 2
  - › **Dantidurga** followed **V2** in his **expedition against Kanchi**
    - 745 AD
    - shared the credit for the victory over the Pallava
  - › Kirtivarman II, Chalukya king of Badami
    - lost
    - fight
    - met in Khandesh
    - Dantidurga
  - › Titles – 'Maharajadhiraj' , 'Parameshwar' , 'Paramvattakara',

IMPULSE

- **Krishna I** (758 – 773 AD)
  - **Built Kailash Mandir at Ellora**
  - **Kirtivarman** **was defeated by** **Krishna I** and destroyed the total Chalukya Dynasty 760 AD.
  - **Title** – Subhatunga, Akalavarsha
  - **…. sent crown prince Govinda to invade the Chalukya king of Vengi.**
  - also defeated another king named **Rahappa.**

- **Dhruva** (780 – 793 AD)
  - **first king** who **took part** in **tripartite struggle**
  - ***defeated Pala king Dharmapal***
  - ….proceeded against **Dantivarman, the Pallava ruler** and the latter made an offer of elephants to Dhruva.

- **Govind III** (793 – 814 AD)
  - lot of trouble at the beginning.
  - **Stambha**, the Governor of Gangavadi
    - **elder brother of G –III.**
    - **challenged G – 3**

IMPULSE

› **G–3 was able to put down the revolt of 12 kings headed by Stambha.**

› **Sivamara,** a **Ganga Prince** → **was released from prison**

jailed

**…….to check Stambha**

But due to G–3 & Stambha agreement

but joined Stambha

› **Dantiga,** the Pallava king , → was compelled to submit to G – 3

› **Dharmapal,** the **ruler of Bengal**, **also** submitted.

bcoz

i) **G–3** would not stay in N. India too long.
ii) **Nagabhatta II** had run away to Rajputana
iii) he would be able to take advantage of the situation created by the withdrawal of G – 3 from the North.

-As a matter of fact (**D**) was grateful to **G – 3** for breaking the power of Nagbhatta.

› **Vishnuvardhan**, the ruler of Vengi, was the maternal grandfather of G–3.

(Eastern Chalukya) Vijayaditya died – 799 AD

…..succeeded by his son, Vijayaditya II

challenged G – 3

was defeated & dethroned.

IMPULSE

- **Amoghavarsha – I** (814 – 878 AD)
  - **real name was Sarva**
  - ….to the throne…..minor of 14 yrs.
  - **THE SRIRUR PLATES**
    - **the rulers of Anga , Bhanga, Magadh, Malwa & Vengi**
      - paid homage to (A)
  - wrote **Kavirajmarga**
    - earliest Kannada work on parties
  - also wrote → 1) Proshnottormalika
    - 2)Ratnamalika (a Jaina Book)
      - **description of his renouncement of throne in the book.**
  - His **mentor was** **Jinsena**
    - wrote
      - **Adi Puran, Haribangsha, Parshav ayudaya**
    - under
  - **A** adopted **Syadvada Jainism**

IMPULSE

› **Sanjan Plates**

**A** is described as a devout **worshipper of goddess Mahalaxmi**

**A** **offered** his finger to **Mahalaxmi** to eradicate poverty.

› transferred capital from →→ **Ellora to Manyakhet**

**N.B:-**

**A** → **SANJAN PLATE**
**SRIRUR PLATE**

IMPULSE

- **Krishna II** (878 – 914 AD)
  - fought against **Bhoja** , the Parthian ruler

    …..in this war **Krishnaraj** (his general)

    ↓

    played an important part
  - **Aditya – I**, the **Chola king** , was married to a daughter of **K2**

- **Indra III** (914 – 922 AD)
  - **Al Masudi** visited and praised the strength of Rashtrakuta King.

- **Govinda IV**

  killed his elder brother **Amogavarsha II**

- **Krishna III** (940 – 968 AD)

  949 AD .... fought **Battle of Tokkolam**

  ↓ against

  **Prantaka I (Chola King)**

  (was defeated)

IMPULSE

› Reached Rameswaram and created Vijaya Stambha and constructed the temple of Krishneswar and Gandamartandya.

- **Karka – II** (972 – 975 AD)

  Last king

› **Taila II** was a feudatory of Rashtrakuta.

founded the dynasty of Chalukya of Kalyani.

**N.B :-**

➔ Kailashnath Temple → Kanchi

**Narasinhavarman 2**

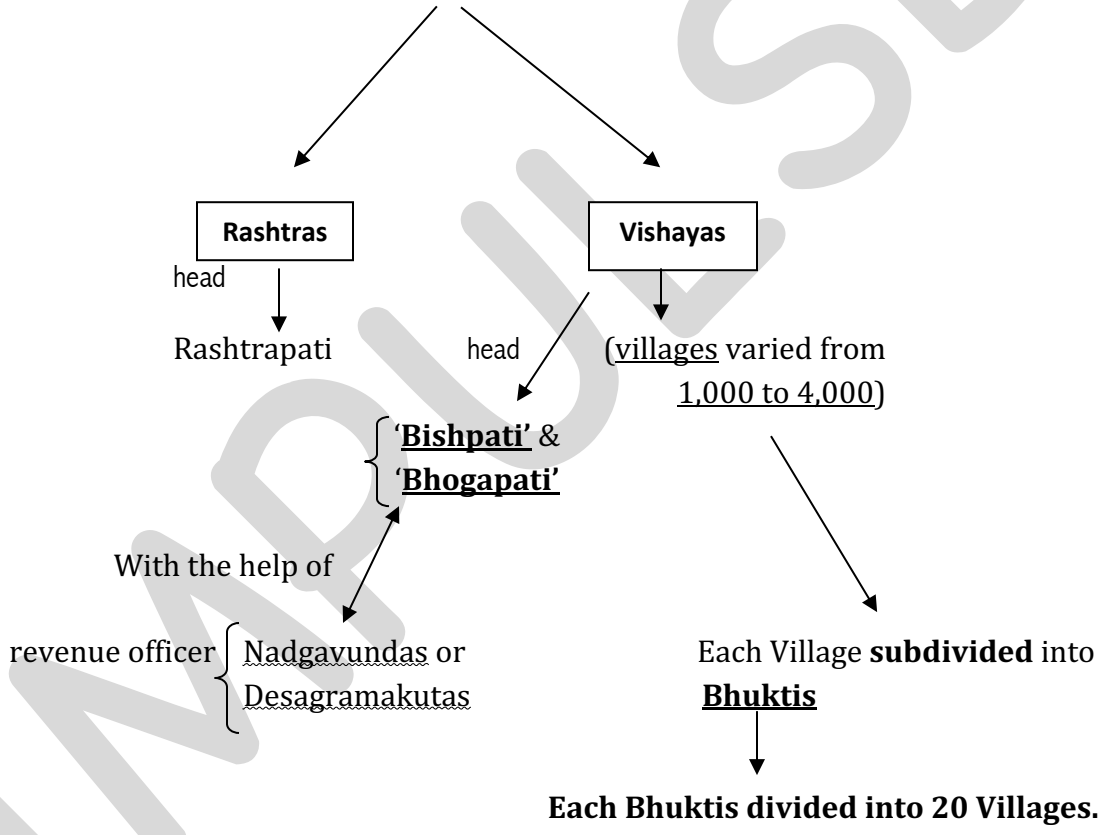
➔ Kailashnath Temple → Ellora

**Krishna I**

IMPULSE

## Misc points

- King was the head of the administration
- Titles – Maharajadhiraj, Parambhattakara
- kingship → hereditary
- **Directly administered areas**




- **The village – smallest adm. unit**
  - headed by
    - Village headman &
    - Village accountant

IMPULSE

- **Land tax**
  - **Uddaranga** or **Bhogakara**
    - **1/4 th of the produce**

- Princess also occupied imp. govt. posts
  - **Chandrabelabba,** d/o **Amogvarsha – I**
    - administered the Raichur Doab in 837 AD

- The rock – cut shrives at **Ellora & Elephanta** belong to this period.

- The **Kailash Temple of Ellora** is **similar** to the **Lokeshwar Temple at Pattadakal**

- The **Dasabatar Temple** – is the **largest** & the **simplest.**

IMPULSE

# Sangam Age

- Iraiyanar Agapporul Urai (750 AD) → first reference *term 'Sangam'* from the book.
- Shaiva saint Tirunarukkaruasu Nayanar @ Appar → the *word 'Sangam'* first used.
- The father of Tamil literature **Agasthya.**

**First Sangam**

Pl. → Ten – Madurai

Presided over by → Agastya

Patron → 89 kings

Text compiled → Aktiyam, Agattiyam (Grammar)

no text available

E poets → **Agasthya , Irundaiyar**

**Tolkappiyar**

**Second Sangam**

Pl. → Kapatapuram/ Alvai (submerged in sea)

Presided over by → Augustya & Tolkappiyar

Patron → 59 kings, → 5 were poets

T.C → Aktiyam, Kali, Tolkappiyam

only available text oldest Tamil grammar book

E. poets → **Agasthya, Irundaiyar, Tolkappiyar**

**Third Sangam**

Pl. → Madurai

P.o. by → Nakkirar

Patron → 49 kings

Text compiled → Nandutogai , Nanuru, Ankurutruz, **Paripadal**, Padirruppattu

E. poets → **Iraiyannz**

IMPULSE

## Literature:-

› **Puram** → **deals with matters** capable of externalization or objectification.

**Aham ( Agam)** → Strictly limited to one aspect of subjective experience viz **love.**

Aram , Porul , Vidu, + Inbam → four goals of life

› **Paltuppattu** is a collection of 10 long poems

## Epics:-

1) **Manimegallai**
   - written by poet Sattai Sattanar (Buddhist) of Madurai
   - contents → Manimegallai (d/o Kovalan & Madhavi) efforts to preserve her charity and her **conversion to a Buddhist nun.**
   - **reference of fine arts** in Sangam age.

2) **Silapaddigaram** → 200 AD.....love story
   - **Oldest and greatest of Sangam epics.**
   - written by **Illango Avadigal** [**Sengruttuvan's brother**] (grandson of the Chola king Karikala through his daughter)
   - Contents → Story of **Kevalan** (**a merchant) of Puhar**, who falls in love with a **dancer** Madhavi and ignores his wife Kannagi. Kannagi avenges the death of Kevalan at the hand of the Pandayan king & becomes goddess. With her begins **Kannagi Patni cult**.

IMPULSE

*Silappadikaram says that* ***Gajabahu, king of Ceylon,*** *attended the* ***worship of Kannagi,*** *the Goddess of Chastity →* ***instituted by the Chera king Senguttuvan.***

- God in the basis of caste mentioned here
- **'Shilpadigram'** - Lit meaning **jewelled anklet**.

ö **Tolkappiyam**

- Written by **Tokapiyar,** one of the 12 disciples of saint Agastya
- Work in Tamil **grammar**
- Total number of **sutras is 1612**
- ……based on the → Sanskrit grammar of Aindra School

ö **Agattiyam**

- Written by **Saint Agattiyar**
- Work on grammar of letters & life
- Practically extinct

**N.B:-**

***Paripadal*** *– A collection of* ***24 poems*** ***in the praise of gods.***

***Padirruppattu*** *– „ „ „* ***8 poems*** ***in the praise of gods & Chera kings***

Minor work:-

ö **Tirrukural / Kural**

- Known as the **Bible of the Tamil land**
- considered to be the **5th Veda of Tamil land**
- written by **Tiruvallavur**
- combination of → → **Dharmashastra , Arthashastra & Kamasutra**
- …….speaks of an ideal king.

IMPULSE

## Religious Life:-

- **Tirumal** → cowherds worshipped [ competitor of Murguan ]
- **Murugan** → the hunters of the hill tracts worshipped as the **god of hillock**
  → for idol installing Vengai tree.
  → the devotees beat the Tondaham drum and blew the bugle
- **Indira** → worshipped by **agriculturists** who depended for their **produce on rains.**
- There was a special festival instituted in **Puhar** in honour of **Indra**.

  The **Chola King himself** managed this festival.
- The fisherman and the people of the coastal regions worshipped Varuna, the god of the wide ocean.
- The worship of the Sun and the moon was known.
- The temple was called **Nagar**
- Sangam poets → Kapilar & Nakkivar → **Worshipper of Shiva**
- **The god of death → *Kurram***
- Kubera, Yama, Balaram → were also worshipped.

IMPULSE

## Economic Life :-

- The **market place** was known as **Avanam**
- The **well established market** **Angadi** **in bigger towns.** → centre of transactions
- **Next to agriculture, spinning & weaving were the most important.**
- weaving was a **specialized industry** …. …..centres → Uraiyur, Madurai etc.
- Barter System → **Paddy was sold by** mentioning its price in terms of salt.
- Trade with Greece & Rome
  - The coins of Augustus & Tiberius predominate the Roman coins found in India.
  - extensive & lucrative foreign trade.
- **Export items** → Muslin, Ivory , Beryl, Gems, Pearls, & Spices….. Indian peeper → Yavanapriya (Sanskrit Term)
- **Import item** → Wine
- According to **Periplus**, sea voyages to India **were undertaken** in the month of **Epiphi or June**

IMPULSE

› **Ship building was a native industry in** **Tamilaham**

› Romans trading with Sangam kingdoms…… built a temple of Augustus at **Muziris**

› Uraiyur – famous for cotton, pearl & muslin .

## Revenue & Finance:-

- On special circumstances, tax was waived.
- Villages granted as gift (involving freedom from the payment of taxes ) to Brahman known as **Brahmadeya**
- **Land tax** → **Karai**
  the main source of revenue and was 1/6 th of the total produce.

Tax – collector → **Variyam**

Forced gift → **Iravu**

IMPULSE

## Polity :-

- **King** was known as → **Ko, Mahnam, Iraivan, Korravan, Vendan etc.**
- The **crowned monarchs of Tamilaham** were called **Vendor**
- The **other chieftains** who **did not wear crown** were called **Mannar**
- **Royal court** was called → Avai, Arasavai or Vettavai.
- **Five qualities of king** → → Knowledge of the Vedas , Right Speech, Knowledge of economy, Knowledge of astrology, control over senses.

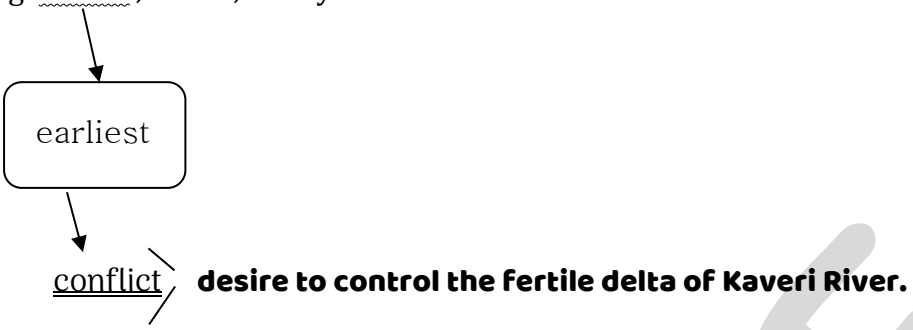
{ Rajsuya (the imperial sacrifice)
  Asvamedha (the horse sacrifice) }

- The elder prince was the heir called **Kamahnam** …. The other sons & brother of the king called – **Illango**
- ……erecting **monuments for dead soldiers** and **worshipping them**. These were known as **Virakkal / Nadukul** (**Hero stone**).
- Ministers (Amaichchar) bore the title Kavidi
- **Spies** were called **Orrar.**
- recurring **causes of warfare**

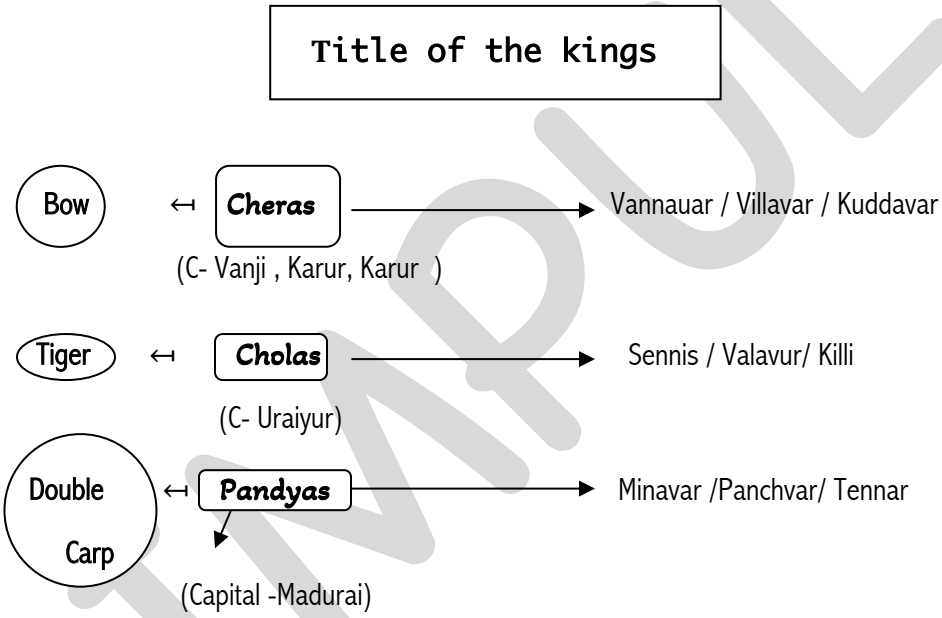
{ (1) Cattle lifting
  (2) Refusal to give princess in marriage }

IMPULSE

› Among Chera , Chola , Pandya




› ***Megasthenes*** → **Woman ruler of Pandayan kingdom**




IMPULSE

**Political Divisions**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Mandalam** | **Kingdom** | Mandalam |
| | | ↓ |
| **Nadu** | **Provinces** | Nadu |
| Ur | **Towns** | ↓ |
| Sirur | Small village | UR |
| | | ↓ |
| Perur | Big village | Perur |
| | | ↓ |
| Mudur | Old village | Siruz |
| Manaram | Local Assemblies | |

## THE PANDYAS

Area → **Southern Tamil Nadu**

Capital – **Madurai** on the bank of river Vaigai

Seaport – Karkai (at the mouth of the river Tambraparni )

Saliyur

- …….. patronised an assembly of poets and literature known as ***Sangam*** and the literature produced by this association came to the known as Sangam literature.
- sent embassies to Augustus & Trajan

### 1. Palyagasalai Mudukudumi

- earliest known Pandya king who ruled **Madurai.**
- follower of Vedic religion . He constructed many sacrificial **altars.**
- adopted title of Parameshwar

IMPULSE

2. Nedumcheliyan ⟶ ***greatest Pandya king of Sangam Age.***

- Mentioned in → **Silappadikaram**
- .....defeated the Aryan Kings of the North..... that is why he was given the title of **Aryappadaikadanda**.

  means → he who conquered the Aryan soldiers
- ....achievement recorded in the **Maduraikanchi**

  written by

  Mangudi Marudan

  (patronized by Nedumachelian)
- It is said that he died broken hearted when he learnt that he had unknowingly ordered the execution of an innocent person named Korlan.
- defeated the combined armies of Cheras & Cholas.

3. Nediyan

- started sea – worship
- created Ruly river.

4. Among the feudatories of the Pandyas, the greatest was **Pari**. He ruled over Parambhu ..... He patronized the great poet

   Kapilar

IMPULSE

# THE CHOLAS

Area → *Northern Tamil Nadu*

&

*Southern Andhra Pradesh*

Capital – **Uraiyur**

Seaports – **Puhar /Poor – Puhar / Kaveripattanam**

↓

at the mouth of the river Kaveri
[ Khaberis of Ptolemy]

Title – **Sennis , Sembiyas , Valavan, Killi.**

1. **Ellara** → first Chola King

2. **Setsenni** → first Chola king who ruled from **Uraiyur**
   [ Uranthai ]

3. **Karikala** →

- - greatest Chola king of Sangam age.

- -Literal meaning "Man with charred legs"

- - Sanskrit meaning "death of Kali"
or
"death to enemy elephants"

--Posthumous son of Setsemi

--The anthem of "Pattinappalai" describe Karikal re-established himself on the throne.

His victories are also described.

--Victor of many battles.

**Battles of Venni ((1st )**

↳near Tanjore , Karikala defeated 11 kings including the kings of

Pandyas +Cheras and their innumberable vassals.

**Battles of Venni (2nd)**

↳made Karikala the master of an extensive dominion including Tandaimandalam

IMPULSE

--Defeated Chera king Perunjeral

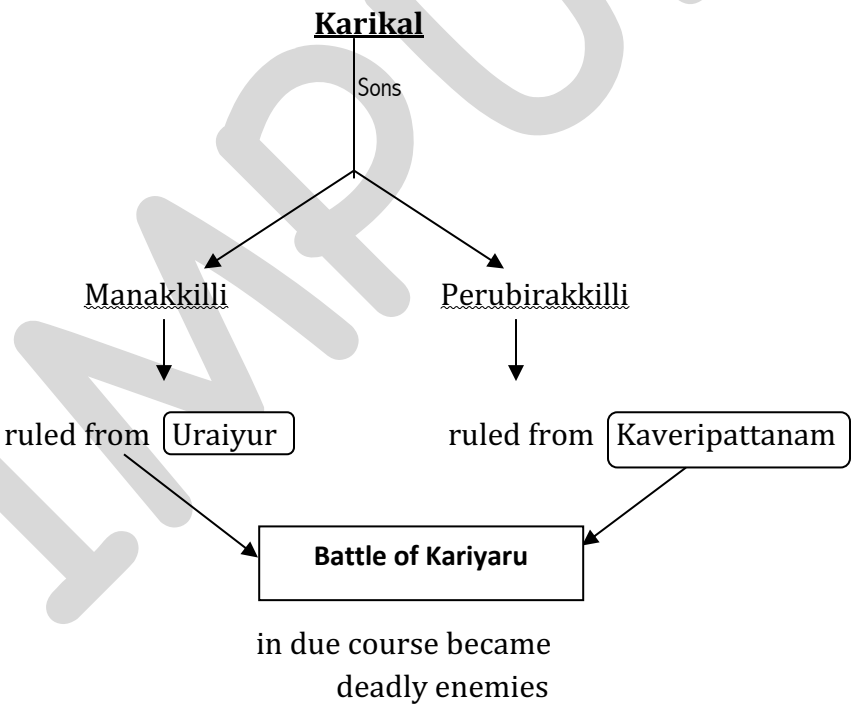
-- Founded Kaveripattanam, Puhar is identical with Kaveripattanam.

--**Karikal** shifted his capital from → Uraiyur to Kaveripattnam

-- Brahmanical sacrifices were encouraged during his reign.

-- ……..Karikal ruled b/w 113 & 135 A.D (Seshadri Shastri )

Karikal central year of his reign 400 A.D. (P.T.S. Iyengar)




in due course became deadly enemies

IMPULSE

## THE CHERAS → The earliest

Area – on eastern coast around modern Kerala

Capital – Vanji / Karur/ Karuvur at the mouth of the river Periyar

Sea ports – Musiri / Muziris

Tondi

### 1. Udiyanjeral (Udiyan Cheraladan)

--earliest known Chera king.

--He fed sumptuously with the contending parties at Kurukshetra and won the nickname

↓

Udayan of the Big Feed

--P.T.S. Iyengar → for the dead heroes of Mahabharata arranged the 'shradhha' ceremony.

--ruled from Vanji

--great warrior … …said to have defeated Satakarni II, the Satavahana King

--……maintained a large kitchen for free distribution of food to the people.

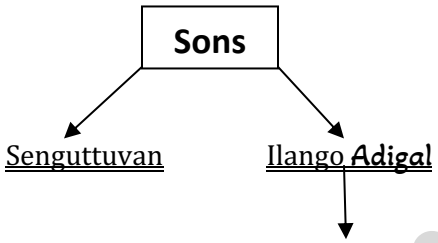
IMPULSE

## 2. Nedum Cheraladan

--Successor of Udayan

-- title – Imayavaramban

(whose fame is as high as the sky)




wrote '**Silappa dikaram**'

.....immortalized his brother Senguttuvan

## 3. Senguttuvan

--Probably the greatest Chera king of the Sangam age.

--known as **Red Chera**

-- .....achievements described by his court poet **Paranar.**

--He is said to have emulated **Parasaruma** tradition of throwing a weapon into the sea.

--Founder of **Kannagi /Pattini cult** (ref. from Silappadikaram)

IMPULSE

4. Perunjeral / Peruncheral Adan

Contemporary of the Chola King Karikala

5. Adigaman

Started cultivation of sugarcane.

IMPULSE