

HISTORY OF TAMILNADU up to 1565 AD.UNIT I

SOURCES: There are literary, archaeological, epigraphic and numismatic Sources of ancient Tamil history. The foremost among these Sources is the Sangam literature, generally dated to 5<sup>th</sup> Century BCE to 3<sup>rd</sup> Century CE. The poems in Sangam literature contain vivid descriptions of the different aspects of life and Society in Tamilakam during this age; Scholars agree that, for the most part, these are reliable accounts. Greek and Roman literature, around the dawn of the Christian era, give details of the maritime trade between Tamilakam and the Roman empire, including the names and locations of many ports on both Coasts of the Tamil Country.

LITERARY Sources in Tamil:- By far, the most important Sources of ancient Tamil history is the Corpus of Tamil poems, referred to as Sangam literature, generally dated from the last Centuries of the pre Christian era to the early Centuries of the Christian era, it consists of 2,381 known poems, with a total of over 50,000 lines, written by 473 poets. Each poem belongs to one of two types. Akam (inside) and puram (outside). The akam poems deal with inner human emotions such as love and the puram poems deal with outer experiences such as Society, Culture and warfars. They contain descriptions of various aspects of life in the ancient Tamil Country. The *Maduraikkanci* by Mankudi Maruthanaar contains a full-length description of Madurai and the Pandyan Country under rule of Nedunj Cheliyan III. The *Netunalvatai* by Nakkirar contains a description of the king's palace. The *Puranuru* and *Akananuru* Collections contain poems sung in praise of various kings and also poems that were composed by the kings themselves. The Sangam age anthology *Pathirruppaththu* provides the genealogy of two collateral lines for three or four generations of the Cheras, along with describing the Chera Country, in general. The poems in *Ainkurunuru*, written by numerous authors, were compiled by Kudalur Kizhar at the instance of Chera king Yanaikkatcey Mantaran Ceral Irumporai. The Chera kings are also mentioned in other works such as *Akananuru*, *Kuruntokai*, *Nattrinai* and *Purananuru*. The *Pattinappalai* describes the Chola port city of Kaveripumpattinam in great detail. It mentions *Eelattu-unavu* - food from Eelam - arriving at the port. One of the prominent Sangam Tamil poets is known as *Eelattu Poothanthevanar* meaning Poothanthevan (proper name) hailing from Eelam mentioned in *Akananuru*: 88, 360, 343, and *Narrinai*: 88, 366.



சங்க இலக்கியத்தில் டோல்காப்பியம், எட்டுத்தொகை, பத்துப்பாட்டு, பதினான்கின்னிக்குழுவின் கணக்கு மற்றும் சிலப்பதிகாரம் மற்றும் மணிமேகலை ஆகிய கிரண்டுதொகையியங்களுக்கும் உட்பட்டும்.

டோல்காப்பியம் டோல்காப்பியநூல் எழுதப்பட்டது மற்றும் கிபி 400-ல் இலக்கியப்படைபின் ஆரம்பகாலமாகக் கொடுப்புகிறது.

எட்டுத்தொகை; எட்டு பாடல்களைக் கொண்டிருக்கும் ஒன்பது நூல்கள், பாண்டிச்சேரி, பரணாச்சேரி, திருநெல்வேலி, கோட்டை, மயிலாடல் மற்றும் பதினாறு பட்டிப்பாட்டு Pattuppattu Thirumugarrupada, Porunarupada, Sirupanarupada, Perumanarupada, Mullaipattu, Nedunalvada, MaduraiKanji, Kuringippattu, Pattinappalai, மற்றும் Malaipadukadam பத்து பாடல்களை உள்ளடக்கியது.

பதினான்கின்னிகுழு கணக்கு, ஒன்பது மற்றும் பத்துக்கலை மற்றும் பதினான்கு பாடல்களைக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. கிபி 400-ல் இலக்கியப்படைபின் ஆரம்பகாலமாகக் கொடுப்புகிறது. சிலப்பதிகாரம். என்ற கிரண்டுதொகையியங்களுக்கும் இவற்றோடு சேர்த்து மற்றும் மணிமேகலை திருநெல்வேலியில் எழுதிப்பட்டன.

Sangam Movement

Sangam was the ancient academy of Tamil poets and authors in the city of Madurai in South India under the patronage of the Pandya kings. Sangam literature era spanned from c. 300 BCE to 300 CE. Sangam literature is one of the main sources used for documenting the early history of the ancient Tamil country. The ancient Sangam poems mention numerous kings and Princes, the existence of some of whom have been confirmed through archaeological evidence. Sangam literature is still the main source for the early Cholas, the Pandyas and the Cheras.

Reference Book

- 1. K.A. Nilakandasastri : A History of South India
- 2. K.K. Pillai : History of the Tamil Nadu