



Southern Dynasties

Sangam Age (circa 300 BCE - 300 CE)

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Category	Details		
Time Period	Approximately 300 BCE – 300 CE		
Region	Tamilakam (present-day Tamil Nadu, Kerala, parts of Andhra Pradesh & Sri Lanka)		
Meaning of 'Sangam'	Assembly or gathering of Tamil poets and scholars		
Number of Sangams	Three (as per tradition)		
Capital Cities	Madurai (Pandya), Uraiyur (Chola), Korkai (early Pandya), Vanji (Chera)		
Dynasties Involved	Cheras, Cholas, Pandyas		
Major Port Cities	Puhar (Kaveripattinam), Muziris, Tondi, Korkai		
Literary Language	Tamil		
Religion	Animism, Ancestor worship, later Hinduism, Jainism, and Buddhism		
Famous Sangam Works	Tolkappiyam (grammar), Ettuthogai (Eight Anthologies), Pattupattu (Ten Idylls)		
Important Poets	Kapilar, Avvaiyar, Nakkeerar, Paranar		
Social Structure	Based on profession and clan; women held respectable positions		
Economy	Agriculture (rice), trade (internal and external), handicrafts		
Major Trade Partners	Roman Empire, Southeas <mark>t Asia,</mark> Egypt, China		
Coins Used	Roman coins, punch-marked Indian coins, gold and silver coins		
Military	Maintained armies wit <mark>h elephants</mark> , cavalry, and infantry		
Sources of Information	Tamil Sangam literature, Roman accounts (Pliny), inscriptions		
Decline	Around 3rd century CE due to invasions and political instability		
Art and Culture	Early Dravidian culture, emphasis on poetry, dance, and music		
Important Deities	Murugan (war go <mark>d), Mayon (early form</mark> of Vishnu), Kotravai (war goddess)		

1<u>. Chera Dynasty (Sangam Age)</u>

Category	Details	
Territory	Present-day Kerala and western Tamil Nadu	
Capital	Vanji (Karur)	
Port Cities	Muziris, Tondi	
Famous Kings	Uthiyan Cheralathan, Nedunjeral Adan, Senguttuvan	
Senguttuvan's Fame	Known for 'Pattini cult' and building a temple for Kannagi (pattini)	
Trade	Strong trade with Rome and West Asia	
Symbol	Bow	
Literary References	Described in Pattupattu , particularly <i>Pathitrupathu</i>	
Contribution	Promoted Tamil poetry and maritime trade	

2. Chola Dynasty (Sangam Age)

Category	Details		
Territory	Central and northern parts of Tamil Nadu		
Capital	Uraiyur		
Port Cities	Puhar (Kaveripattinam), Arikamedu		
Famous Kings	Karikala Chola (most famous), Nedunkilli		
Karikala's Achievement	Constructed Kallanai (Grand Anicut) across river Kaveri		
Symbol	Tiger		
Literary References	Mentioned in Pattinappalai and Porunaratruppadai		
Contribution	Infrastructure development, patronage to poets		





<u>3. Pandya Dynasty (Sangam Age)</u>		
Category	Details	
Territory	Southern Tamil Nadu	
Capital	Madurai	
Famous Kings	Nedunjeliyan I, Mudukudumi Peruvazhuthi	
Symbol	Fish	
Patron of Literature	Actively supported Tamil Sangams	
Literary References	Many poets associated with Pandyas, such as Avvaiyar, Nakkeerar	
Trade	Active traders, especially in pearls	
Contribution	Promoted Sangam Assemblies, literature, religious and educational activities	

Sangam Literature Classification

Category	Details		
Tolkappiyam	Earliest Tamil grammar book; also discusses society, ethics, and love		
Ettuthogai (Eight Anthologies)	Collection of 8 books of short poems (e.g., Ainkurunuru, Purananuru)		
Pattupattu (Ten Idylls)	Long poems (e.g., Maduraikkanchi, Pattinappalai)		
Pathinenkilkanakku	Eighteen Minor Works; mostly post-Sangam, but moralistic in nature		
Silappadikaram	Epic attributed to Ilango Adigal; story of Kannagi, written after Sangam		
	era		
Manimekalai	Sequel to Sil <mark>appa</mark> dikaram, authored by Sattanar		
Themes in Literature	Akam (love, private life) and Puram (war, public life)		
Language	Classical Tamil		

<u>Chalukyas of Ancient India</u>

Category	Details			
Dynasty Name	Chalukyas			
Time Period	6th to 12th Century CE			
Regions Ruled	Deccan region: Present-day Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh			
Founder (Badami	Pulakeshin I (established rule around 543 CE at Badami)			
Chalukyas)				
Capital (Badami Chalukyas)	Vatapi (modern-day Badami) in Karnataka			
Most Famous Ruler	Pulakeshin II			
Pulakeshin II's Achievement	Defeated Harshavardhana on the banks of the Narmada River			
Branches	1. Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi			
	2. Western Chalukyas of Kalyani			
Eastern Chalukya Founder	Kubja Vishnuvardhana (brother of Pulakeshin II)			
Capital (Eastern Chalukyas)	Vengi (in modern Andhra Pradesh)			
Western Chalukya Founder	Tailapa II			
Capital (Western Chalukyas)	Kalyani (modern Basavakalyan, Karnataka)			
Religion	Primarily Hinduism (Shaivism & Vaishnavism); also supported Jainism,			
	Buddhism			
Architecture	Rock-cut cave temples at Badami, Aihole, Pattadakal			
Art Style	Blend of Nagara (North) and Dravidian (South) styles			
Important Temples	Durga Temple (Aihole), Virupaksha Temple (Pattadakal), Lad Khan Temple			
Inscriptions	Aihole Inscription by Ravikirti (praises Pulakeshin II)			
Literary Contributions	Patronage to Sanskrit and Kannada literature; notable poet: Ravikirti			





Decline of Badami Chalukyas	Defeated by the Rashtrakutas in the 8th century CE
Chalukya-Rashtrakuta Rivalry	Prolonged conflict for control of the Deccan
Legacy	Great contributors to temple architecture, Deccan culture & governance

Branches of Chalukyas – Summary Table

Branch	Founder	Capital	Region	Famous Ruler
Badami Chalukyas	Pulakeshin I	Badami	Karnataka	Pulakeshin II
Eastern Chalukyas	Kubja Vishnuvardhana	Vengi	Andhra Pradesh	Rajaraja Narendra
Western Chalukyas	Tailapa II	Kalyani	Karnataka & Maharashtra	Vikramaditya VI



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