

# History of Tamil Nadu

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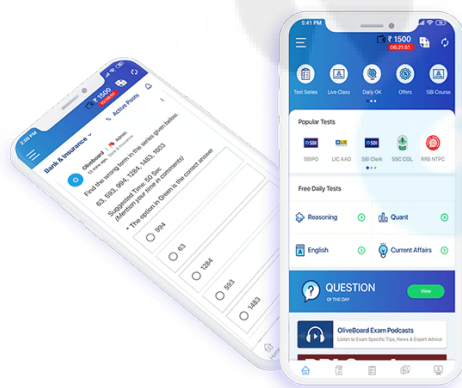
Q.1 The capital of Cholas was \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. Madurai
- B. Kanchipuram
- C. Puhar
- D. Vijayanagar

Answer – C

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## History of Tamil Nadu


Timeline of Tamil Nadu history is as follows:

Age	Time period	Features
Palaeolithic age	6000 - 3000BC	Important sites: Attirampakkam, Tirunelveli, Pillayarpatti,
Neolithic age	Around 2500 BC	Important sites: Hingleput, Salem, North Arcot, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Villupuram and Dharmapuri
Iron age	1800 - 200 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Black ware is peculiar to burial sites in Tamil Nadu.</li> <li>Evidence of urn burial system in Adichanallur (present Thoothukudi district)</li> <li>Other important sites: Paiyampalli, Appukkalu and other places in North Arcot, Dharmapuri, and Coimbatore districts</li> </ul>
Sangam age	300 BC- 300 CE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This period saw the rule by Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas</li> <li>The Sangam literature includes Tolkappiyam, Ettutogai, Pattuppattu, Pathinenkilkanakku, and two epics named – Silappathikaram and Manimegalai.</li> <li>Three Sangams (Academy of Tamil Poets) were held in ancient Muchchangam (South India).               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The First Sangam is said to have taken place at Madurai, with gods and legendary sages in attendance. This Sangam's literary work is unavailable.</li> <li>➤ Only Tolkappiyam text is available from the Second Sangam, which was held in Kapadapuram.</li> <li>➤ Madurai also hosted the Third Sangam. A few of these Tamil literary works have survived and can be used to recreate the Sangam period's history.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Age of Empires		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cheras</li> </ul>	200 BC - 300 CE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capital - Vanji</li> <li>Emblem - bow and arrow</li> <li>Important seaports - Tondi and Musiri</li> <li>Prominent ruler : Senguttuvan (2nd century CE). He introduced the Pattini cult or the worship of Kannagi.</li> <li>Other famous rulers - Perum Sorru Udhiyan Cheralathan, Imayavaramban Nedum Cheralathan and Chera Senguttuvan</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pallavas</li> </ul>	275 - 897 CE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reigns over southern parts of Telugu Region and northern parts of the Tamil region</li> <li>Pallava Simhavisnu overthrows the Kalabhras in Tondaimandalam</li> <li>Capital - Kancheepuram</li> <li>Important rulers - Mahendravarman I (600–630 CE) and Narasimhavarman I (630–668 CE)</li> <li>The Pallavas were instrumental in the transition from rock-cut architecture to stone temples</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pandyas</li> </ul>	590 – 920 CE 1216 – 1345 CE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ruled the Southern region of modern-day Tamil Nadu</li> <li>Capital – Madurai</li> <li>Earliest kings - Nediyan, Palyagasalai Mudukudumi Peruvaludhi and Mudathirumaran.</li> <li><i>Maduraikkanji</i> written by Mangudi Maruthanar describes the socio-economic condition of the Pandya country</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cholas</li> </ul>	300 BC – 1279 CE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reigned over the modern Tiruchi district to southern Andhra Pradesh</li> <li>Capital - First located at Uraiyur and then shifted to Puhar</li> <li>Emblem - Tiger</li> <li>Famous king – Karikala</li> <li>Pattinappalai written by Kadiyalur Uruttirangannanar depicts his life as well as military achievements (Battle of Venni, Battle of Vahaipparandalai)</li> <li>Rajendra Chola III – Last ruler of the Chola dynasty</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delhi Sultanate</li> </ul>	1335–1378	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the short span of 43 years, the Sultanate had 8 different rulers</li> <li>Established when Jalaluddin Ahsan Khan declared his independence from the Delhi Sultanate</li> <li>Muslim Moroccan explorer Ibn Batuta visited during Ghiyas-ud-Din Muhammad Damghani's rule</li> <li>Last ruler - Ala-ud-Din Sikandar Shah</li> </ul>
Vijayanagar and Nayak Period	1300 - 1650	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capital - Vijayanagar</li> <li>Founders - Harihara I and Bukka Raya I</li> <li>Known for notable Vijayanagara style of architecture</li> <li>Most famous ruler - Krishna Deva Raya</li> <li>In 1532, Sevappa Nayak proclaimed his independence from Vijayanagar empire and founded the Thanjavur Nayak kingdom</li> <li>Most well-known Nayak ruler - Ragunatha Nayak</li> </ul>
Tondaiman Period	1680 - 1948	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capital – Kanchipuram</li> <li>Famous rulers - Karunakara</li> </ul>

		Tondaiman and Naralokaviran
Marathas, Poligars, Nizams and Nawabs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fall of Vijayanagar empire saw the power struggle between various kingdoms</li> <li>• The famous Carnatic music composer Tyagaraja (1767–1847), along with the Trinity of Carnatic music flourished in the Thanjavur district during this time.</li> <li>• European settlements of the Dutch, British were established</li> </ul>
European Conquests & British Rule	1750 - 1947	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Victory of French in the Anglo-Mysore wars of 1766-1799 and Anglo – Maratha wars of 1772 – 1818.</li> <li>• Maveeran Alagumuthu Kone (1710–1757), from Kattalankulam in Thoothukudi District, was an early freedom fighter against the British presence in Tamil Nadu</li> <li>• The British Crown assumes direct rule in India</li> <li>• Tamil chieftains like Dheeran Chinnamalai and the Maruthu Pandiyar brothers also fought against the British</li> <li>• Velu Nachiyar was one of the few rulers who regained her kingdom from the British</li> <li>• Maruthu Pandiyar brothers also fought against the British</li> <li>• Sepoy mutiny in Vellore in 1806</li> <li>• Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty political activist who founded the Madras Native Association and started the first Indian-run newspaper <i>The Crescent</i> to counter Christian missionary propaganda and alleged British injustice.</li> <li>• The Hindu which was started by Indian independence activists G. Subramania Iyer, M. Veeraraghavachariar and N. Subba Rao Pantulu in 1878 played an important role in Indian independence movement.</li> <li>• Among the supporters of the Indian extremist Bal Gangadhar Tilak after the INC split in 1906 were Subrahmanya Bharathi, V. O. Chidambaram Pillai, V.V.S Aiyar.</li> <li>• A. Subbarayalu Reddiar and Sir P. Ramarayaningar belonged to the Justice Party</li> </ul>
Post-Independence Period		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ill-effects of the partition did not impact Tamil Nadu when India was granted Independence in 1947.</li> <li>• Congress formed the first ministry in the Madras Presidency. C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji) was the first Chief Minister.</li> </ul>

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|  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Madras state was named Tamil Nadu in 1969.</li><li>• Sri Lankan Civil War during 1970s and the 80s saw huge number of refugees</li><li>• The state saw massive caste based affirmative action since 1960s with the rise in Dravidian nationalism</li><li>• Rise of regional parties such as Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) and All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK).</li><li>• Karunanidhi, MG Ramachandran, Jayalalitha, O.Paneerselvam are some important and well-known politicians of TN.</li></ul> |
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