Socio cultural history of Tamil Nadu from Sangam age to 1800 A.D

Unit I

Archaeology, Epigraphy, Literature and Numismatics (for the entire period) – Sangam and Post Sangam : Social institutions – customs and practice – Pallavas : Society, religion and Bhakthi Movement – Cholas and Pandyas Society, Religion and the role of temples – Nayaks and religion.

Topic

Sources

- Archaeology epigraphy literatur
- Sangam and post sangam
- Social institutions
- Role of temples

Archaeology

Sources

Adichanallur kezhadi Have given great findings Potteries jewels and Roman age coins which give play detail about sangam age.

Epigraphy

Pugalur inscriptions jambai inscriptions karur inscriptions give solid proof for sangam age existence.

Literature

- PuranaNoor AghanaNoor pathurupathu Give major details about sangam chieftains and cheraz chola pandyas.
- Pattinapalai explains about karikala and his wars these details R confirmed by variousinscriptions in present day tirukoilur district temples.

Sangam and post sanga

Sangam time dates from 300 BC 2 300 A.D

Social institutions off sangam

- Aimberunguzu ennperayam, 2 administrative bodies assisting the King and running the government.

- Consist of chief minister military general city head foreign AAffairs minister Intelligence head from the cabinet like system.
- Consist of above 5 along with few more people representatives are the 2 pillars of sangam government.

Sangam customs and practices

- Burying the dead what shipping them nature worship Inter Aryan gods where worshipped during sangam
- Marriages living together both co existed society was based on agriculture Labour and also trace of cast
- Monogamy and polygamy both were practiced Many wars happened and power struggles occurred this led to the don't fall off sangam age after 300

Pallavas

Society

- Are influence entered into Tamil state during pallavas caste system was introduced Sanskrit gained prominence but Tamil was the main language
- Sanskrity impact
- Sanskrit become the Royal language through brahminical influence bramins top the social hierarchy this led to the price of caste system and sangam age practices slowly either declined or merged with Hinduism

Bhakti movement

- Shiva and vishnu where the prominent gods of this moment
- Nayanmars n alwarsWorshipped Shiva and vishnu respectively this led to the remove love removal off Buddhism and Jainism from Tamil Nadu and these ideologies where deep rooted in all layers of sociocultural level

Role of temples

- Temples become socio cultural political centers during pallav and chola agecholas institutionalized into where yes political and cultural centers which serve the very purpose of social order maintenance and tax collection centers
- During Vijaynagar. Era temples where totally devoted to religion and caste system got severe and religion was only maintained by a few gruba peoples

UNIT II :

Pre-Sangam: Neolithic and Megalithic Economy - Agriculture and Trade - Sangam Age: Agriculture and Trade - Roman Trade – Industries - LabourRevenue – Coinage - Urbanization

Topics

- Neolithic megalithic age
- Sangam age agree and trade
- Roman contact trade
- Coinage Labour urbanization

Neolithic megalithic age

- This age is the age of settlements
- People where transferred from groups too society's
- Urbanization basis start growing on large scale
- Industrial setups performed through agriculture

Agriculturaland trade

- Agriculture was started on large scale
- Bulls and iron machines where used too far calculation
- Sea trade was started on a small scale

Sangam age

300B.C. to 300 A.D

- Agriculture was channelized based on living style and area
- Tamil land was divided into 5 major types and each land type adaa own style of agriculture put
- Kurinji run Mullai Mardham Neithal, Palai where the 5 major divisions each with their own crop types and geographical features
- Their location and climatic conditions where different leading to unique lifestyle of its people
- Maruthum the major agriculture and urbanization centre where major crop production and kingdom's city's where located
- Vast settlements River basins favoured population development and civilization development
- Kaveri River basin what's the major centre of Tamil heartland followed by madurai

- Kaveri and vaigai Are there major River basins of sangam age till date
- Trade,
- Sangam age renowned for its foreign trade with ancient Rome
- Cities of poompuhar Korkai musiri where the major port cities flourished with foreign exchange and fetched major income for kingdoms,
- Roman coins are found in abundance trout kaveri and madurai resides prove the close contact off Tamil kingdoms with Rome
- Pearls and ivory along with spices silk where exported while iron steel and workforce very imported
- Traces of these trade found both in Rome and Tamil Nadu

UNIT III :

Pallavas and Pandyas: Land Classification - Ownership of Land - Agriculture and Crops - Irrigation - Trade and Industries - Revenue System - Features of Feudalism - Coinage and Urbanization.Topics

Topics

- Pallavas and Pandyas
- Land classification
- Agricultural trade
- Coinage
- Feudal system

Land classification

- Both pallavas and pandyas accept the sangam age classification of valnaduoorkuttram
- Major portion is Valanad best unities poor are kootam
- Land was the sovereign right of the King, Valanadu was given to the Royal family members - kutram was maintained by worms

Agriculture

- Land tax was the major income
- Agriculture was the major profession with 1/3 of the tax revenue Rice and sugar cane weather major crops spices address where export largely

Trade

- Inland export trade was carried by different trade Guilds
- Export flourished through mamallapuram and nagapattinam trade relations with China where strong during pallava. And with Arabian Middle East during pandiyas.

Coinage

Pallavas

- Pallavas followed the footsteps off sadhavahana Administration their coins followed sadhavahana style
- Coins contain Royal emblem which is nandi vehicle off Lord Shiva coins were found in Gold n silver

Pandyas

- Pandyan coins had there Royal emblem Fish along with many decorations

Feudalism

- Pallavas followed the centralised administration style of sathavahanas
- King was the Supreme head with sabai or team of ministers assisting him
- Administration was carried at the ground level by by Various variyams or boards for duff public needs
- Variyams were maintained by bramins and administration was dominated at the top by Brahmin elights

UNIT IV :

Cholas: Land System - Trade: Inland and Foreign - Trade Guilds – Markets - Monetary System – Coinage - Features of Feudalism - Urbanisation. Topics

- Trade Gildes
- Monitary system
- Trade

Land classification

- land classification

- chola dynasty established well structured land classification and revenue system during the rule of Raja Raja – I during 1001 after completing his victories Raja Raja ordered a complete land survey all over his Kingdom
- Land classified On various basis and tax was structure on land type and cultivationbasis later Baden on ownership too
- Bramins were granted taxless lands and tax exempted settlements
- Kingdom was divided into 3 tire basis
- Mandalam- valanadu – Nadu – oor /kottam
- Total 6 mandalams Where formed and more than 40 nadu's reformed
- Oor What's the basic administration unit and tax organising center

Trade Gildes

- They were called as vanigasathu n the leader named as sathuvan
- Well known trade Gildes are **திசையாயிரத்து ஐநூற்றூவர்** – Foreign Traders
- **வளஞ்சியர்** – Srilankan Traders
- **மணிக்கிராமத்தார்** – City Traders
- **அஞ்சுவனத்தார்** – Local Traders

Monetary system

- Coins were the backbone of trade
- Coins were minted in gold silver and copper
- Coin minting was carried out incapital and certain important valnadus
- Coins contained Royal emblem and Kings name
- Coins of various sizes were minted according to their value