

திறவுகோல் -Group -1-2025

உங்கள் வெற்றிக்கான பாதை - Group 1 Prelims -2025

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Tamil Nadu History

True/False Statements on Tamil Nadu History

Tolkaappiam and the Sangams

1. Tolkaappiam is primarily a literary work of prose.
2. Tolkaappiam is unique for including human life alongside language grammar.
3. Irayanaar and Adiyarkkunallar place Tolkaappiam in the era of the Third Sangam.
4. Tolkaappiam is believed to be older than the works of the Third Sangam.
5. Nakkirar's work details the existence of three Sangams.
6. The first Sangam's seat was initially in Kapaadapuram.
7. Both Agathiam and Tolkaappiam from the second Sangam survive in full.
8. Scholars unanimously agree that the word "Hora" dates Tolkaappiam to the 4th or 5th century AD.
9. P.S. Subramanya Sastry suggests a 2nd century AD date for Tolkaappiam.
10. Panamparanar's preface indicates Tolkaappiar knew Aiyindhiram.
11. Mayilai Seeni Venkatasami speculates Tolkaappiar's time as the 8th or 9th century AD.
12. Prof. N. Subramanian's research suggests Panini was aware of Tamil Nadu.
13. Legends linking Tolkaappiar with Jamadagni and Parasuraman are historically verified.
14. Tolkaappiar belonged to the ancient Brahmin family.
15. Tolkaappiam's preface mentions Agattiar as his teacher.
16. Tolkaappiam is believed to date back to the 7th or 8th century AD.
17. The provided text argues that Tamil history starts from the 4th century BC.

Sangam Literature and Context

1. Sangam Literature is considered insignificant to understanding Tamil history.
2. Historical records point towards the existence of three Tamil Sangams.

3. All scholars completely accept the information of traditional Sangam commentaries.
4. Puranaanuru poems are believed to date from around 1000 BC to 300 AD.
5. K.A. Nilakanta Sastry accepts the early dating of Tamil literary works.
6. The Pahruli River is believed to have been submerged by a deluge.
7. The Eight Anthologies are part of the Ten Idylls.
8. The Ten Idylls were compiled by a single author.
9. Sangam literature was compiled into anthologies before the 1st century AD.

Akam and Puram Poetry

1. Akam poetry focuses mainly on external, historical events.
2. Puram poetry deals with the themes of timeless love and inner experiences.
3. Anachronisms are considered acceptable in Puram poetry.
4. Akam poetry deliberately includes the hero's name to personalize the narrative.
5. According to Tolkappiyam, hero's name is a must in Akam poems for authenticity.
6. Sangam Literature does not celebrate lofty ideals of kings and patrons.
7. Dr. K.K. Pillay states that Tamil language lost its uniqueness due to Sanskrit influence.
8. Political history cannot be derived from Sangam texts.
9. The Last Seven Vallals are minor, irrelevant figures in history.
10. Purananuru is a purely poetic work with no historical insight.
11. Padirrupattu is a verse history that covers the Chola Kings.
12. Historical facts are not found in Akam poems.
13. The Ten Idylls hold no historical significance.
14. Some historians consider the Tamils as the original inhabitants of Lemuria.

Literary Sources

1. Literature is an unreliable source for understanding societal development.
2. Literary sources offer details about internal and external cultural norms.
3. Literary sources mainly focus on royal life, neglecting common people.
4. Literary sources are irrelevant for studying the flow of historical events.
5. Foreign literary sources provide vital information about south Indian kingdoms.
6. Foreigner's diaries are unreliable and should not be considered valid historical data.

Sanskrit and Telugu Works

1. Arthashastra does not reference Pandyan pearls.
2. Dandin's Avanisundara Kathachara provides details about the Chola Dynasty.
3. Mahendravarman's Maththa Vilasa Prakachanam illuminates the Pallava era.
4. Ganga Devi's Madura Vijayam details the Mughal victory in Madurai.
5. Vijayanagara rulers only patronized Sanskrit language.
6. Jaimini Bharatamu sheds light on the Vijayanagara period.
7. Amukthaalyada is a Sanskrit work by Krishnadevaraya.
8. Madurai Tala Varalaru is an unimportant historical chronicle.

Sangam, Kalabhra, Pallava and other Periods

1. Ettuthogai and Pathupaattu are the authentic works of the Sangam period.
2. Thirukkural is a very significant work of Sangam Period.

3. Puranaanooru praises the Chera kings.
4. The Kalabhra period is known for abundant literary contribution.
5. Thevaram details social aspects of the Pallava period.
6. Nalaayira Divyaprabandam provides no insights into Pallava-Chalukya relations.
7. Nandikalambakam is a religious work of the Pallavas.
8. Perundevanaar's Bharata Venba provides insights into political life of Pallavas.
9. Pandikovai and Periya Puranam are not sources for early Pandyas.
10. Jain and Buddhist sources from the Chola period include SeevagaChinthamani.
11. Veera Choliyam was written by a Buddhist scholar.
12. Kalingathu Parani details the Chola war in Ceylon.
13. Moovarula gives information about 3 Chola queens.

North Indian Sources & Agathiyar

1. Kapaadapuram is not mentioned in the Ramayana and Mahabharata.
2. The Ramayana was written after the Mahabharata.
3. Kautilya's Arthashastra was written during the Maurya era.
4. Kautilya had connections to the Tamil Nadu region.
5. The 32 techniques in Tolkappiyam were influenced by Arthashastra.
6. Asokan edicts do not mention any Tamil kingdoms.
7. Tamil Nadu was part of Mauryan empire during Asoka's reign.
8. Mauryans were successful in invading Tamil Nadu.
9. Kharavela claimed to have defeated a unified Tamil confederacy.
10. Katyayana mentioned Tamil Nadu in his works.
11. Panini did not mention Tamil Nadu in his grammar works.
12. Agathiya is a myth but considered a leader who brought the Vedas to the south.
13. Agathiya's association with Tamil grammar is historically proven.
14. Dr. Navalar Somasundara Bharathiar suggests Agathiya was a historical Tamil pioneer.
15. A. Ramasamy believes Agathiya's stories are all historically valid.

Tamil - Ceylon & Roman Relations

1. Mahavamsa and Dipavamsa are Tamil texts mentioning Ceylon.
2. Prince Vijaya of Ceylon married a Chola princess.
3. Kajabahu visited Tamil Nadu during Cheran Senguttuvan's reign.
4. Tamils and Ceylonese had only cooperation and no conflict.
5. Pandyan Embassy sent to Rome was for religious purpose.
6. Megasthenes' Indika mentions a Pandyan king.
7. Herodotus did not show any interest in India.
8. Ptolemy and Periplus provide details about trade in Tamil Nadu.
9. Pliny the Elder never mentioned Tamil Nadu.
10. Yavanas in Tamil literature refers exclusively to Roman traders.
11. Tamil borrowed many words from Arabic.

Tamil Trade and Archaeology

1. Musiri is not an important port mentioned in Greek sources.

2. There is substantial evidence for Tamil trade with China.
3. The word Tuki suggests early contact between Hebrews and Tamils.
4. Adichchanallur excavations show an earlier connection to the Indus Valley civilization.
5. Arikamedu excavations revealed a Roman glass factory.
6. Roman coins found in Tamil Nadu date to 10th century AD.
7. There is no evidence of Roman soldiers serving Tamil kings.

Answers

#	Statement	Answer	Explanation
1	Tolkaappiam is primarily a literary work of prose.	F	Tolkaappiam is primarily a grammatical work, though it also discusses aspects of human life (பொழுள்). It is not a work of prose in the literary sense.
2	Tolkaappiam is unique for including human life alongside language grammar.	T	This is a key feature of Tolkaappiam, differentiating it from other purely grammatical texts. It explores both language and social aspects.
3	Irayanaar and Adiyarkkunallar place Tolkaappiam in the era of the Third Sangam.	F	These commentators place Tolkaappiam in the era of the Second Tamil Sangam.
4	Tolkaappiam is believed to be older than the works of the Third Sangam.	T	Tolkaappiam is considered an older text than the literary works like Ettutogai and Pattuppattu, which are associated with the Third Sangam.
5	Nakkirar's work details the existence of three Sangams.	T	Nakkirar's work is cited as the source for the legend of three Sangams, although its historicity is debated.
6	The first Sangam's seat was initially in Kapaadapuram.	F	According to the text, the first Sangam's seat was initially in Madurai, before moving to Kapaadapuram after a deluge.
7	Both Agathiam and Tolkaappiam from the second Sangam survive in full.	F	While Agathiam and Tolkaappiam are associated with the second Sangam, only Tolkaappiam survives in full. Agathiam is considered lost.
8	Scholars unanimously agree that the word "Hora" dates Tolkaappiam to the 4th or 5th century AD.	F	There are differing interpretations of the word "Hora", and scholars do not unanimously agree on this dating.
9	P.S. Subramanya Sastry suggests a 2nd century AD date for Tolkaappiam.	F	P.S. Subramanya Sastry suggests a 2nd century BC date, aligning it with Bharata's Natya Sastra, not AD.

10	Panamparanar's preface indicates Tolkaappiar knew Aiyindhiram.	T	This preface suggests that Tolkaappiar was familiar with Aiyindhiram, a grammatical work that predated Panini's grammar.
11	Mayilai Seeni Venkatasami speculates Tolkaappiar's time as the 8th or 9th century AD.	F	Mayilai Seeni Venkatasami speculated that Tolkaappiar's time was in the 8th or 9th century BC, not AD.
12	Prof. N. Subramanian's research suggests Panini was aware of Tamil Nadu.	F	Prof. N. Subramanian's research implies that Panini was unaware of the South, including Tamil Nadu. This suggests Tolkaappiam is older than Panini.
13	Legends linking Tolkaappiar with Jamadagni and Parasuraman are historically verified.	F	Historians generally treat these legends skeptically and do not consider them historically verified.
14	Tolkaappiar belonged to the ancient Brahmin family.	F	The text states that Tolkaappiar was identified as belonging to the ancient Kaappiarkudi family , not Brahmin.
15	Tolkaappiam's preface mentions Agattiar as his teacher.	F	The preface of Tolkaappiam does not mention Agattiar as Tolkaappiar's teacher, suggesting Tolkaappiar's independence.
16	Tolkaappiam is believed to date back to the 7th or 8th century AD.	F	The text concludes that Tolkaappiam dates back to at least the 7th or 8th century BC, not AD.
17	The provided text argues that Tamil history starts from the 4th century BC.	F	The text challenges the assertion that Tamil history starts only from the 4th century BC and claims it starts much earlier.
18	Sangam Literature is considered insignificant to understanding Tamil history.	F	Sangam literature is considered central to understanding the history of the Tamils.
19	Historical records point towards the existence of three Tamil Sangams.	T	The text cites historical records suggesting the existence of three Tamil Sangams. However, their exact details are debated by scholars.
20	All scholars completely accept the information of traditional Sangam commentaries.	F	There is skepticism among scholars about specific years and personages mentioned in traditional commentaries.

21	Puranaanuru poems are believed to date from around 1000 BC to 300 AD.	T	Dr. C.E. Ramachandran suggests these dates for the Puranaanuru poems, which overlap with the Mahabharata war era according to his interpretation.
22	K.A. Nilakanta Sastry accepts the early dating of Tamil literary works.	F	K.A. Nilakanta Sastry is mentioned as being skeptical of the early dating of Tamil literary works.
23	The Pahruli River is believed to have been submerged by a deluge.	T	Sangam literature references the Pahruli River, implying its existence before a deluge that submerged other areas.
24	The Eight Anthologies are part of the Ten Idylls.	F	The Eight Anthologies (Ettuttogai) and the Ten Idylls (Pattuppattu) are separate collections of Sangam literature.
25	The Ten Idylls were compiled by a single author.	F	The Ten Idylls were compiled by various authors across different locations and times.
26	Sangam literature was compiled into anthologies before the 1st century AD.	F	The text states that these works were compiled into anthologies no later than the 4th or 5th century AD .
27	Akam poetry focuses mainly on external, historical events.	F	Akam poetry focuses on internal aspects such as love and human emotions, not external historical events.
28	Puram poetry deals with the themes of timeless love and inner experiences.	F	Puram poetry focuses on external events, actions, and appearances, not internal love or emotions.
29	Anachronisms are considered acceptable in Puram poetry.	F	Anachronism is considered a literary flaw in Puram poetry, as it should maintain a quasi-historical context.
30	Akam poetry deliberately includes the hero's name to personalize the narrative.	F	Akam poetry deliberately omits the hero's name to maintain a focus on universal emotions, rather than specific individuals.
31	According to Tolkappiyam, hero's name is a must in Akam poems for authenticity.	F	According to Tolkaappiyam, the hero's name is deliberately omitted in Akam poetry, to emphasize the universal nature of the emotions being expressed, not personalized authenticity.
32	Sangam Literature does not celebrate lofty ideals of kings and patrons.	F	Sangam literature is celebrated for expressing the lofty ideals of heroes, heroines, kings, and patrons.

33	Dr. K.K. Pillay states that Tamil language lost its uniqueness due to Sanskrit influence.	F	Dr. K.K. Pillay highlights the distinctiveness of Tamil language and culture despite contact with Sanskrit, emphasizing its strength and antiquity, not loss of uniqueness.
34	Political history cannot be derived from Sangam texts.	F	Political history can indeed be derived from Sangam texts, which detail the rule of the Cheras, Cholas, Pandyas, and other chieftains.
35	The Last Seven Vallals are minor, irrelevant figures in history.	F	These figures are crucial to understanding patronage in Sangam literature and are not minor figures.
36	Purananuru is a purely poetic work with no historical insight.	F	Purananuru is positioned as a historical account with minimal poetic exaggeration.
37	Padirrupattu is a verse history that covers the Chola Kings.	F	Padirrupattu is a verse history that deals with ten Chera kings , not Chola kings.
38	Historical facts are not found in Akam poems.	F	Aham poems like Ahanaanuru and Narrinai mix historical facts with events of love.
39	The Ten Idylls hold no historical significance.	F	The Ten Idylls do have historical significance in the songs about figures like Karikala Chola and Nedunjezhian.
40	Some historians consider the Tamils as the original inhabitants of Lemuria.	T	Some historians believe Tamil verses in the right spirit to suggest that the Tamils are the original inhabitants of the Indian peninsula and potentially Lemuria.
41	Literature is an unreliable source for understanding societal development.	F	Literature is a reflection of societal development and it is a reliable source, providing insights into social, cultural, and economic conditions.
42	Literary sources offer details about internal and external cultural norms.	T	Literary sources do provide details about lifestyle, internal and external cultural norms, taboos, and social structures.
43	Literary sources mainly focus on royal life, neglecting common people.	F	Literature covers both the royal courts and structures outside palaces, offering a broader perspective on everyday life.
44	Literary sources are irrelevant for studying the flow of historical events.	F	Literary sources facilitate historical understanding and the flow of events, recording chronological events.

45	Foreign literary sources provide vital information about south Indian kingdoms.	T	Foreign literary sources are one of the major classifications of literary sources for understanding Tamil history as they mention South Indian Kingdoms.
46	Foreigner's diaries are unreliable and should not be considered valid historical data.	F	Foreigner's diaries are special mentions by foreign visitors and are considered as valid literary evidence for Tamil history.
47	Arthasastra does not reference Pandyan pearls.	F	Kautilya's Arthasastra mentions Madurai and Pandyan pearls.
48	Dandin's Avanisundara Kathachara provides details about the Chola Dynasty.	F	Dandin's Avanisundara Kathachara provides insights into the Pallava dynasty, not the Chola.
49	Mahendravarman's Maththa Vilasa Prakachanam illuminates the Pallava era.	T	Mahendravarman's Maththa Vilasa Prakachanam is a source that provides insight into the Pallava era.
50	Ganga Devi's Madura Vijayam details the Mughal victory in Madurai.	F	Ganga Devi's Madura Vijayam details Kumara Kampana's victory over the Madurai Sultanate, not a Mughal victory.
51	Vijayanagara rulers only patronized Sanskrit language.	F	Vijayanagara rulers patronized both Sanskrit and Telugu , with Telugu literature flourishing during this period.
52	Jaimini Bharatamu sheds light on the Vijayanagara period.	T	Jaimini Bharatamu is a Telugu work that sheds light on the Vijayanagara period.
53	Amukthaalyada is a Sanskrit work by Krishnadevaraya.	F	Amukthaalyada is a Telugu work by Krishnadevaraya, while Jambavali Kalyanam is his Sanskrit work.
54	Madurai Tala Varalaru is an unimportant historical chronicle.	F	Madurai Tala Varalaru is an important chronicle along with Sriranga Koil oluku.
55	Ettuthogai and Pathupaattu are the authentic works of the Sangam period.	T	These are recognized as the most authentic literary works belonging to the Sangam period.
56	Thirukkural is a very significant work of Sangam Period.	F	While Thirukkural is an important work, it is generally not strictly considered part of the Sangam period literature.
57	Puranaanooru praises the Chera kings.	F	Puranaanooru generally praises the qualities of rulers, but it does not exclusively praise Chera kings.

58	The Kalabhra period is known for abundant literary contribution.	F	The Kalabhra period is considered a “Dark Age” with minimal literary contributions.
59	Thevaram details social aspects of the Pallava period.	T	Thevaram is one of the sources that details social, economic, and religious aspects of the Pallava era.
60	Nalaayira Divyaprabandam provides no insights into Pallava-Chalukya relations.	F	Nalaayira Divyaprabandam is mentioned as a source which provides insights on Pallava-Chalukya relations.
61	Nandikalambakam is a religious work of the Pallavas.	F	Nandikalambakam is a work that details the political history of the Pallavas, not religious.
62	Perundevanaar's Bharata Venba provides insights into political life of Pallavas.	T	Bharata Venba by Perundevanaar is a source that provides details about the political life during the Pallava period.
63	Pandikovai and Periya Puranam are not sources for early Pandyas.	F	Pandikovai and Periya Puranam are considered as sources for information about the early Pandyas.
64	Jain and Buddhist sources from the Chola period include SeevagaChinthamani.	T	SeevagaChinthamani is one of the Jain sources that provides insights about Chola period literature.
65	Veera Choliyam was written by a Buddhist scholar.	T	Veera Choliyam was written by Buddha Mithirar, who was a Buddhist scholar.
66	Kalingathu Parani details the Chola war in Ceylon.	F	Kalingathu Parani details the Kalinga War , not the Chola war in Ceylon.
67	Moovarula gives information about 3 Chola queens.	F	Moovarula provides information about 3 Chola kings , not queens.
68	Kapaadapuram is not mentioned in the Ramayana and Mahabharata.	F	Kapaadapuram is mentioned in both the Ramayana and Mahabharata.
69	The Ramayana was written after the Mahabharata.	F	The Ramayana is believed to predate the Mahabharata.
70	Kautilya's Arthasastra was written during the Maurya era.	T	Kautilya was Chandragupta Maurya's minister and Arthasastra was written during that era.
71	Kautilya had connections to the Tamil Nadu region.	T	There is a theory that Kautilya himself might have been from Tamil Nadu.
72	The 32 techniques in Tolkaappiyam were influenced by Arthasastra.	F	It is argued that the 32 techniques section in Tolkaappiyam may predate

			Arthashastra, suggesting an earlier Tamil origin.
73	Asokan edicts do not mention any Tamil kingdoms.	F	Asokan edicts mention Chera, Chola, Pandya, and Satyaputra kingdoms in Tamil Nadu.
74	Tamil Nadu was part of Mauryan empire during Asoka's reign.	F	Tamil Nadu remained independent during Asoka's reign, despite his rule over much of India.
75	Mauryans were successful in invading Tamil Nadu.	F	Tamil literature indicates that the Mauryans were defeated during an invasion attempt in the reign of Bindusara, not Asoka.
76	Kharavela claimed to have defeated a unified Tamil confederacy.	T	Kharavela of Kalinga's Hathigumpha inscription mentions his claim of having defeated a Tamil confederacy.
77	Katyayana mentioned Tamil Nadu in his works.	T	Katyayana (4th century BCE) mentions Tamil Nadu.
78	Panini did not mention Tamil Nadu in his grammar works.	T	Panini (dated around 10th century BC), did not mention Tamil Nadu in his works.
79	Agathiya is a myth but considered a leader who brought the Vedas to the south.	T	The text describes the myth of Agathiya as a leader who brought Vedic religion to the South, beginning the process of Aryanisation.
80	Agathiya's association with Tamil grammar is historically proven.	F	Agathiya's association with Tamil grammar (Agathiyam) is part of a legend and has historical uncertainties, not proven facts.
81	Dr. Navalar Somasundara Bharathiar suggests Agathiya was a historical Tamil pioneer.	F	Dr. Navalar Somasundara Bharathiar considers the Agathiya cult as a way to downplay the significance of Tolkappiyar.
82	A. Ramasamy believes Agathiya's stories are all historically valid.	F	A. Ramasamy considers Agathiya stories as mere fabrications without historical basis .
83	Mahavamsa and Dipavamsa are Tamil texts mentioning Ceylon.	F	Mahavamsa and Dipavamsa are Ceylonese (Sri Lankan) texts mentioning South India/Tamil Nadu.
84	Prince Vijaya of Ceylon married a Chola princess.	F	Prince Vijaya of Ceylon married a Pandyan princess, not a Chola princess.

85	Kajabahu visited Tamil Nadu during Cheran Senguttuvan's reign.	T	Ceylonese king, Kajabahu, visited Tamil Nadu during the reign of Cheran Senguttuvan, indicating a good relationship.
86	Tamils and Ceylonese had only cooperation and no conflict.	F	Historical records show periods of both cooperation and conflict between the Tamils and the Ceylonese.
87	Pandyan Embassy sent to Rome was for religious purpose.	F	A Pandyan Embassy was sent to Rome during Augustus Caesar's reign to enhance trade , not for a religious purpose.
88	Megasthenes' Indika mentions a Pandyan king.	F	Megasthenes' Indika describes Pandya Nadu and mentions a Pandyan queen , but her existence is disputed by historians.
89	Herodotus did not show any interest in India.	F	Herodotus did show interest in India and wrote about Tamil Nadu.
90	Ptolemy and Periplus provide details about trade in Tamil Nadu.	T	Ptolemy and Periplus of the Erythraean Sea do give details about ports, trade centers, and goods exchanged with "Damirike" (Tamil Nadu).
91	Pliny the Elder never mentioned Tamil Nadu.	F	Pliny the Elder also references Tamil Nadu in his historical writings.
92	Yavanas in Tamil literature refers exclusively to Roman traders.	F	Yavanas in Tamil literature is a term used for both Greeks and Romans , not exclusively Roman traders.
93	Tamil borrowed many words from Arabic.	F	Tamil borrowed many words from Greek , not Arabic (e.g., mattigai, surungai, kalam, kannal).
94	Musiri is not an important port mentioned in Greek sources.	F	Musiri is one of the major ports mentioned by Greek sources along with Tondi, Korkai, and Kavirippoompattinam.
95	There is substantial evidence for Tamil trade with China.	T	Kanchi is referred to as 'Houangtche' (2nd century BCE), suggesting trade links with China.
96	The word Tuki suggests early contact between Hebrews and Tamils.	T	The shared word "Tuki" (peacock) is a pointer to potential early contact between Hebrews and Tamils.
97	Adichchanallur excavations show an earlier connection to the Indus Valley civilization.	T	Adichchanallur excavations suggest a pre-Indus Valley civilization with possible

			West Asian (Sumeria, Babylonia) connections.
98	Arikamedu excavations revealed a Roman glass factory.	T	Arikamedu excavations by Sir Mortimer Wheeler revealed evidence of a Roman glass factory.
99	Roman coins found in Tamil Nadu date to 10th century AD.	F	Roman coins found in Tamil Nadu date before the 3rd century CE.
100	There is no evidence of Roman soldiers serving Tamil kings.	F	There is evidence of Roman soldiers serving as bodyguards for Tamil kings, demonstrating interaction.

Fill-in-the-Blank Questions on Tamil Nadu History

Tolkaappiam and the Sangams:

- _____ is the oldest extant Tamil grammatical work, including human life aspects.
- Tolkaappiam is crucial for understanding Tamil _____ history due to its content and age.
- Irayanaar and Adiyarkkunallar place Tolkaappiam in the era of the _____ Tamil Sangam.
- Tolkaappiam predates the works of the _____ Tamil Sangam, including Ettuttogai and Pattuppattu.
- The existence of three Sangams spanning 9990 years is mentioned by _____.
- The First Sangam's initial seat was in _____, before moving to Kapaadapuram.
- In the Second Sangam, _____ and Tolkaappiar were among the grammarians.
- Scholars like Prof. Vaiyapuri Pillai date Tolkaappiam to the 4th or 5th century A.D. based on the word _____.
- _____ suggests Tolkaappiam dates to the 2nd century B.C., aligning with Bharata's Natya Sastra.
- Panamparanar's preface indicates Tolkaappiar knew _____, a grammar before Panini.
- Mayilai Seeni Venkatasami speculates Tolkaappiar's time as 8th or 9th century _____.
- Prof. N. Subramanian's research implies Panini was unaware of the _____, suggesting Tolkaappiam is older.
- Legends connecting Tolkaappiar with Jamadagni and Parasuraman are treated _____ by historians.
- Tolkaappiar is identified as belonging to the ancient _____ family, not Brahmin.
- Tolkaappiam's preface does not mention _____ as a teacher of Tolkaappiar.
- Tolkaappiam is believed to date back to at least the _____ or 8th century B.C.
- The text challenges assertions that Tamil history starts from only the _____ century B.C.

Sangam Literature and Its Historical Context:

1. _____ Literature is central to understanding the history of the Tamils.
2. Historical records suggest the existence of _____ Tamil Sangams.
3. Many scholars accept the existence of a formal organization dedicated to _____.
4. Tolkaappiam predates currently extant _____ literature.
5. Dr. C.E. Ramachandran dates the Puranaanuru poems from around _____ B.C. to 300 A.D.
6. The _____ River, referenced in Sangam literature, existed before a deluge.
7. Sangam literary works include the _____ (Ettuttogai) and Ten Idylls (Pattuppattu).
8. The Eight Anthologies include Narrinai, Kuruntogai, Aingurunuru, Padirruppattu, Paripaadal, Kalittogai, Ahanaanuru, and _____.
9. The Ten Idylls include Tirumurugarruppadai, Porunararruppadai, Sirupaanaarruppadi, Permparruppadai, Mullaippattu, Maduraikkanji, Nedunalvaadai, Kurunjippattu, _____, and Malaipadu Kadaam.
10. These works were compiled into anthologies no later than the _____ or 5th century A.D.

Sangam Literature and Its Implications:

1. Sangam Literature divides into _____ and Puram categories.
2. Akam is associated with internal aspects and _____.
3. Puram poetry focuses on external events, actions, and _____.
4. In Puram poetry, _____ is considered a literary flaw.
5. Akam poetry focuses on timeless themes like the essence of _____.
6. In Akam poetry, the hero's name is deliberately _____.
7. Sangam Literature celebrates the lofty ideals of heroes, heroines, kings, and _____.
8. Dr. K.K. Pillay notes the distinctiveness of Tamil language and culture despite close contact with _____ and North Indian cultures.
9. Political history derived from Sangam texts details the rule of major dynasties like the Cheras, Cholas, and _____.
10. The Last Seven _____ are crucial to understanding the patronage in Sangam literature.
11. Purananuru is positioned as a historical account of the Tamils during the _____ age.
12. Padirruppattu is another verse history dealing with ten _____ kings.
13. Aham poems like Ahanaanuru and Narrinai mix historical facts with events of _____.
14. Some historians consider the Tamils to be the original inhabitants of the present Indian peninsula and _____.

Literary Sources:

1. Literature reflects societal development influenced by literacy, culture, _____, and political will.

2. Literary sources provide insights into lifestyle, cultural norms, and _____.
3. Literature covers not only the royal courts but also the real-life structures _____ palaces.
4. Literary sources record chronological events through poems, writings, stories, and _____.
5. Literary sources are categorized into Inland, Foreign, and _____.

Sanskrit and Telugu Works:

1. Kautilya's _____ references Madurai and Pandyan pearls.
2. Dandin's _____ provides insights into Pallava history.
3. Mahendravarman's _____ illuminates the Pallava era.
4. Ganga Devi's _____ details Kumara Kampana's victory over the Madurai Sultanate.
5. Vijayanagara rulers patronized both Sanskrit and _____.
6. _____ sheds light on the Vijayanagara period.
7. Krishnadevaraya's Amukthalyada is a _____ work.
8. _____ and Sriranga Koil oluku are important chronicles.

Sangam, Kalabhra, Pallava and other Periods:

1. Ettuthogai and Pathupaattu are considered _____ works of the Sangam period.
2. Puranaanooru praises qualities of _____.
3. _____ is the period with minimal literary contribution.
4. Thevaram details the social, economic, and _____ aspects of the Pallava era.
5. Nalaayira Divyaprabandam details Pallava-_____ relations.
6. Nandivarman's Nandikalambakam details _____ history.
7. Sources for early Pandyas include Pandikovai and _____.
8. SeevagaChinthamani is a source from the _____ period.
9. Veera Choliyam was written by _____.
10. Kalingathu Parani details the _____ War.
11. Moovarula provides information on 3 Chola _____.

North Indian Sources & Agathiyar:

1. Kapaadapuram is mentioned in the Ramayana and _____.
2. The Ramayana predates the _____.
3. Kautilya's Arthashastra was written by Chandragupta Maurya's _____.
4. The 32 techniques section in Tolkappiyam may predate _____.
5. Asokan Edicts mention Chera, Chola, Pandya, and _____ kingdoms.
6. Mauryans were defeated during Bindusara's reign, mentioned in Tamil literature as _____.
7. Kharavela of Kalinga claims defeat of a Tamil _____.
8. Katyayana mentions Tamil Nadu, while _____ does not.
9. The myth of Agathiya portrays him as bringing _____ to the South.
10. Agathiya is believed to have created Tamil grammar, called _____.

11. Dr. Navalar Somasundara Bharathiar suggests the Agathiya cult may be an invention to downplay the significance of _____.
12. A. Ramasamy considers Agathiya stories as mere _____.

Tamil - Ceylon & Roman Relations:

1. Mahavamsa and Dipavamsa are _____ texts mentioning South India.
2. Prince Vijaya of Ceylon married a _____ princess.
3. Kajabahu visited Tamil Nadu during _____'s reign.
4. Pandyan embassy to Rome was sent during the reign of _____.
5. Megasthenes' Indika describes _____ while visiting Chandragupta Maurya's court.
6. Herodotus demonstrated interest in India and wrote about _____.
7. Ptolemy and the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea detail ports, trade centers, and goods exchanged with _____.
8. Greeks and Romans were collectively termed _____ in Tamil literature.
9. Tamil borrowed Greek words like mattigai, surungai, kalam, and _____.

Tamil Trade and Archaeology:

1. Major Ports mentioned by Greek sources include Musiri, Tondi, Korkai, and _____.
2. Kanchi is referred to as 'Houangtche' suggesting trade links with _____.
3. The shared word "_____" (peacock) points to potential early contact between Hebrews and Tamils.
4. Adichchanallur excavations suggest a pre-Indus Valley civilization with possible West Asian connections to _____.
5. Arikamedu excavations reveal a _____ glass factory.
6. Roman coins found in Tamil Nadu date before the _____ century CE.
7. Evidence of imports from Rome and Greece include "Paavai Vilakku", wine, and _____.
8. Roman soldiers served as _____ for Tamil kings.

Pre-Historic Rock Art of Tamilnadu:

1. Kizhvalai is located 22 km from _____.
2. Kizhvalai's rock art includes a symbol believed to be a precursor to the _____ script.
3. The rock art at Usilampatti features a lone man trying to tame a _____.
4. The rock art site at Pathimalai in Kumittipathi features a prominently tusked _____ painted in white.
5. Tirumalai is known for its rock art featuring two men in _____ masks in a fighting stance.
6. The rock paintings in Karikaiyur include depictions of animals, human figures and _____ shapes.

Fill-in-the-Blank Questions and Answers on Tamil Nadu History

Question	Answer
1. _____ is the oldest extant Tamil grammatical work, including human life aspects.	Tolkaappiam
2. Tolkaappiam is crucial for understanding Tamil _____ history due to its content and age.	cultural
3. Irayanaar and Adiyarkkunallar place Tolkaappiam in the era of the _____ Tamil Sangam.	Second
4. Tolkaappiam predates the works of the _____ Tamil Sangam, including Ettuttogai and Pattuppattu.	Third
5. The existence of three Sangams spanning 9990 years is mentioned by _____.	Nakkirar
6. The First Sangam's initial seat was in _____, before moving to Kapaadapuram.	Madurai
7. In the Second Sangam, _____ and Tolkaappiar were among the grammarians.	Agathian
8. Scholars like Prof. Vaiyapuri Pillai date Tolkaappiam to the 4th or 5th century A.D. based on the word _____.	Hora
9. _____ suggests Tolkaappiam dates to the 2nd century B.C., aligning with Bharata's Natya Sastra.	P.S. Subramanya Sastry
10. Panamparanar's preface indicates Tolkaappiar knew _____, a grammar before Panini.	Aiyindhiram
11. Mayilai Seeni Venkatasami speculates Tolkaappiar's time as 8th or 9th century _____.	B.C.
12. Prof. N. Subramanian's research implies Panini was unaware of the _____, suggesting Tolkaappiam is older.	south
13. Legends connecting Tolkaappiar with Jamadagni and Parasuraman are treated _____ by historians.	skeptically
14. Tolkaappiar is identified as belonging to the ancient _____ family, not Brahmin.	Kaappiarkudi
15. Tolkaappiam's preface does not mention _____ as a teacher of Tolkaappiar.	Agattiar
16. Tolkaappiam is believed to date back to at least the _____ or 8th century B.C.	7th
17. The text challenges assertions that Tamil history starts from only the _____ century B.C.	4th
18. _____ Literature is central to understanding the history of the Tamils.	Sangam
19. Historical records suggest the existence of _____ Tamil Sangams.	three

20. Many scholars accept the existence of a formal organization dedicated to _____.	Tamil
21. Tolkaappiam predates currently extant _____ literature.	Tamil
22. Dr. C.E. Ramachandran dates the Puranaanuru poems from around _____ B.C. to 300 A.D.	1000
23. The _____ River, referenced in Sangam literature, existed before a deluge.	Pahruli
24. Sangam literary works include the _____ (Ettuttogai) and Ten Idylls (Pattuppattu).	Eight Anthologies
25. The Eight Anthologies include Narrinai, Kuruntogai, Aingurunuru, Padirrupattu, Paripaatal, Kalittogai, Ahanaanuru, and _____.	Puranaanuru
26. The Ten Idylls include Tirumurugarruppadai, Porunararruppadai, Sirupaanaarrupadi, Permpanarruppadai, Mullaippattu, Maduraikkanji, Nedunalvaadai, Kurunjippaattu, _____, and Malaipadu Kadaam.	Pattinappaalai
27. These works were compiled into anthologies no later than the _____ or 5th century A.D.	4th
28. Sangam Literature divides into _____ and Puram categories.	Akam
29. Akam is associated with internal aspects and _____.	love
30. Puram poetry focuses on external events, actions, and _____.	appearances
31. In Puram poetry, _____ is considered a literary flaw.	anachronism
32. Akam poetry focuses on timeless themes like the essence of _____.	love
33. In Akam poetry, the hero's name is deliberately _____.	omitted
34. Sangam Literature celebrates the lofty ideals of heroes, heroines, kings, and _____.	patrons
35. Dr. K.K. Pillay notes the distinctiveness of Tamil language and culture despite close contact with _____ and North Indian cultures.	Sanskrit
36. Political history derived from Sangam texts details the rule of major dynasties like the Cheras, Cholas, and _____.	Pandyas
37. The Last Seven _____ are crucial to understanding the patronage in Sangam literature.	Vallals
38. Purananuru is positioned as a historical account of the Tamils during the _____ age.	Sangam

39. Padirrupattu is another verse history dealing with ten _____ kings.	Chera
40. Aham poems like Ahanaanuru and Narrinai mix historical facts with events of _____.	love
41. Some historians consider the Tamils to be the original inhabitants of the present Indian peninsula and _____.	Lemuria
42. Literature reflects societal development influenced by literacy, culture, _____, and political will.	economic conditions
43. Literary sources provide insights into lifestyle, cultural norms, and _____.	taboos
44. Literature covers not only the royal courts but also the real-life structures _____ palaces.	outside
45. Literary sources record chronological events through poems, writings, stories, and _____.	drama
46. Literary sources are categorized into Inland, Foreign, and _____.	Foreigner's diary
47. Kautilya's _____ references Madurai and Pandyan pearls.	Arthasastra
48. Dandin's _____ provides insights into Pallava history.	Avanisundara Kathachara
49. Mahendravarman's _____ illuminates the Pallava era.	Maththa Vilasa Prakachanam
50. Ganga Devi's _____ details Kumara Kampana's victory over the Madurai Sultanate.	Madura Vijayam
51. Vijayanagara rulers patronized both Sanskrit and _____.	Telugu
52. _____ sheds light on the Vijayanagara period.	Jaimini Bharatamu
53. Krishnadevaraya's Amukthaalyada is a _____ work.	Telugu
54. _____ and Sriranga Koil oluku are important chronicles.	Madurai Tala Varalaru
55. Ettuthogai and Pathupaattu are considered _____ works of the Sangam period.	authentic
56. Puranaanooru praises qualities of _____.	rulers
57. _____ is the period with minimal literary contribution.	Kalabhra
58. Thevaram details the social, economic, and _____ aspects of the Pallava era.	religious
59. Nalaayira Divyaprabandam details Pallava-_____ relations.	Chalukya
60. Nandivarman's Nandikalambakam details _____ history.	political

61. Sources for early Pandyas include Pandikovai and _____.	Periya Puranam
62. SeevagaChinthamani is a source from the _____ period.	Chola
63. Veera Choliyam was written by _____.	Buddha Mithirar
64. Kalingathu Parani details the _____ War.	Kalinga
65. Moovarula provides information on 3 Chola _____.	kings
66. Kapaadapuram is mentioned in the Ramayana and _____.	Mahabharata
67. The Ramayana predates the _____.	Mahabharata
68. Kautilya's Arthasastra was written by Chandragupta Maurya's _____.	minister
69. The 32 techniques section in Tolkappiyam may predate _____.	Arthasastra
70. Asokan Edicts mention Chera, Chola, Pandya, and _____ kingdoms.	Satyaputra
71. Mauryans were defeated during Bindusara's reign, mentioned in Tamil literature as _____.	Vambamoriyar
72. Kharavela of Kalinga claims defeat of a Tamil _____.	confederacy
73. Katyayana mentions Tamil Nadu, while _____ does not.	Panini
74. The myth of Agathiya portrays him as bringing _____ to the South.	Vedic religion
75. Agathiya is believed to have created Tamil grammar, called _____.	Agathiyam
76. Dr. Navalar Somasundara Bharathiar suggests the Agathiya cult may be an invention to downplay the significance of _____.	Tolkappiyam's author
77. A. Ramasamy considers Agathiya stories as mere _____.	fabrications
78. Mahavamsa and Dipavamsa are _____ texts mentioning South India.	Ceylonese
79. Prince Vijaya of Ceylon married a _____ princess.	Pandyan
80. Kajibahu visited Tamil Nadu during _____'s reign.	Cheran Senguttuvan's
81. Pandyan embassy to Rome was sent during the reign of _____.	Augustus Caesar
82. Megasthenes' Indika describes _____ while visiting Chandragupta Maurya's court.	Pandya Nadu
83. Herodotus demonstrated interest in India and wrote about _____.	Tamil Nadu

84. Ptolemy and the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea detail ports, trade centers, and goods exchanged with _____.	“Damirike”
85. Greeks and Romans were collectively termed _____ in Tamil literature.	Yavanas
86. Tamil borrowed Greek words like mattigai, surungai, kalam, and _____.	kannal
87. Major Ports mentioned by Greek sources include Musiri, Tondi, Korkai, and _____.	Kavirippoompattinam
88. Kanchi is referred to as ‘Houangtche’ suggesting trade links with _____.	China
89. The shared word “_____” (peacock) points to potential early contact between Hebrews and Tamils.	Tuki
90. Adichchanallur excavations suggest a pre-Indus Valley civilization with possible West Asian connections to _____.	Sumeria, Babylonia
91. Arikamedu excavations reveal a _____ glass factory.	Roman
92. Roman coins found in Tamil Nadu date before the _____ century CE.	3rd
93. Evidence of imports from Rome and Greece include "Paavai Vilakku", wine, and _____.	glass
94. Roman soldiers served as _____ for Tamil kings.	bodyguards
95. Kizhvalai is located 22 km from _____.	Villupuram
96. Kizhvalai's rock art includes a symbol believed to be a precursor to the _____ script.	Indus Valley
97. The rock art at Usilampatti features a lone man trying to tame a _____.	bull
98. The rock art site at Pathimalai in Kumittipathi features a prominently tusked _____ painted in white.	elephant
99. Tirumalai is known for its rock art featuring two men in _____ masks in a fighting stance.	bird
100. The rock paintings in Karikaiyur include depictions of animals, human figures and _____ shapes.	geometric