

Post - Mauryan History (2nd C. BCE - 3rd C. CE)

SUNGA DYNASTY

1. Pushyamitra Sunga -

- He was the Commander-in-Chief of the Mauryan empire, who - **assassinated Brihadratha**, the last Mauryan emperor, and usurped the throne.
 - His empire had Magadha as its political centre, and **extended south up to Narmada**, including cities such as Pataliputra, Ayodhya and Vidisha.
- He also **defeated the Bactrian king Demetrius**.
- Unlike the Mauryan, the **Sungas were staunch followers of Brahmanism**.
 - Contemporary sources mention that he performed **2 Ashwamedha Yajnas**.
- Patanjali wrote his '**Mahabhashya**' during his reign.
 - It is a commentary on the 'Ashtadhyayi' of Panini, India's earliest Sanskrit grammar work.
- Although Buddhist sources show him to be a persecutor of Buddhism, he **renovated and enlarged the Bharhut and Sanchi stupas**.

2. Agnimitra -

- He is the protagonist of Kalidasa's famous play, '**Malavikagnimitram**'.

3. Bhagabhadra -

- He was the 5th Sunga king.
- During his reign, the Greek ambassador, **Heliodorus** visited India and erected the **Besnagar Pillar** with an inscription devoted to 'Devadeva' (Vasudeva).
 - It is in Sanskrit in the Brahmi script.

KANVA DYNASTY

- Its founder was **Vasudeva** who assassinated Devabhuti, the last Sunga ruler.
- The **short-lived** dynasty was swept away by the Satavahanas of the Deccan.

CHETTIS OF KALINGA

- The Chetti's were followers and **patrons of Jainism**.
- The **Hathigumpa inscription of Kharvela** informs us about Chettis.
- Kharavela pushed his kingdom **beyond the Godavari** in the south. He has boasted of **bringing back Jaina idols from Magadha**.

INFLUX & IMPACT OF FOREIGN RULERS

1. Indo-Greeks / Bactrians -

- They were **descendants of Greeks** who had come with Alexander, settled in Afghanistan and mingled with Indians.
- From the 2nd century BCE onwards, they established a strong kingdom in Bactria.
- They occupied a large part of NW India and had **Taxila** as their capital.
 - **Demetrius** - first known king

- **Menander** (Milinda) - most important king, mentioned in 'Milindapanho'.
- The Bactrians made significant contributions to the development of **astronomy** in India.
 - The **names of known planets** and heavenly bodies were used for naming the **days of the week**.
- They were **pioneers of gold coinage** in India.
 - They also introduced the tradition of engraving **images, dates & names of rulers** on coins.
 - **Images of gods** have been found on their coins, indicating that they followed **Indian faiths** such as Jainism, Buddhism and Vaishnavism.
- They introduced the '**Yavanika**' (curtain in theatres).
- They helped in the development of the **Gandhara school of sculptural art**.

Gandhara school of art - (2nd century BCE - 2nd century CE)

- It is a form of **Hellenistic** art.
- Under this school, many sculptures of **humans, animals and supernatural beings** were made, the most important being the **Buddha**.
- The sculptures were made both **independently** and as **structural** parts of monuments, rock faces and cliffs.
- The materials used were **mud, schist and stucco**.
- This school flourished in the **NW part of the subcontinent** and its important centres included Kandahar, Kabul, Herat, Hadda, Bamiyan, Badakhshan, Bagram, Taxila, etc.
- It was also patronised by the **Sakas and Kushanas**.

Aspects of the Buddha

- The Buddha is depicted both as **standing and seated**.
- The sculptures are **devoid of facial expression** and emotion.
- He has been depicted with **strong musculature** having **wavy hair and sharp features**, in the traditional Greek manner of depicting gods.
 - He most closely resembles Apollo.
- He is shown with certain supernatural features such as **large earlobes, long arms and a protuberance** on the forehead.
- He is also shown with a **Halo** behind his head.
- In keeping with the Greek tradition, he is shown as wearing **long flowing robes** in **several stages of undress**.
- An element of eroticism is visible.

Bodhisattvas

- Under Mahayana, the concept of Bodhisattvas was conflated with the Jataka tales. These Bodhisattvas began appearing as protective deities around the Buddha's image -
- **Avlokiteshvara/ Padampani/ Lokeshvara**

- He embodies Buddha's **compassion**, and is depicted as holding a lotus flower.
 - It is **also depicted as female**.
 - Cave 17 of the Ajanta cave complex has an entire fresco dedicated to Padampani.
- **Manjari**
 - It embodies Buddha's **wisdom** and is depicted with a flaming sword in his hand.
- **Vajrapani**
 - It embodies Buddha's **power** and is depicted with a Vajra (lightning bolt) in the hand.
- **Samantabhadra**
 - It means 'universal worthy' and embodies Buddha's **Karma**.
 - It is associated with **meditation**.
- **Ksitigarbha**
 - Depicted as a **staff-carrying monk**
 - He is regarded as the **protector of children**
- **Akasagarbha**
 - He is the **twin brother of Ksitigarbha** and also embodies the Buddha's **wisdom**
- **Maitreya Buddha**
 - He is the **successor of Buddha**, and is regarded as the **future Buddha**.
 - He is depicted as holding a **finial**.
 - In Chinese Buddhist tradition the **Laughing Buddha** is said to be his incarnation.
- **Sadaparibuddha**
 - It manifests Buddha's **never-disparaging spirit**

2. Sakas / Scythians -

- They were a **tribal group from Central Asia**, who arrived in India in the 1st century BCE, settling over large parts of N and W India.
- Their rule extended from Punjab to Maharashtra.
- Their capitals were **Ujjain** (MP) and **Pratishthan/ Paithan** (Maharashtra).
- They patronised Gandhara and Mathura schools.

Important Kings

- **Nahapana** - earliest known king.
- **Rudradaman** - He ruled from Ujjain in the early 2nd century CE -
 - He ruled over a vast area, comprising Gujarat, Sindh, Saurashtra, Malwa, parts of Rajasthan, and north Konkan.
 - **Junagarh rock inscription**

- The first Indian inscription in chaste Sanskrit (Brahmi script), has been attributed to him.
- It informs us about the **repairs** carried out by him on a dam on the **Sudarshan** lake, built by Vishnugupta the provincial governor of Chandragupta Maurya
- ‘**Vikramaditya**’ - It was the title adopted by a Saka king of Ujjain who introduced a new calendar called ‘**Vikram Samvat**’ in [58 BCE]. It is the oldest calendar still in use in India.

3. Pahlavas/ Parthians -

They came to India from **Persia** in the 1st century CE, and established rule in the NW part of India.

- The Most important king was **Gondophernes**, whose famous inscription has been found from the ‘**Takht-i- Bahi**’ Buddhist Complex, Taxila.
 - It gives us information about his rule and foreign contacts.
- According to some Christian traditions, the first Christian Missionary, **St. Thomas**, came to his court in 52 CE.
- Soon after Gondophernes, Pahalwa rule in India ended.

4. Kushanas/ Yueh-chi tribe -

They came from **Central Asia** in the 1st century CE. They established a huge empire including-

- Afghanistan
- UP
- Kashmir
- Punjab
- China- Khotan and Kashgar

Among all foreign ruling groups, **their empire was the largest and most prosperous**, based on their status as the **masters of the silk road**.

They had 2 headquarters

- **Purushpur/ Charsadda (Peshawar)**
- **Mathura**

Important Kings

- **Kujula Kadphises** - He established his authority over Afghanistan, and called himself ‘great king’.
- **Wima Kadphises** - He extended his territory upto Punjab, issued gold and copper coins, and was a devotee of Shiva.
- **Kanishka**
 - He was their greatest and most famous king.
 - His court was adorned by some great scholars, such as-

- **Charak**

- He was his court physician, who authored the '**Charak Samhita**', the first Indian scientific book on medicine , often called the encyclopaedia of Indian medicine.
- It contains detailed descriptions of diseases, their symptoms, causes and remedies.

- **Vasumitra**

- He was a Buddhist scholar and the **co-president of the 4th Buddhist Council**.

- **Asvaghosha**

- He was also a Buddhist scholar and **co-president of the 4th Buddhist Council**.
- His famous works include
 - '**Buddhacharita**' (Sanskrit)
 - '**Sariputraparikarna**', the earliest known sanskrit drama
- Kanishka introduced the '**Saka Samvat**' in [78CE], probably after defeating a Saka king.
 - It is a solar calendar which is 365/ 366 days in length, having 12 Months of 30/31 days.
 - It was adopted as the National Calendar of India in 1957 through an Act of Parliament.

They also introduced -

- The **hat, leather shoes, over coat and trousers** to India, indicating their origin from a cold place.
- **Saddle and stirrup**, which revolutionised Indian cavalry.
- They issued the **purest gold coins** in ancient India.
 - They also issued the largest number of copper coins.
- They patronised the **Gandhara and Mathura** schools.
- The Kushans introduced the **Devakula tradition** in India, also known as Henotheism/ Kathenotheism. E.g., Shiva was imagined with his family for the first time.
 - Along with this, the practice of families keeping particular gods as '**Ishta Devata**' or primary deity also emerged.

Mathura School of Art - (1st - 3rd century CE)

- It developed in the Mathura region, with important centres at **Mathura and Kankalitila**.
- Its subjects and themes are varied, including sculptures of **Buddha, Bodhisattvas, Tirthankaras** (Parsvnath and Mahavir) **Vaishnavite** gods (Surya, Kuber, etc), and images of **Shiva**.
- It was **indigenously** developed.

- The sculptures have **highly emotive** faces.
- The **lives of common people** and **local flora and fauna** have been prominently depicted, especially at Kankalitala.
- The materials used were **mud and sandstone**.
- The Buddha is often shown as having an **emaciated body**.
- He has a tonsured head with a **single lock/ braid at the back**.
- He is shown wearing **Indian garb**, such as the dhoti.
- As opposed to Gandhara eroticism, Mathura sculptures are considered more **graceful and genteel**.
- Most scholars believe that the **earliest sculptures of Buddha** were made under this school.

SATAVAHANAS/ ANDHRAS (Ist- 3rd century CE)

- They ruled over parts of **South Central India** (parts of MP , Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh) from their capital at **Pratishtan/ Paithan** (Maharashtra).
- They had emerged after the fall of the Mauryan empire
- Their rulers claimed **Brahmin status** to legitimise their rule.

Important Kings

- **Simuka** – founder of the dynasty.
- **Satakarni I**
 - His achievements are described in the **Naneghat inscription**, and he is referred to as the Lord of Dakshinapatha.
 - **His name is also mentioned on one of the gateways of the Sanchi stupa** due to donations made for its renovation and expansion.
- **Gautamiputra Satkarni**
 - His achievements are recorded in the **Nasik inscription of Queen Mother, Gautami Balasri**, where he has been described as the one who destroyed Sakas, Yavanas, and Pahlavas.
 - He was the **first ruler to bear a matronym**, and this tradition was followed by nearly all his successors.
- **Vasistha Putra Sri Pulumavi**
 - His **coins and inscriptions are found in Andhra Pradesh**, showing that he annexed it to the empire.
 - He **married the daughter of Rudradaman** (Saka ruler) to prevent Saka invasions.
 - Despite this, Rudradaman defeated the next Satavahana ruler twice, as mentioned in the Junagarh inscription.
- **Sri Yajna Satakarni**
 - His inscriptions have been found from Andhra Pradesh, MP and Maharashtra, and he is said to have **regained the territory conquered by Sakas**.
 - His **coins depict a ship with a fish and conch**, indicating maritime trade.

Other Important Details

- The official Satavahana language was **Prakrit**.
- The tradition of using **matronyms** indicates the strong status of women in the society.
- The practice of making **land grants emerged** for the first time during this period.
 - They were made by the State to both **Buddhist and Brahmin priests**.
 - Such grants were recorded on **stone and copper plate inscriptions**.
 - Many inscriptions are attributed to **traders and bankers**.
 - Many are also attributed to **women** indicating that not only did they own property but also participated in trade and commerce.

- The Satavahanas were the **first to issue lead coins** in India, by importing large quantities of lead from West Asia.
- They patronised the Amravati school.
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Amravati school of art - (1st - 3rd century CE)

- It flourished under the Satavahanas in the Andhra Pradesh region including important centres such as **Amravati, Guntur, Goli and Ghantasala**.
- Its important features included -
 - **Relief sculptures** - They were made on walls, pillars, gates, railings etc of monuments such as stupas chaityas and viharas.
 - The materials used were **marble, sandstone and mud**.
 - Most of them were inspired by the **Jataka tales**, and also **local legends**.
 - The **main subject is the Buddha**, often shown as the hero.
 - The sculptures are **narrative** in style.
 - They are **highly expressive**.
 - They also depict **common life and local flora and fauna**.

SANGAM AGE (1st-3rd centuries CE)

- The word 'Sangam' literally means 'confluence'.
- In the context of Tamil history, it refers to an 'assembly of poets'.
- According to **Tamil legend**, 3 Sangams were held at Madurai, Kapathpuram and again at Madurai over 9,990 years, patronised by 197 Pandyan kings in which 6598 poets participated.
 - Historically, this legend seems inaccurate.
 - Most historians believe that Sangam literature was probably **compiled between the 6th-7th centuries CE by an assembly of poets at Madurai**.
- This literature depicts the **political, economic, social and cultural life** of the Tamil region during the Sangam age.
- The Tamil region has been referred to as '**Tamilham/ Tamilkam**' (Tamil country).

Sangam Literature mentions 3 prominent kingdoms -

- **Cheras/ Kerala Putras**
 - They were situated in the **Kerala** region, with their capital at **Vanji**.
- **Cholas**
 - They covered **northern Tamil Nadu**, occupying the Kaveri delta and adjoining regions, to the north of Pandyas.
 - Their capital was earlier at **Uraiyur** (Tiruchirapalli), but later was shifted to **Puhar**.
- **Pandyas**

- They covered **southern Tamil Nadu**, with **Madurai** as their capital.
- These kingdoms **constantly fought** against each other for supremacy.

Sangam Literature

Prominent Sangam literary works include

'Tolkappiyam'

- Written by **Tolkappiyar**.
- It is the oldest of all sangam literature, and is the **first work on Tamil grammar**.
- It throws light on the political, economic, cultural and religious life of Tamil people during the Sangam age.

'Padinekelkanku'

- It is a collection of **18 anthologies** (compilations of poems), written by various poets.
- It is divided into
 - **'Padittapattu'** - 10 anthologies
 - **'Ettuthogai'** - 8 anthologies
- The most important among these is the '**Thirukkural**', written by Thiruvalluvar
 - It is a work on **ethics and morals** and is often referred to as the Fifth Veda/Bible of the Tamil land.
- **Tamil poetry** can be divided into 2 genres –
 - **Akam** - It revolves around the themes of love, loneliness and longing. It is usually set in forests, reflecting the feminine sensibilities of Tamil poetry.
 - **Puram** - It revolves around heroism usually set in cities and covering the masculine themes of war, death and sacrifice.

'Silappadikaram'

- It is an **epic**, written by **Ilango Adigal**.
- It has 3 protagonists
 - Kovalan - a Merchant of Puhar
 - Kannagi - Kovalan's wife
 - Madhavi - famous courtesan of Madurai, and paramour of Kovalan
- This epic established the **cult of Kannagi** as the goddess of chastity in south India.

'Manimekalai'

- Written by **Shattanar**, it is also an **epic**.
- It continues the tale of Manimekalai, the **daughter of Kovalan and Madhavi**.
- It is a valuable source of information about the economic life, urban culture and flourishing state of Buddhism during the Sangam Age.

Sangam Society

Horizontal/ Regional Division

- In the beginning, the society was horizontally divided.
- There was a **fivefold regional division**—
 - Kurinji (hilly tracts),
 - Mullai (pastoral),
 - Marudam (agricultural),
 - Neydal (coastal) and
 - Palai (desert).
- However, these divisions were **not clearly demarcated**, and were scattered all around the region.
- The people living in these five divisions had **different occupations and kept different gods**.

Varna Based Division

- Gradually, the Sangam society became **extremely hierarchical with the advent of Aryan culture** and the Varna System.
- However, in place of the four-fold varna division in North India, the Sangam society was segregated into **two varnas — Brahmins and Non-Brahmins**.
- **Brahmins enjoyed the supreme position** in the society:
 - Tamil kings claimed Brahmin status.
 - They also held important government offices.
 - The priestly class among them was rewarded heavily by the kings and the society at large, with elaborate gifts.
 - Their importance increased with the growing popularity of large-scale vedic rituals and yajnas.
 - They controlled education and religious institutions.
 - Unlike north India, there was no taboo against the consumption of alcohol or meat.

Occupational Division

- The sangam society was **also divided on the basis of occupation**, such as artisans, salt merchants, textile merchants, etc.
- The society had a **complex class structure** as well.
 - The rich lived in well decorated brick houses and wore costly clothing, but the poor lived in mud huts and had scanty clothes to wear.
- The concepts of **purity and pollution** were also visible. The occupations were categorised as:
 - **Right Hand Occupations:** Non-Polluting
 - **Left-Hand Occupations:** Polluting

Tolkappiyam's Four Castes

- Tolkappiyam refers to **four castes**, namely,
 - **Arasar** - the ruling class
 - **Anthanar** - the priestly class
 - **Vanigar** - the trading class
 - **Vellalar** - the agriculturists

Status of Women

Overall, the position of women was **better than their North-Indian counterparts**.

- **Women poets** like Avvaiyar, Nachchellaiyar, and Kakkaipadiniyar contributed to Tamil literature in the Sangam period, which shows that women were educated.
- They were also engaged in **various economic activities** such as paddy plantation, cattle rearing, basket-making, spinning, etc.
- **Love marriage was common** and women were allowed to choose their life partners.
- The **courage of women was also appreciated** in many poems.
- A **class of women dancers** was patronised by the kings and nobles.

However, **elements of decline** had started becoming visible.

- ‘**Karpu**’ or chaste life was considered as the highest virtue of women.
- The practice of ‘**Sati**’ called ‘**Tippayadal**’ was prevalent in the society.
- However, the **position of widows was miserable** as they were prohibited to decorate themselves or participate in any form of amusement.

1. Sources

a) Literary -

- i) 'Periplus of the Erythraean sea' - written by an unknown Greek writer
- ii) 'Historia Naturalis' - written by Pliny the Elder.
- iii) 'Geographia' - written by Strabo
- iv) Buddhist literature, such as 'Mahavastu' and 'Ashokavadana'
- v) Sangam literature

b) Archaeological -

- i) Roman coins discovered from TN, Kerala and Arikamedu (Pondicherry)
- ii) These places have also yielded some Roman settlements and temples.
- iii) Aurentineware (Roman glassware)

2. Trade routes -

- Indo-Roman trade was **initially** carried out over the **land route** via Taxila to the Trans-Oxiana region, and then to Rome and Egypt.
- **Later**, from the 1st century CE the **sea route** was preferred due to the discovery of Monsoon winds. It comprised the Arabian sea, Red sea and the Mediterranean sea.

3. Important ports -

- Sopara (Maharashtra)
- Barygaza (Gujarat) - Greek name for Bhrgukachchha/ Bharuch
- Barbaricum (Sindh) - at the mouth of the Indus
- Muziris (Kerala)
- Puhar (TN)
- Tamralipti (WB)

India also traded with:

- Suvarnabhumi (Thailand & Malaysia)
- Suvarnadwipa (Indonesia)

4. Items of export -

- Spices, especially **Yavanpriya** (black pepper), were exported in large quantities.
- **Cotton and silk** were also exported in large quantities (Raw silk was imported from China, processed, dyed, and then exported westward).
- **Sandalwood and perfume** were in high demand in Rome.
- **Gems, jewellery and ivory works**, especially from Vidisha, were also exported in large quantities.

5. Items of import-

- Romans did not have anything substantial to export to India.
- Thus, they balanced their trade with **gold and silver coins**.
- Other than this, **Roman wine** was exported to India, but mostly for consumption by the Indian elite.
 - Thus, the volume of wine trade was very low.

QUESTION 1

- Q. The Indo-Greek kingdom set up in north Afghanistan in the beginning of the second century B.C. was: (1999)
- (a) Bactria
 - (b) Scythia
 - (c) Zedrasia
 - (d) Aria

QUESTION 2

- Q. Milindpanho is in the form of a dialogue between the king Menander and the Buddhist monk (1997)
- (a) Nagasena
 - (b) Nagarjuna
 - (c) Nagabhata
 - (d) Kumarilabhatta

QUESTION 3

- Q. The practice of military governorship was first introduced in India by the (2000)
- (a) Greeks
 - (b) Shakas
 - (c) Parthians
 - (d) Mughals

QUESTION 4

- Q. The term 'Yavanapriya' mentioned in ancient Sanskrit texts denoted (1995)
- (a) A fine variety of Indian muslin
 - (b) Ivory
 - (c) Damsels sent to the greek court for dance performance
 - (d) Pepper

QUESTION 5

- Q. With reference to the invaders in ancient India, which one of the following is the correct chronological order? (2006)
- (a) Greeks- Sakas- Kushans
 - (b) Greeks- Kushans- Sakas
 - (c) Sakas-Greeks-Kushans
 - (d) Sakas- Kushans- Greeks

QUESTION 6

Q. With reference to the guilds (Shreni) of ancient India that played a very important role in the country's economy, which of the following statements is/are correct? (2012)

1. Every guild was registered with the central authority of the state and the king was the chief administrative authority on them

2. The wages, rules of work, standards and prices were fixed by the guild

3. The guild had judicial power over its own members

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 3 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1,2 and 3

QUESTION 7

Q. Many of the Greeks, Kushans and Shamas embraced Buddhism rather than Hinduism because: (1998)

(a) Buddhism was in the ascendant at that time

(b) They had renounced the policy of war and violence

(c) Caste-ridden Hinduism did not attract them

(d) Buddhism provided easier access to Indian society

Practice Questions

Q1. With reference to the ancient history of India consider the following statements about Pushyamitra Sunga of Sunga Dynasty:

1. Pushyamitra Sunga acceded to the throne after assassinating Brihadratha – the last Mauryan ruler.

2. He performed two Asvamedha yajna.

3. His dominions extended included cities like Patliputra and Ayodhya.

Which of these statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2

(b) 2 and 3

(c) 1 and 3

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Q2. Consider the following statements:

1. Megasthenes was a Greek historian who was sent to the court of Chandragupta Maurya.

2. Greek Ambassador Heliodorus was sent to the court of Bhagabhadra by Indo-Greek King Antialcidas.

Which of these statements is/are INCORRECT?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q3. With reference to post Mauryan history of India, consider the following pairs:

Dynasty	Founder
1. Sunga	Pushyamitra
2. Kanava	Simuka
3. Satavahana	Vasudeva

Which of these pair/s is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1 only
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q4. The term ‘Yavanika’ mentioned in ancient Sanskrit texts denoted

- (a) A fine variety of Indian muslin
- (b) Pepper
- (c) Damsels sent to the greek court for dance performance
- (d) Curtains

Q5. With reference to post Mauryan History of India, which of the following can be attributed to the impact of Bactrian Greeks on India?

- 1. Introduction of military governorship.
- 2. Introduction of coins.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q6. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

- 1. Charak Samhita – Treatise on Surgery
- 2. Sushruta Samhita – Treatise on Medicine
- 3. Sariputra Prakarana – Treatise on statecraft

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None

Q7. Consider the following statements in the context of post Mauryan Economy, during the period when several Central Asian dynasties ruled in different parts of the country:

1. Economy of this period was largely an agriculture based rural economy.
 2. Coins were minted on a large scale by Indo- Greeks, Kushanas, Shakas and Satvahanas.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q8. Who were the first rulers to introduce Gold Coins in India?

- (a) Guptas
- (b) Mauryas
- (c) Indo-Greeks
- (d) Nandas

Q9. With reference to Sangam Literature of South India, which of the following pairs is/ are INCORRECTLY matched?

Literary Work	Author
1. Silappadikaram	Tolkappiyar
2. Manimekalai	Shattanar
3. Thirukkural	Thiruvalluvar

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q10. With reference to South Indian History during Sangam Age, which of the following was referred to as Chola Lake?

- (a) Arabian Sea
- (b) Indian Ocean
- (c) Bay of Bengal
- (d) Andaman Sea