Sangam Age

The period between the 1st century B.C. to the end of 2nd century A.D. in Southern India is known as Sangam Period. It has been named after the Sangam academies during that period.

According to the Tamil legends, there were three Sangams (Academy of Tamil poets) held in the ancient South India popularly called Muchchangam. These Sangams flourished under the royal patronage of the Pandya kings of Madurai.

1. The First Sangam, is believed to be held at Madurai, attended by gods and legendary sages. No literary work of this Sangam is available.
2. The Second Sangam was held at Kapadapuram, only Tolkappiyam survives from this.
3. The Third Sangam at Madurai was founded by Mudathirumaran. A few of these Tamil literary works have survived and are a useful sources to reconstruct the history of the Sangam period.

Sangam Literature

The Sangam literature includes Tolkappiyam, Ettutogai, Pattuppattu, Pathinenkilkanakku, and two epics named – Silappathigaram and Manimegalai.

1. Tolkappiyam was authored by Tolkappiyar, it is considered the earliest of Tamil literary work. Though it is a work on Tamil grammar but it also provides insights on the political and socio-economic conditions of the time.
2. Ettutogai (Eight Anthologies) consist of eight works – Aingurunooru, Narrinai, Aganaooru, Purananooru, Kuruntogai, Kalittogai, Paripadal and Padirruppatu.
3. The Pattuppattu (Ten Idylls) consist of ten works – Thirumurugarruppadai, Porunararruppadai, Sirupanarruppadai, Perumpanarruppadai, Mullaippattu, Nedunalvadai, Maduraikkankji, Kurinjippatttu, Pattinappalai and Malaiyadukadam.
4. Pathinenkilkanakku contains eighteen works about ethics and morals. The most important among these works is Tirukkural authored by Thiruvalluvar, the tamil great poet and philosopher.
5. The two epics Silappathigaram is written by Elango Adigal and Manimegalai by Sittalai Sattanar. They also provide valuable details about the Sangam society and polity.

Other Sources that give details about the Sangam Period are –

1. the Greek authors like Megasthenes, Strabo, Pliny and Ptolemy mentioning about commercial trade contacts between the West and South India.
2. Also, the Ashokan inscriptions mention about the Chera, Chola and Pandya rulers to the south of Mauryan empire.
3. Another inscription, Hathikumbha inscription of Kharavela of Kalinga also has mention of Tamil kingdoms.

Political History of Sangam Period

The area lying to the south of river Krishna and Tungabhadra is called South India. During the Sangam Age, it was ruled by three dynasties-the Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas. The main source of information about these kingdoms is traced from the literary references of Sangam Period.

Cheras

The Cheras had their rule over major parts of modern Kerala/ malabar areas.

- The capital of Cheras was Vanji and their important seaports were Tondi and Musiri.
- They had the palmyra flowers as their garland.
• The insignia of Cheras is the “bow and arrow”.
• The Pugalur inscription of the 1st century AD has reference to three generations of Chera rulers.
• The important ruler of Cheras was Senguttuvan who belonged to 2nd century A.D.
• His military achievements have been chronicled in epic Silapathikaram, with details about his expedition to the Himalayas where he defeated many north Indian rulers.
• Senguttuvan introduced the Pattini cult or the worship of Kannagi as the ideal wife in Tamil Nadu.
• He was the first to send embassy to China from South India.

Cholas

The Chola kingdom in the Sangam period extended from Northern Tamil Nadu to southern Andhra Pradesh.
• Their capital was firstly at Uraiyyur and later shifted to Puhar(Tanjore).
• King Karikala was a famous king of the Sangam Cholas.
• The insignia of Cholas was “tiger”.
• Pattinappalai portrays his life and military conquests.
• Many Sangam Poems mention the Battle of Venni where he defeated the confederacy of Cheras, Pandyas and eleven minor chieftains.
• He also fought at Vahaipparandalai in which nine enemy chieftains submitted before him.
• Hence, Karikala’s military achievements made him the overlord of the whole Tamil country.
• Therefore, Trade and commerce flourished during his reign.
• He also built irrigation tanks near river Kaveri to provide water for reclaimed land from forest for cultivation.

Pandyas

The Pandyas ruled over the present day southern Tamil Nadu.
• Their capital was Madurai.
• Their insignia was the “carp”.
• King Neduncheliyans also known as Aryappadai Kadantha Neduncheliyan. He ordered the execution of Kovalan. The curse of Kovalan’s wife-Kannagi burnt and destroyed Madurai.
• Maduraikkanji was written by Mangudi Maruthanar which describes the socio-economic condition of the flourishing seaport of Korkai.

Sangam Polity and administration

During the Sangam period hereditary monarchy was the form of government. Each of the dynasties of Sangam age had a royal emblem – tiger for the Cholas, carp for the Pandyas, and bow for the Cheras.
• The king was assisted by a wide body of officials who were categorised into five councils.
• They were ministers (amaichar), priests (anthanar), envoys (thuthar), military commanders (senapathi), and spies (orrar).
• The military administration was efficiently organized with each ruler a regular army was associated.
• The chief source of state’s income was Land revenue while a custom duty was also imposed on foreign trade.
• Major source of fulfilling the royal treasury was the booty captured in wars.
• The roads and highways were maintained and guarded to prevent robbery and smuggling.

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**Position of Women during Sangam Age**

A lot of information is available in the Sangam literature to understand the position of women during the Sangam age.

• There were women poets like Avvaiyar, Nachchellaiyar, and Kakkaipayaniyar who flourished and contributed to Tamil literature.
• Love marriage was a common practice and women were allowed to choose their life partners.
• But, life of widows was miserable.
• There is also a mention about the practice of Sati being prevalent in the higher strata of society.

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**Economy of the Sangam Age**

• Agriculture was the chief occupation where rice was the most common crop.
• The handicraft included weaving, metal works and carpentry, ship building and making of ornaments using beads, stones and ivory.
• These were in great demand of all above products in the internal and external trade as this was at its peak during the Sangam period.
• A high expertise was attained in spinning and weaving of cotton and silk clothes. Various poems mention of cotton clothes as thin as a cloud of steam or like a slough of snake. These were in great demand in the western world especially for the cotton clothes woven at Uraiyar.
• The port city of Puha became an important place of foreign trade, as big ships entered this port containing precious goods.
• Other significant ports of commercial activity were Tondi, Musiri, Korkai, Arikamedu and Marakkanam.
• Many gold and silver coins that were issued by the Roman Emperors like Augustus, Tiberius and Nero have been found in all parts of Tamil Nadu indicating flourishing trade.
• Major exports of the Sangam age were cotton fabrics and spices like pepper, ginger, cardamom, cinnamon and turmeric along with ivory products, pearls and precious stones.
• Major imports for the traders were horses, gold, and sweet wine.

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**Revision Notes**

• In the Sangam age, the most common form of Government was hereditary monarchy. The village was the fundamental unit of administration.
• Tradition refers to three number of Sangam lasting for 9,900 years.
• Language of the Sangam literature was Tamil. The people of Sangam Age mainly worshipped Murugam.
• Tholkappiyam is a book on a Tamil Grammar.
• A third Tamil epic is Jivakachintamani written by Tirutakkadevar.
• Madurai was the Capital of the Panya.
• Uraiyr was the capital of Cholas known for cotton trade.
• Venji was the capital of Cheras.
The word Sangam means a college or Assembly. The three Sangams were held at Teen-Madurai, Kapatpuram and Madurai.

Korkai was the main seaport of the Pandyas.

Magasthenes described Pandyas kingdom as ‘Pearl’ as it was ruled by women.

Kaveripatnam was the main port of Cholas.

Tolkappiyam, the early Tamil grammar text, written by Tolkappiyar, the disciple of Agastya deals with Tamil grammar of Aham(Love) and Puram(war).

Tirukkural, the Bible of Tamil was compiled by Tiruvalluvar.

Rudrasarman complied Agananuru, which consists of 400 love poems.

Ilango Adigal wrote Silappadigaram which is an epic of the period. In this book the love story of Kovalon and Madhavi, a dancer has been depicted.

Sattanar wrote Maniekhalai, which is also an epic and tells about the story of the daughter of Kovalah and Madhavi.

The greatest ruler of Chera kingdom was Senguttuvan Cheran also known as ‘Red Chera’.

The famous chera port Muziris was a great center of Indo-Roman trade.

The most reputed Pandyan king was Nedunjhezhian.

The largest single tax collected during the Sangam period was the land tax called Karai.

The founder of later Cholas was Rajaraja-1. The most important ruler of this dynasty was Rajendra Chola.

Rajendra Chola is also known as ‘Gangaikonda Chola’. He later named his capital as Gangaikonda Cholapuram.

Raja Raja I built Brihadeswara temple at Tanjore.

Cholas were well known for their naval supremacy and efficient village administration.

### Objective Questions

1. **The word ‘Sangam’ denotes –**
   - (A) An assemblage of kings
   - (B) Assemblage of priests
   - (C) Assemblage of armies
   - (D) An assemblage of literary figures
   
   **Correct Answer:** (D) An assemblage of literary figures

2. **How many Sangam took place?**
   - (A) One
   - (B) Two
   - (C) Three
   - (D) Four
   
   **Correct Answer:** (C) Three

3. **How many poets and poetesses had contributed to the Sangam Literature?**
   - (A) 471
   - (B) 473
   - (C) 475
   - (D) 478
   
   **Correct Answer:** (C) 475

4. **The language of Sangam literature is-**
   - (A) Tamil
   - (B) Malayalam
   - (C) Telugu
   - (D) Kannada
   
   **Correct Answer:** (A) Tamil

5. **Which Sangam was held at Kapatpuram (Alavai)?**
   - (A) First
   - (B) Second
   - (C) Third
   - (D) None
   
   **Correct Answer:** (B) Second

6. **The first Sangam is supposed to be presided by**
   - (A) Kaundinya
   - (B) Tolkappiyar
   - (C) Agastya
   - (D) Nakkrirar
   
   **Correct Answer:** (C) Agastya

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7. The last Sangam presided over by
   (A) Agastya
   (B) Tolkappiyar
   (C) Nakkirar
   (D) Sattanar
   Correct Answer: (C) Nakkirar

8. The famous work of Grammar ‘Tolakappiyam’ is written by
   (A) Nakkirar
   (B) Tolkappiyar
   (C) Ilango Adigal
   (D) Sattanar
   Correct Answer: (B) Tolkappiyar

9. Which of the following work displays a wide knowledge of Dance and Music?
   (A) Arangerukkadai
   (B) Shilappadikaram
   (C) Paripadal
   (D) Kuruntogai
   Correct Answer: (A) Arangerukkadai

10. Epic Jeevak Chintamani is the work of –
    (A) Tolkappiyar
    (B) Sattanar
    (C) Tirutakkadevar
    (D) Ilango Adigal
    Correct Answer: (C) Tirutakkadevar

11. Erotic poetry in Sangam literature is known as
    (A) Aham
    (B) Puram
    (C) Pranayam
    (D) None of these
    Correct Answer: (A) Aham

12. Puram in Sangam literature is –
    (A) Spiritual poetry
    (B) Erotic poetry
    (C) War poetry
    (D) Peace songs
    Correct Answer: (C) War poetry

13. Which of the following works are epics?
    (i) Shilappadikaram
    (ii) Manimekhalai
    (iii) Jeevak Chintamani
    (iv) Paripadal
    (v) Tolkappiyam
    (A) i, ii and v
    (B) ii, iii and iv
    (C) ii, iv and v
    (D) i, ii and iii
    Correct Answer: (D) i, ii and iii

14. Who of the following is not a Pandaya king?
    (A) Karikal
    (B) Nediyian
    (C) Mudukudoomi Palasalai
    (D) Nedunjelian
    Correct Answer: (C) Mudukudoomi Palasalai

15. The king who started Kannagi Puja belonged to-
    (A) Chola
    (B) Chera
    (C) Pandaya
    (D) Vela
    Correct Answer: (B) Chera

16. The king who according to Sangam legend feasted Mahabharat warrior is
    (A) Udiyanjeral
    (B) Nedunjelian
    (C) Shenguttuvan
    (D) Karikal
    Correct Answer: (A) Udiyanjeral

17. Sheya of elephant eye belonged to which dynasty?
    (A) Chola
    (B) Chera
    (C) Pandaya
    (D) Satiyaputra
    Correct Answer: (B) Chera

18. The term ‘Amaichar’ in Sangam literature signified?
    (A) Post of army commander
    (B) Post of a chief justice
    (C) Post of minister
    (D) Post of a high priest
    Correct Answer: (C) Post of minister

19. The Sangam age polity was
    (A) Republic
    (B) Confederation
    (C) One man rule
    (D) Kula Sangh
    Correct Answer: (D) Kula Sangh

20. Who was the king defeated and imprisoned in the battle of Talevanganam won by Nedunjelian?
    (A) Karikal
    (B) Sheya
    (C) Nedunjeral
    (D) Udiyanjeral
    Correct Answer: (B) Sheya

21. Who was the king imprisoned by enemies but ran away from prison and regained his kingdom?
    (A) Sheya
    (B) Nedunjeral
    (C) Karikal
    (D) Udiyanjeral
    Correct Answer: (C) Karikal
22. Who is the hero of poetess Kakkaipadiniyar Chellaiyar’s work ten decad?
(A) Adukatpattuch Cheral Adan
(B) Senguttuvan
(C) Kallangrykkanni Narmudi-cheral
(D) Kuttuvan
Correct Answer: (A) Adukatpattuch Cheral Adan

23. Kapilar was a friend, advisor, and bard of whom?
(A) Karikal
(B) Pari
(C) Ay
(D) Anduvan
Correct Answer: (B) Pari

24. Which of the following legends find a place in Sangam literature?
(A) Burning of Khandav Ban
(B) The destruction of Tripur (three flying fortresses of demons) by Lord Shiva
(C) The growth of Yamana into trivikrama
(D) All of the three
Correct Answer: (D) All of the three

25. The land was measured by-
(A) Ma
(B) Veli
(C) Ma and Veli
(D) None of these
Correct Answer: (C) Ma and Veli

26. Which of the following is a correct statement?
(A) Ma is 1/5th of Veli
(B) Ma is 1/20th of Veli
(C) Veli is 1/4th of Ma
(D) Veli is 1/20th of Ma
Correct Answer: (B) Ma is 1/20th of Veli

27. The term Kudi signifies-
(A) Caste
(B) Varna
(C) Gotra
(D) Tribe
Correct Answer: (D) Tribe

28. Low caste drum beaters were called-
(A) Tudiyan
(B) Pulaiyar
(C) Panan
(D) None of these
Correct Answer: (B) Pulaiyar

29. The term ‘Paradavar’ was used for-
(A) Drum Beaters
(B) Gold Smith
(C) Hunters
(D) Fisherman
Correct Answer: (D) Fisherman

30. The wandering danseuses were known as
(A) Panar
(B) Tudiyan
(C) Virali
(D) Paradava
Correct Answer: (C) Virali

31. Sangam literature refers to their serving as watchmen on streets of Madurai –
(A) North Indians
(B) African
(C) Greek-Romans
(D) None of these
Correct Answer: (C) Greek-Romans

32. How many kinds of marriage are mentioned in Tolakkappiyam?
(A) 8
(B) 6
(C) 4
(D) 2
Correct Answer: (A) 8

33. Sangam age students were called
(A) Pillay
(B) Ulgu
(C) Kohaman
(D) Vainigar
Correct Answer: (A) Pillay

34. Auvaiyar was friend, advisor, and bard of the king
(A) Pari
(B) Adigaiman Anji
(C) Copperunjalan
(D) Karikal
Correct Answer: (B) Adigaiman Anji

35. Which of the following qualities a Sangam king was supposed to possess?
(A) Patience
(B) Stormy and destructive in anger
(C) Cool and merciful
(D) Broad planning besides A, B, and C
Correct Answer: (D) Broad planning besides A, B, and C

36. Maravar’ of Sangam pieces of literature were
(A) Soldier
(B) Burglars
(C) Robbers
(D) Policeman
Correct Answer: (C) Robbers

37. ‘Nadukal’ of Sangam age is
(A) Icon of God
(B) Icon of priest
(C) Icon of the king
(D) Inscribed stone in memory of soldier slain in
38. Which literary piece describes Kattar in detail?
(A) Mullaippattu  
(B) Shilpadikaram  
(C) Jeevak Chintamani  
(D) Manimekhalai  
Correct Answer: (A) Mullaippattu

39. Whom were spared during the just war?
(A) Old and sick  
(B) Old and woman  
(C) Brahman and woman  
(D) Woman, brahman, cow and sick  
Correct Answer: (D) Woman, brahman, cow and sick

40. Which of the following statements about Sangam people is not correct?
(A) Only woman wore ornaments  
(B) Children wore a necklace of the tiger’s teeth  
(C) Clothing comprised of two pieces of cloth  
(D) Starch was used to stiffen cloth  
Correct Answer: (A) Only woman wore ornaments

41. A king, who claimed to the in charge of a commissarial department in Bharat war belonged to which dynasty?
(A) Chola  
(B) Chera  
(C) Piuliliayin  
(D) None of these  
Correct Answer: (A) Chola

42. In the context of Sangam age ‘Aindra’ signifies- 
(A) The oldest work of Grammar  
(B) A grammatical system introduced by God Indra  
(C) Hypnotic charm displayed by God Indra  
(D) None of these  
Correct Answer: (B) A grammatical system introduced by God Indra

43. Lyrical anthologies, eight in number, are known as 
(A) Ettut Jogai  
(B) Ahm  
(C) Puram  
(D) Pattup-pattu  
Correct Answer: (A) Ettut Jogai

44. The long Poems, known as ton, are collected in 
(A) Ettut Togai  
(B) Ahm  
(C) Puriam  
(D) Pattup-pattu  
Correct Answer: (D) Pattup-pattu

45. Nakkirar’s Poems refer to 
(A) Sundical  
(B) Waterclock  
(C) Gurbha-grit  
(D) All of the three  
Correct Answer: (D) All of the three

46. A forced tax was known in Sangam age as 
(A) Karamai  
(B) Pandu  
(C) Tairave  
(D) None of these  
Correct Answer: (C) Tairave

47. Tramir Desa Sanghatam of Hathigumpha inscription refers to- 
(A) Chola, Chera, Andhra  
(B) Chola, Chalukya, Andhra  
(C) Chera, Chalukya, Andhra  
(D) Chola, Chera, Pandya  
Correct Answer: (D) Chola, Chera, Pandya

48. The queen of which Chera king became ‘Sati’? 
(A) Udiyan jeral  
(B) Nedunjeral Aden  
(C) Shenguttuvan  
(D) Adigaiman  
Correct Answer: (B) Nedunjeral Aden

49. The battle of Kongu was won by- 
(A) Udiyan jeral  
(B) Karikal  
(C) Kuttuvan  
(D) Adigaiman  
Correct Answer: (C) Kuttuvan

50. ‘Pullaaya’ were engaged in which occupation? 
(A) Cloth industry  
(B) Leatherwork  
(C) Woodwork  
(D) Spice industry  
Correct Answer: (B) Leatherwork

51. Who defeated the King of Ceylon and ruled over the island for fifty years? 
(A) Karikal  
(B) Shengannan  
(C) Perunarikilli  
(D) Ellara  
Correct Answer: (D) Ellara

52. What was the ‘Naddukala’ or ‘Virakala’? 
(A) The agricultural laborers  
(B) The followers of the famous Pattini Cult.  
(C) Stones erected in the memory of a dead warrior.  
(D) Worshippers of Murugan  
Correct Answer: (C) Stones erected in the memory of a dead warrior.
Correct Answer: (C) Stones erected in the memory of a dead warrior.

53. The castes ‘Usvar’ and ‘Vellara’ are related to:
   (A) Kurunji
   (B) Pallai
   (C) Mullai
   (D) Marudam
Correct Answer: (D) Marudam

54. Tiger was the royal emblem of the:
   (A) Chola’s
   (B) Chera’s
   (C) Pandya’s
   (D) Pallava’s
Correct Answer: (A) Chola’s

55. The Pandya King who punished Kovalan(husband of Kannagi) of Silappadikaram was?
   (A) Nedunjeral Adan
   (B) Ilanjetcenni
   (C) Udiyanjeral
   (D) Nedunjeliyan
Correct Answer: (D) Nedunjeliyan

56. Manimegalai is a sequel to which work of Sangam literature?
   (A) Tirukkural
   (B) Tolkappiyam
   (C) Jivaka Chintamani
   (D) Silappadikaram
Correct Answer: (D) Silappadikaram

57. The story of Kovalan and Kannagi is narrated in the tamil epic?
   (A) Manimegalai
   (B) Silappadikaram
   (C) Tolkappiyam
   (D) Paripadal
Correct Answer: (B) Silappadikaram

58. Which Chera ruler is credited for having started the cultivation of sugarcane in Southern India?
   (A) Senguttuvan
   (B) Kalankaik Kanni Narmudijera
   (C) Perunjeral Adan
   (D) Neduman Anji
Correct Answer: (D) Neduman Anji

59. The lowest unit of administration during the Sangam Age was:
   (A) Mandal
   (B) Nadu
   (C) Ur
   (D) Pattinam
Correct Answer: (C) Ur

60. What is the occupation of the inhabitants of the region called Kurinji?
   (A) Plundering
   (B) Animal Husbandry
   (C) Hunting and food gathering
   (D) Agriculture on a large scale
Correct Answer: (C) Hunting and food gathering

61. Which Chera ruler is also referred to as the Righteous Kuttuva or the Red Chera?
   (A) Senguttuvan
   (B) Perunjeral Adan
   (C) Ilamcheral Irumporai
   (D) Udiyanjeral
Correct Answer: (A) Senguttuvan

62. Which Chera ruler is discussed in the 6th decade of Padirrupattu composed by Naccellaiyar?
   (A) Senguttuvan
   (B) Nedunjeral Adan
   (C) Perunjeral Adan
   (D) Perumcheral Irumporai
Correct Answer: (C) Perunjeral Adan

63. Which Chera prince was also mentioned as the Sey of the Elephant look?
   (A) Perumcheral Irumporai
   (B) Selvakkadungo Vali Adan
   (C) Kalankaik Kanni Narmudijera
   (D) Mandaranjeral Irumporai
Correct Answer: (A) Perumcheral Irumporai

64. Which Chera ruler was a fierce warrior and a worshipper of Goddess Korravai but later embraced Brahmanism as his faith?
   (A) Udiyanjeral
   (B) Nedunjeral
   (C) Kuttuvan
   (D) Senguttuvan
Correct Answer: (C) Kuttuvan

65. The military commanders of the Sangam period were called:
   (A) Enadi
   (B) Arasar
   (C) Vellalas
   (D) Paraiyars
Correct Answer: (A) Enadi

66. Devavrinda was a term used during the Sangam age for the group of deities comprising:
   (A) Murugan, Krishna, Siva, Indra
   (B) Murugan, Krishna, Siva, Indra, Balrama
   (C) Krishna, Siva, Indra, Balrama
   (D) Murugan, Balrama, Siva, Indra
Correct Answer: (B) Murugan, Krishna, Siva, Indra, Balrama
67. Which Tamil work is called the Bible of the Tamil land?
   (A) Tolkappiyam
   (B) Jivaka Chintamani
   (C) Silappadikaram
   (D) Tirukkural
   Correct Answer: (D) Tirukkural

68. Which ruler is credited with converting the Oliyar community from nomadism to a settled life?
   (A) Senguttuvan
   (B) Ilamcheral Irumporai
   (C) Nedunjelian
   (D) Karikala Chola
   Correct Answer: (B) Ilamcheral Irumporai

69. Who were the Vellelas of the Sangam period?
   (A) The ruling class
   (B) The rich peasants who held civil and military offices.
   (C) The feudatories of Cheras
   (D) The lowest class which carried out agricultural operations.
   Correct Answer: (B) The rich peasants who held civil and military offices

70. The temple of Augustus was built at:
   (A) Muziris
   (B) Puhar
   (C) Uraiyur
   (D) Madurai
   Correct Answer: (A) Muziris

71. Who was the most important Chola ruler?
   (A) Elara
   (B) Karikala
   (C) Ilanjetcenni
   (D) Senguttuvan
   Correct Answer: (B) Karikala

72. Which Sangam ruler started sugarcane cultivation?
   (A) Nedunjelian
   (B) Shenguttavan
   (C) Udiyanjerai
   (D) Adigaiman
   Correct Answer: (D) Adigaiman

73. Which Sangam ruler started Sea-worship and brought Pahruli river in existence?
   (A) Nedunjelian
   (B) Shenguttavan
   (C) Udiyanjerai
   (D) Nediyan
   Correct Answer: (D) Nediyan

74. What was the term used for forced tax during Sangam Age?
   (A) Tairave
   (B) Karamai
   (C) Pandu
   (D) Pillai
   Correct Answer: (A) Tairave

75. What does trader guild called during Sangam period?
   (A) Bhanavan
   (B) Orad
   (C) Vanik Dhatri
   (D) Kohaman
   Correct Answer: (C) Vanik Dhatri

76. Roaming groups of dancers and musicians visiting the royal court were known as:
   (A) Vanik Dhatri and Vaani Mridul
   (B) Dooter and Ulavar
   (C) Natarkin and Agosa
   (D) Panar and Vidaliiyar
   Correct Answer: (D) Panar and Vidaliiyar

77. Which dynasty was not in power during the Sangam age?
   (A) Pandyas
   (B) Cheras
   (C) Pallavas
   (D) Cholas
   Correct Answer: (C) Pallavas

78. The people of Sangam age externally traded with –
   (A) Roman
   (B) Europe
   (C) Afghanistan
   (D) Arabs
   Correct Answer: (A) Roman

79. Which was the most important industry in Sangam age?
   (A) Cloth production
   (B) Jute industry
   (C) Paper industry
   (D) All of above
   Correct Answer: (A) Cloth production

80. In Sangam period, the language used
   (A) Pali
   (B) Sanskrit
   (C) Tamil
   (D) Telugu
   Correct Answer: (C) Tamil