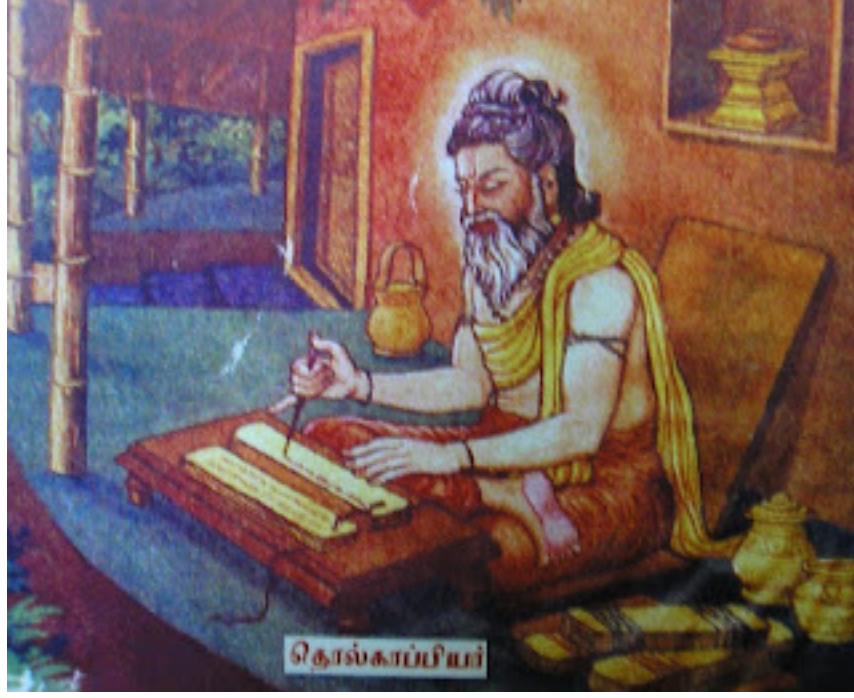


Bharatha Vamsavali



Editor:
N. GOPALAKRISHNAN B.A.

G1, Om Saravana Bhava Apartments, Thilagar street,
Krishna Nagar, Ullagaram, Madipakkam, Chennai - 600091

Mobile - 9840941307

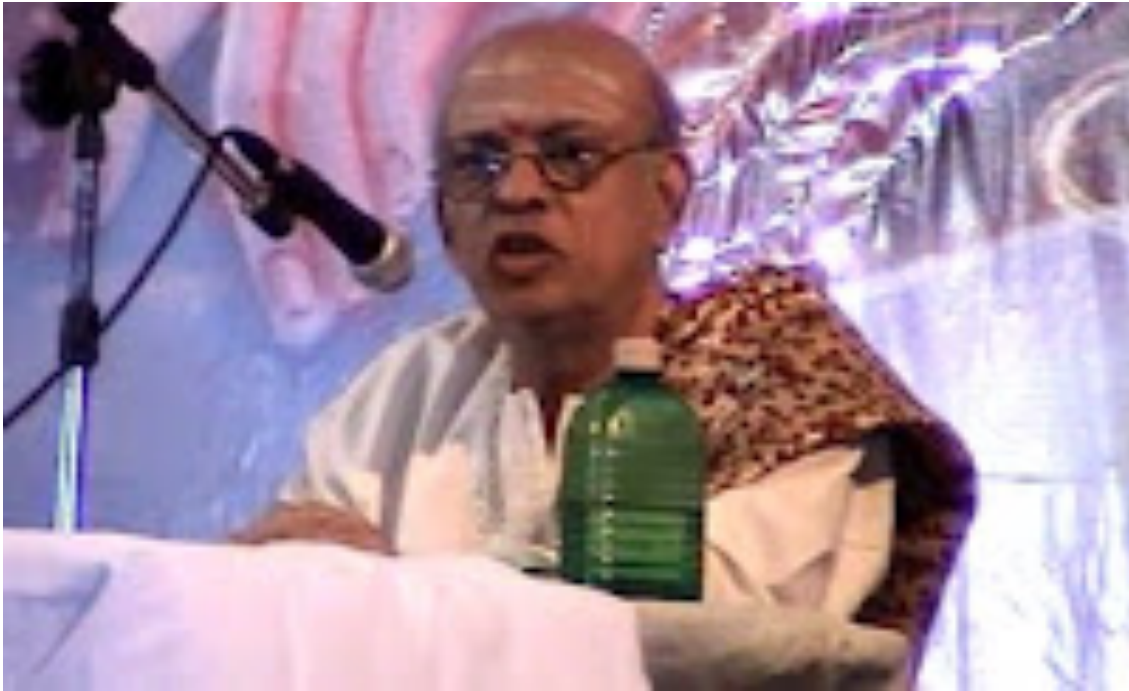
First Edition - 2006

Preface



“Nation Bharath is a grand old country, you are its progeny, Forget not”
- Mahakavi Subramanya Bharathi

This small attempt as a book is to research and narrate the historical significance of the Tamil kingdoms (chera, chola and pandyas), the Ikshvagu kings of the Surya vamsa (kula) and clan of Chandra vamsa who migrated from southern hemisphere to northern from a local Indian perspective. It also tries to record the history of Tamilnadu beyond the last sangam age and the visionaries who contributed to the Indian thought and the post Indian independence struggle. The parts which are covered substantially in the mainstream have been omitted for brevity.



Puranas are a record of historical facts. They are not entirely fictional stories. Its widely construed today that King Rama never existed. Also, it is said by the western historical scholars that Krishna was a king who ruled after the Aryan invasion of India. This is what we learn as history in classrooms. These ideas are entirely erroneous or misconstrued.

When British started their East India company in India, Maxmuller (the friend of Swami Vivekananda who translated Rig Veda and aspects of Kundalini Sakthi in English) helped as an agent to perpetrate the Aryan myth. He wrote that around 1500 B.C., the aryaans came through the Kybar Canyon into Bharath, defeated the local kings and ruled the country thereon. He further wrote that Vedas, Ramayan and Mahabharat (Itihasas/epics) were written by Aryans. The Historical pundits of the west later wrote with archaeological studies that Mohenjadarro and Harappa were Dravidian civilizations which were more advanced before the Aryan invasion. These are also erroneous and lacked a local Indian perspective.

It doesn't look like these writers have read or researched the entire Sangam period (three historical stages) of the Pandya Kings. Historical writings on India which are written without a clear perspective of Tamil history and civilization will be incomplete in substance and spirit.



The oldest epic of the world, Ramayana, was written by Maharishi Valmiki who was born of the Hunter clan. Following this, Mahakavi Kalidasa (from the Herdsmen/Yadava clan) wrote "Raghu Vamsa". Both these books record the heritage and vamsa history of Rama. Many writers over the ages have translated or re-written the Ramayana in native dialects/languages based on Valmiki's epic. When the truth is as above, how can one accept that Ramayana was a mythical writing entirely. In addition, the siva temples worshipped by the Ramayana characters like Vali, Sugriva, Karan, Thooshanan and Ravanana exist even today. Rameswaram holds the wells dug by the generals of Sugriva, today. NASA (American Space Research Organization) has already recorded after successful satellite photo evidences that the Sethu Samudra bridge between South India & Sri Lanka exists 10 feet below the sea level and should have been constructed before 7000 B.C. by humans. These facts established by Scientists must be accepted by the world for sure.



A circular section of submerged fort wall of Dwarka.



A long wall plotted and photographed by diver-archaeologists.

Puranas say that Krishna's Dwarka went under the sea. The marine research activities in Gulf of Kutch have recorded palaces, compounds and other artefacts. Scientists have concluded after sufficient research that these are dated before 3000 B.C.

Saraswathi river from the Puranas have been researched from satellite images and the Scientific findings are astonishing. The Indian satellite research (INSAT findings) has recorded the Saraswathi basin under the Indian northern plains.

Scientists have used the “Ecological Dynamic Find Methodology” to ascertain the existence of Saraswathi starting between Satluj and Yamuna (through Onalewan, Kavnal, Kalibangan, Lothal) passing through Rajasthan and merging into River Indus/Sindhu in Pakistan.

Around 10000 B.C., due to changes in the warming patterns (Polar ice melts and raising sea levels) or tectonic shifts of the Earth, multiple deluges have resulted in submergence of regions below Sri Lanka under the Indian Ocean. During the same time, parts of Himalayas (Rupin and Subin regions, Margani, Manja, Sation, Jam Dar and Rupin Glazier) have melted to form the Saraswathi river. Saraswathi is also called as Helmond in Kandahar/ South Afghanistan. Zend Avestha (Persian Vedic book) refers to Saraswathi as Harkanathi.

Melting of the Himalayan glaciers could have created the Saraswathi river. Rising sea level around the world, tectonic shifts (resulting in earthquakes and volcanic eruption) around 10000 B.C. has pushed certain regions above the sea level too. Deluges of earlier pre-historic times has resulted in the extinction of Dinosaurs. Like the Pralaya times of the pre-historic past, the 10000 B.C. period also can be called as a Pralaya considering the changes in earth and the impact on all living beings. The earliest of this Pralaya could be termed as the birth period of Seventh Manu (Vaivasvatha – date calculations are as below).

In the banks of Saraswathi, Sage Vasishta and Sage Viswamitra (guru peetams) had their ashrams built. A new civilization was born. Vedas and Sastras were re-written. Jyotisha sastras were written. Vasishta's jyotisha books have recorded about 22 nakshatras (or groups). Viswamitra has traveled below Vindhyas and has recorded 5 more Naksatra groups (Dhanishta Nakshatras -Thiruvonam, Avittam/Sravishta, Sathayam/Sathabhishag, Pooratadhi, Revathi). The viswamitra era was created around 7100 B.C. Hence, Rama's birth should have happened around that period.

Rama was born before Krishna (as per Avatar concept). Ikshvaku clan in Ayodhya has seen 38 kings after Rama (Kushan, Aathi, Nishithan, Nalan, Nabaasu, Pundarigan, Kshothanuva, Devaneegan, Aheena Kuhan, Guru, Bhariyatran, Balan, Jalan, Nalan (II), Valan, Unnaban, Vajranabhan, Sangan, Vinakshithasvan, Viswasahan, Hiranyanabhan, Kousalyan, Dhrabishtan, Putran, Danayan, Pushyan, Dhruvasandhi, Sudarsanan, Agnivarnan, Sugrahan, Maru, Prasuruthan, Susandhi, Amarshan, Sahasvaan, Viswasahan (II), Dheergha Prabhagzhan, Brahathbalan were the kings who ruled. Dheergha Prabhagzhan and Brahathbalan were killed by Pandavas during Mahabharath war.).

Assuming a rough estimate that each king ruled 100 years (including unknown kings), Rama's period can be considered as 3900 years before Krishna. If Krishna lived around 3100 B.C., then Rama's birth happened around 7000 B.C. This aligns to the period of Viswamitra (or the founder of the guru peetam).

As per Valmiki Ramayanam, Rama was born on Hevilambi, chitra month, day 11, uttarayanam, sukla Navami, punarvasu nakshatram, Wednesday, daytime 11 Nazhighai (24 minutes cycle), 59 seconds in Uttar Pradesh (Kosala state), Ayodhya. This can be calculated as 21-04-7013 B.C.

7000 B.C. – Killed Thadakai and Subahu traveling with Viswamitra; married Seetha
6988 B.C. – At age 25, on his birthday (21-04-6988), left for forest
6976 B.C. – At age 38, Killed Karan and Thooshanan (14-09-6976); on 07-10-6976, Amavasya, Surya grahanam when Mars was near to earth;
04-12-6976 – Navami, Killed Ravana and Rama Pattabhishegham was done

Let us also delve into the Krishna's period in history. 2005 A.D corresponds to Kali yuga (sahaptham) era, 5105 years. So, start of Kali yuga (one Manvantara or 26,000 to 30,000 years cycle of retrogradation of equinoxes and solstices) should be calculated as 3100 B.C. The date should be considered as 18-02-3102 B.C., considering the time adjustment calculations. When Krishna attained mukthi, kali yuga started. Dwaraka submerged under water. When Kali yuga started, Mercury, venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn were in Sravishta nakshatra Kumbha Rasi. Sapta rishi (Ursa Major) mandal/constellation came to Magha nakshatra and 76 years later, kali yuga started as per Puranas. So, this should have referred to the deluge which happened in and around 8576 B.C.

On 21-11-8576 B.C., Friday, during the reign of Nalan or Ruthuparnan, the era of Sapta Rishi started. Rishis started the recording of historical dates using the calculation of 2700 years based on celestial movement of Ursa major across 27 nakshatras. This corresponds to a deluge in South India. From 8576 B.C., going back 2 saptha rishi cycles (5400 years), the great deluge (manvantara or epoc) would have occurred in 13,976 B.C (probable start of Vaivasvatha Manvantara).

During this deluge, the king of southern Madurai (near Krdumal river), vaivasvatha manu (7th manu), escaped the oceanic deluge (similar to Noah of the Holy Bible) and built his kingdom in Northern plains near Ayodhya. Ikshvaku was the son of Vaivasvatha manu. In the surya vamsa clan of Ikshvaku, Rama was born later. A sub-clan of Pandyas went to North and created Chandra vamsa dynasties.

Around 13900 B.C., the Pandya empire (including 49 kingdoms) with Oli (Light), Kumari, Peruvala(Great Plains) to name a few, went under the ocean as per Silapathikaram (Epic of Tamil) and Sanga literature. Without researching the tamil history, the date and time of Avatara Purushas like Rama and Krishna cannot be calculated.



Valmiki Ramayanam talks about the Pothigai hills, Tamil sangam of Agasthya and Pandya capital of Kapadapuram.

Rama lived in Pasu malai near Madurai during the reign of Anandha guna pandyan. Satrugnan, brother of Rama, had a son who met the Chola princess Madanasundari (daughter of Chola King Kampukantan) in a svayamvaram and later eloped with her. Also, Ravana's defeat with Chera king and southern kings including KarthaVeeryarjunan and Vali is recorded. From Panchavati to Lanka, Rama's

passage/footprint has been recorded historically across many places in the 12 years of forest life.

Krishna of Dwaraka (Dwarakapathi and Elite intellectual) was a member of Middle sanga era of Tamil. He received Siva deeksha from Upamanyu Rishi of Chidhambaram. In Mahabharath war, Pandya kings sided with Pandavas. Perumsotru Uthiyan (Chera king supposedly) served food for both Kauravas and Pandyas during war in Kurukshetra. Perumdevanaar has written Parani songs in Tamil on Mahabharath and he should have been present in the war field. Tamil history has innumerable records and annotations for this. Lets also see the Sanga literature across the 3 ages/stages of history from the books written.

Researchers who have analysed the sangam literature, record First sangam period as 4400 years. This includes the Pandya kings, Kaai sina Vazhuthi to Kadum Kon, 89 kings overall. The second sangam era was for 3700 years which saw the reign of Vendaar Chezhiyan to Mudu Thiru Maran, 79 kings overall. Last sangam era lasted for 1950 years, with Kings between Mudu Thiru Maran to Ugra Peru vazhuthi, 49 kings overall. Every sanga period marks the restart of the era after oceanic deluge of the pandya kingdom.



Thalai/First Sanga Era - 4400 years – 14,400 B.C. to 9,564 B.C.

Gap in Sangam – 2760 years

Idai/Second Sanga Era - 3700 years – 6,805 B.C. to 3,105 B.C.

Gap in Sangam – 1390 years

Kadai/Third Sanga Era – 1950 years – 1,715 B.C. to 235 A.D.

Sangam period calculation - Total of 14,200 years.

During 13,965 B.C, oceanic deluge forced the Vaivasvatha manu (Machavatara story and Noah's Arc of Holy Bible) to migrate from Pandya empire in Kumari kandan (erstwhile lemurian projected land in Indian Ocean or southernmost part of India below Sri Lanka) to North Indian plain and hence, its logical to concur that the Pandyas ruled the major portion of the sub-continent from 13,900 B.C.

From ancient historical periods, Tamil kings have ruled the entire India (Tamil India by N.C. Kandiah Pillai of Kozhumbhu, Sri Lanka). Tamil was spoken in Middle-east countries. They called Tamils as tamar, dramilar, dramidar, dravidar, draavidar as seen in metamorphosis of the language or linguistic root word analysis. There were also clans which moved back from middle-east (migrated tamil speaking tribes as reverse migration) to India due to earthquakes and other natural calamities.

From Kashmir to Kerala, Chalukyas were called as Vanavars (People from North). Due to their influence, the Tamil language mutated or transformed. During the Kalapirar reign (medieval time rule of Tamil land who were partially nomadic and considered uncivilized), tamil books were burnt. The Hindu/Indian way of life as we knew earlier, changed forever. Protestant religions like Samana/Jainism and Buddhism became more prominent. Kalapirar, pallavas, marathas, Telugu nayakar kings during their reign of the Tamil land further mutated the Tamil language and culture. Later, during Mughal (who could be considered as descendants of Mongols or who used Mongolian war techniques) and British reign, tamil language and culture further saw mutation.



To blame, Aryans or Pseudo Aryans, Northern language Sanskrit, Brahmins as a clan/order/varna/caste for the mutation of Tamil language or culture is Lunatic Dramatization or simply Blasphemy.

The Grand Old Tamil history must be re-written (From 14,000 B.C. till date and from Indian Ocean to the Himalayas).

"Aa Sethu Himachalam" as they say...

For those who believe that the Tamil culture, Tamil roots of the Hindu/Indian Nation, Tamil language must be fostered, this small book will serve its purpose in re-kindling the forgotten truths of this civilization.



Index

1. NILAM THARU THIRUVIL PANDYAN.....	15
2. PANDYAN MERU VARAMBAN.....	15
3. OLI SENGOL	16
4. MERU PANDYAN.....	17
5. MUSUKUNTHA CHOLAN	18
6. AGASTHIYAN (AGASTYA)	19
7. MURUGA VEL	23
8. BHARATHAN (PRIYAVRATA & THE SEVEN CONTINENTS)	25
9. THE SIX MANVANTARAS	28
10. AJIDHAN	30
11. IRANIAN (HIRANYA).....	32
12. MAHABALI	34
13. VAIVASVATHA	35
14. KAISINA VAZHUTHI	36
15. LINEAGE OF IKSHVAKU.....	38
16. RUTHUPARNAN.....	39
17. MALAYATHUVAJA PANDYAN	41
18. ANANDA GUNA PANDYAN (OTHER CONTEMPORARY KINGS).....	43
19. SRI RAMAN	44
20. PARASURAMAN.....	46
21. TIRTHANKARAS	46
22. THUSHYANTHAN (DUSHYANTA).....	48
23. IDAICHANGAM (MIDDLE SANGAM).....	49
24. SRI KRISHNAN	51
25. RAGHU VAMSAM.....	53
26. KINGS WHO LIVED DURING THE TIME OF MAHABHARATA.....	54
27. VEDA VYASAR	56
28. PANDYAN KINGS WHO RULED DURING THE FIRST AND MIDDLE SANGAMS	59
29. CHOLA KINGS WHO RULED DURING THE FIRST AND MIDDLE SANGAMS	61
30. HISTORICAL DROPLETS	63
31. JANAMEJAYAN	64
32. ANDAL	65
33. PANDYA KINGS (POST-MAHABHARATA).....	65
34. CHOLA KINGS (POST-MAHABHARATA).....	67
35. CHERA KINGS	69
36. KADAICHANGAM (LAST SANGAM).....	69

37. MAHAVIRA.....	72
38. GAUTAMA BUDDHA.....	73
39. ADI SANKARA BHAGAVADPADA	75
40. KANNAGI.....	77
41. INDRA VIZHA (FESTIVAL OF INDRA)	77
42. PANDYAN PULATHIYAN (CONNECTION TO JESUS CHRIST).....	78
43. THIRUVALLUVAR.....	79
44. AVVAIYAR	80
45. THIRUTHAKKA THEVAR.....	81
46. VALAYAPATHI	81
47. KUNDALAKESI	82
48. NOOTRUVAR KANNAR (SATAKARNI KINGS).....	82
49. MANICKAVASAGAR.....	83
50. HARADATTAR	84
51. ARYABHATTA	84
52. VIKRAMADITYA.....	86
53. PARANJOTHI MUNIVAR	87
54. THIRUGNANASAMBANDAR.....	87
55. THIRUNAVUKKARASAR (APPAR)	88
56. SUNDARAMURTHI NAYANAR.....	89
57. SIDDHAN BHOGAR DATHAN (CONNECTION TO ISLAM)	90
58. VIJAYALAYAN	90
59. RAJA RAJA CHOLAN	91
60. RAMANUJAR.....	91
61. KAMBAN	91
62. SEKKIZHAR.....	92
63. ANGKOR WAT	92
64. MANIKANDAN (AYYAPPAN)	92
65. ARUNAGIRINATHAR.....	92
66. VIDYARANYAR.....	93
67. VEERA SHIVAJI.....	93
68. GURU NANAK	93
69. RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY	93
70. BHARATA MANIGAL (JEWELS OF BHARATA)	94
71. FOURTH MADURAI TAMIL SANGAM.....	94
72. VANAARGAL (CELESTIALS/ALIENS).....	94
73. DRAVIDIANS	94
74. NEW BHARATA	94
75. MAN AND RELIGION	95
76. TAMIL BRAHMINs.....	95

77. BHAKTI MARGAM	95
78. ARIVU JEEVIGAL (INTELLECTUALS)	95
79. UYIR PAYANAM (JOURNEY OF THE SOUL)	95
80. TAMIL SCRIPT	95
APPENDICES	96

1. Nilam Tharu Thiruvil Pandyan

Pandyan Nediya (Nedunchezhiyan), also praised as 'Aazhi Adi Alampa Nindra Pandyan' (The Pandyan whose feet were washed by the sea), 'Munnir Vizhavin Nediya' (Nediya of the festival of the three waters), and 'Nilam Tharu Thiruvil Pandyan' (The Pandyan who brought land), after the great deluge (30,100 BC), reached Meru Mountain—which was stated to be the highest mountain in the world (not the Himalayas)—settled his people there, and began to rule.

It is stated that Meru Mountain was situated in the middle of Kumari Kadam (Kumari Continent), which is said to have existed southwest of Sri Lanka in the past. From that mountain, rivers such as the Kanni River, Kumari River, and Peraaru originated, flowed eastward, and mixed with the sea.

A tyrant named Tharan, a leader of the Asuras, settled in many parts of the Kumari Continent and waged war against Pandyan Nediya's country. Tharan's son was named Tharukan (Pali).

Pandyan Nediya defeated the Asura named Tharan in war, enslaved the Asuras (described here as Huns or those who came from Mongolia), dug the Pahruli River in the Peruvala Nadu (Great Fertile Land), dug mines in Meru Mountain to discover metals like gold, and distributed wealth generously to the poor.

He established a city in Peruvala Nadu named after his son, 'Madhu'. Since the King named Madhu ruled there, it received the name Madurai.

2. Pandyan Meru Varamban

In the lineage of Nilam Tharu Thiruvil Pandyan, during the time of the Pandyan named Parameswara Pandyan or Meru Varamban (16,700 B.C.), a great deluge occurred. Many parts of the Kumari Kadam (Kumari Continent) were submerged in the sea. The Asuras who lived in those parts ran to the southern land, oppressed the people, and captured the rule.

Three Asura brothers named Tharakakshan, Kamalakshan, and Vidyumali, who were sons of Tharakan-II, ruled tyrannically. It is stated that they lived in three forts—a Gold fort, a Silver fort, and an Iron fort—and possessed Vimanas (flying machines) that could fly through the sky.

Many kings came and complained to Parameswara Pandyan, who was ruling in the Himalayan region. Along with them, he invaded South Bharata, killed the Asuras Tharakakshan, Kamalakshan, and Vidyumali, and set fire to the three forts. In the war that took place at Thiruvathigai (Cuddalore District), Parameswara Pandyan killed Tharakakshan, Kamalakshan, and Vidyumali and set fire to the three forts. Later, he went to the Kumari Continent, stayed at Mahendra Malai in Kumari Nadu (Ezhu Kunra Nadu - Land of Seven Hills), and ruled the entire South Land and North Land.

Along with Parameswara Pandyan, Sage Agastya, who was in the North, and 8,000 Tamil Brahmins who came with him, were settled in Tamil Nadu. He established a Sangam to teach Tamil. He expounded the eternal Veda (which was in Tamil) and established a Sangam at Veera Mahendra Puram to teach Tamil to the people,

covering the nine Agamas, six Anga texts, eighteen Ozjunga texts, Tamil grammar called Mahesa Sutram, and the internal literature (Agam) called Kalaviyal consisting of five landscapes (Ainthinai).

(In these days, Tamil was taught through letters, shapes, pictures, and orally).

3. Oli Sengol

The King named Oli Sengol (Red King – Radiant Sceptred One) belonged to the Solar lineage (Surya Vamsam), was born to a Pandya Princess, and was a descendant of the Chola clan. In the Kumari Continent (Kumari Kandam), in the Great Fertile Land (Peruvala Nadu), at the foot of the mountain named Manimalai, this King's capital was located.

During the time of this King (14,500 B.C.), a great destruction occurred due to a deluge (sea flood). In the Bharatha land, people in many parts were destroyed. Here and there, many ethnic people fought, and anarchy arose. Therefore, this King set out with a great army, went to countries like Tibet, China (Cheenam), Kazhagam (Burma region), and Kadaram (Malaysia region), guided the people to the good path, and established governments.

Regarding this King's invasions, it is stated in the book 'Sengon Tharaichelavu': 'Before him, where great rivers and backwaters fall behind, the jeweled heads that did not bow beneath his warrior anklets perished and perished...'

In the book 'Tamil Vidu Thoothu', written by Thanigai Senthanaar, it is stated about Oli Sengol's Tamil Assembly: 'On the shining Mani mountain near the Great River, in the assembly of the excellent Sengol, the capable Sengol—the praised Sengol, where the great scholars of books praised and ruled the world, the Tamil Mother Queen...'

Furthermore: 'Oh Sengol! Radiant Red One! Lord of Thiru! In the Great Fertile Land where you stay at Manimalai, where is the Tamil Nadu that protects from evil?'

In the Tamil Sangam established by Oli Sengol at Manimalai, a poet named Sankaran presided. It is stated that poets like Peratru Nedunthuraiyan, Idaikazhi Sengolan, Thanigai Senthanaar, and Muthooli Agasthiyan were present and researched Tamil books.

Oli Sengol (Jayamajeyan), the Chola King, married Anga Mohini, a Naga maiden, and made her children kings of the Naga land. He married Sumathi, the daughter of the Naga King Athiseshan, took the name Arithuvajan, and enriched the Naga country as well.

Oli Sengol went to the China country, established the Solar lineage named Cho-La (Sun-Way), gathered a great army, won many countries, entrusted that country to one named Musukunthan, and returned to his country. He made his son Bhakti Cholan the King of the country named Bogavathi (Land of Nagas).

In this time, in the North Land, on the banks of the Kalindi River (Yamuna River), a King named Visvakarma established a city named Barkishmathi, married his daughter Barkishmathi to one named Virajan, and made him King. To Virajan and his sister Satharoopa, children named Priyavrata and Uthanapathan were born. Also, girls named Brahmishthi, Ahavishthi, and Devahuthi were born.

Brahmishthi married a Naga King named Dhansha I. Ahavishthi married a King named Urasi. Devahuthi married the Panchala King Karuthaman (Chola).

Dhansha I became powerful and ruled the entire North Bharatha. To King Dhansha I and Brahmishthi, many girls were born. He married:

1. Khyati to Sage Bhrigu
2. Kalai to Marichi
3. Sambuthi (Anasuya) to Atri
4. Siraddhai to Angiras
5. Gathi (Huvai) to Pulaha
6. Kriyathi to Rudran (Iraivan)
7. Arundhati (Vasishtai) to Vasishta
8. Avirpu to Pulastya
9. Sannathi to Krathu
10. Prabhai to Busunda
11. He married Murthi, Thiruthi, Thurthi, Putthi, Siddhi, Medhai, Kirikai, Lajjai, Riddhi, Keerthi, Maithu (Lakshmi), Santhi, Nitkuruthi—these 13 persons—to Mallalan (Ganapathi). (25) He married Swaha to Agni. (26) He married Sudha to Yama. (27) He married Menakai to Himavan. He ruled the entire North Bharatha. (The history of these people is in the Puranas).

After the time of Oli Sengol, the aforementioned Dhansha I was powerful. After Oli Sengol passed away, kings like Vinvian, Panjasenan, and Tharukan ruled the Kumari country (Pandya land). Dhansha I married princesses Asikkinai (daughter of Panjasenan), Panjasenai (daughter of Vinvian), and Tharukadevi (daughter of Tharukan), and ruled from Kumari to the Himalayas.

Dhakshayini, born to Tharukadevi and Dhansha I, married Rudran (Shiva/Iraivan) of the Himalaya country.

Dhansha I conducted a Yagna (sacrifice) to show his strength and invited everyone to it. But he insulted Dhakshayini and her husband Rudran by not inviting them to that Yagna.

Sage Suban, who came in the lineage of Bhrigu, presided over and conducted this Yagna. Sage Dadhichi stopped it, saying it is not right to conduct a Yagna without inviting Lord Shiva. Dhakshayini set out from the Himalaya country, fought with Dhansha, fell into the Yagna fire pit, and died. From Lord Shiva's army, Virabhadra set out, destroyed the Yagna, chased and beat the kings who came there, cut off Dhansha I's head, and destroyed him. (These details are extensive in the book Shiva Purana).

4. Meru Pandyan

In the Kumari country, at Mahendra Malai which is in the Land of Seven Hills (Ezhu Kunra Nadu), when Meru Pandyan was ruling, Daksha's Yagna took place. At that time, Virabhadra, the commander of Lord Shiva's army, destroyed the Yagna of Daksha I, chased and beat the kings and sages who came there, went to Mahendra Malai, stationed his forces to help Meru Pandyan, and returned to the Himalaya country.

Meru Pandyan's wife was Sumathi (daughter of Vajrarajan). To them, children named Pandyan Makirthi, Malayadhwaja, Panchasenar and others were born and ruled the Kumari country. To Meru Pandyan, girls named Ayathi and Niyathi were born. Two sons named Dhata and Vidhata, who came in the lineage of Sage Bhrigu,

married these Meru daughters and served as Rajagurus (Royal Preceptors) to Meru Pandyan.

Among the children born to Dhata and Ayathi who served as Rajagurus, Prana, Dyutiman, and Asavan were famous. In the lineage of children born to Vidhata and Niyathi, Mrikandu, Markandeya, Vedasiras, Usanas (Usinara), Bhargava, Shukra, and Tvashta were famous. These people were famous for being Rajagurus to the Asura Kings (Saka Dweepa) and Gurus to the Rakshasa Kings. Those who originated in the Bhrigu Gotra are called Bhrihatcharanas, who are Brahmins. (Dhata and Vidhata were born to Daksha's daughter Khyati and Sage Bhrigu).

After Malayadhwaja Pandyan at Mahendra Malai, Manovajra Pandyan became King, performed many Yagnas (sacrifices), and obtained the title of Indra.

During the time of Manovajra Pandyan, in Saka Dweepa (regions including Java, Sumatra, Cambodia), there was a king named Prabhakaran. He was a king who came in the lineage of Asuras born to Kashyapa and Diti. To Prabhakaran, children and a girl named Ajamukhi were born.

Prabhakaran imprisoned Manovajra Pandyan, captured Vira Mahendra Puram (Mahendra Malai), conquered Kumari Kandam, North Bharata, Kuruku Dweepa (Greece or Greek country) and other lands, and crowned himself as Asurendra. Surapadman's wife was Padmakomalai or Dharmavalli (daughter of Asura King Mayan). Bhanukopan and Agnimukhan ruled from Vira Mahendra Puri.

Singamukhan's wife was Vibhuthai (born to Jami and Dharma). To her, children like Adisuran were born. Singamukhan ruled from the city named De-Rahu (located North of Iran).

Tarakan (Elephant-faced) married Sowri (Niruthi or one of the Negro race - Ethiopia), begot many Asura children, and ruled from the city of Kuruku in the Krauncha Malai country.

5. Musukuntha Cholan

To help Surapadman, an Asura King named Valan invaded the Vanavar country (Land of Devas), chased away Indra, and ruled the Vanavar country.

It is stated that the Vanavar country is the region located in the Northern part, east of the Himalaya country, where the Deva Ganga (Mekong River) flows (it is currently called by the names South China and Cambodia). Indra, the leader of the Vanavars, escaped and ran to South Bharata and hid in the place called Sirkazhi (Thanjavur).

Agastya, who came from Podhigai Mountain, saw Indra and offered consolation, stating that this fate befell Indra because he placed the flower prasada given by the Sage Durvasa on the head of his elephant Airavata, and his elephant named Airavata took it with its trunk and trampled it with its foot. He told him to go to the Himalayas and perform penance towards Lord Shiva to end this curse. Indra told his wife Paulomi (Indrani) to stay safely in Sirkazhi and went to the Himalayas to perform penance.

Indra prayed to Dharma Sastha, born to Lord Shiva and Mohini, to protect Indrani.

(Once upon a time, an Asura named Padman performed penance towards Lord Shiva and obtained a boon that if he placed his hand on anyone's head, that person would burn to ashes. To test it, he approached Lord Shiva to place his hand on His head. Knowing his intention, Lord Shiva disappeared. Seeing this, Thirumal (Vishnu) took the form of Mohini, enchanted Padmasura, and said she would approach him

after the Sun worship. When Padmasura placed his hand on his own head for Sun worship, he burned to ashes himself. After this, the energy of Lord Shiva and the energy of Thirumal combined, and He ordered Dharma Sastha (Maha Kalan) to stay in Sirkazhi as a companion to Indrani).

Agastya ordered the Musukuntha Chola King, who came with him, to invade the Vanavar country, kill Valan, and save the Vanavars. Musukuntha Chola, along with his commanders Virshakapi and Cho, invaded the Vanavar country, killed the Asura named Valan, and returned their country to the Vanavars. Indra ascended the throne again as the leader of the Vanavars.

When asked what he wanted as a reward for the help Musukuntha did, he requested to be given the divine Shiva Lingam that Indra worshipped. Obtaining it, he submitted it to Agastya at Podhigai Mountain. Agastya stated that the Lingam Musukuntha brought was not truly the one Indra worshipped. Musukuntha went back to Indra and asked, and he gave another Lingam. In this manner, Indra deceived Musukuntha six times. For the seventh time, he gave the Lingam he truly worshipped to Musukuntha. Musukuntha, on the orders of Agastya, installed those seven Lingams at:

1. Thirukkarayil (Adi Vidangar)
2. Thirunallar (Nagara Vidangar)
3. Thirunagaikaronam (Sundara Vidangar)
4. Thirukkuvalai (Avani Vidangar)
5. Thiruthenvaimur (Neela Vidangar)
6. Thirumaraikadu (Vidangar)
7. Thiruvarur (Vithi Vidangar)

He installed them in these places and settled his people (Tamils) in those places.

The true Lingam worshipped by Indra was installed in Thiruvarur.

After these events, he established a capital at Karur and crowned himself as Chola Chakravarti (Emperor). In the places mentioned above (Thanjavur District), he set up military camps to oppose Suran (Surapadman), ordered the gathering of Tamil armies from all over Bharata to practice warfare, and waited for Lord Shiva's order. (When Ajamukhi, the sister of Surapadman, came to Sirkazhi to imprison Indrani, Mahakalan cut off Ajamukhi's hand and chased her away)."

6. Agasthiyan (Agastya)



Sages named Agastya lived in different eras. The Muthooli Agastya who lived in Kumari Nadu; the Agastya who conquered Vilvalan and Vathapi; the Agastya who established the Tamil Sangam at Podhigai Mountain; the Agastya who was the head of the First Tamil Sangam in South Madurai in Kumari Nadu after Murugavel and created Tamil grammar; the Agastya who brought the Kaveri in his Kamandalam (water pot); the Agastya who cursed the Pandya King Indradyumna to become an elephant; the Agastya who taught the Aditya Hridayam to Rama; the Agastya who drank the ocean—thus, many Agastya sages have lived in various eras. It is impossible to accept that a single sage named Agastya lived for thousands of years. It is a tradition to give the grandfather's name to the grandson. Just as there is a common name 'Sankaracharya' still used today for many different people who lived in various eras in spiritual seats like the Sankara Mutt, similarly, there might have been many spiritual seats like Agastya Peedam, Parasurama Peedam, and Vyasa Peedam.

In the lineage of Pandya kings, different kings named Malayadhwaja, Kulashekara, Kulothunga, Rajashekara, Sadayavarman, Maravarman, Veerapandyan, Vikrama Pandyan, and Parakrama Pandyan have lived in different eras. Keeping this in mind, it should not be assumed that all Agastyas who lived in different eras were the same person.

(Hereafter, details collected about the sages who lived under the name Agastya are stated in this chapter - Author).

1. Vasishta and Agastya were the two born to Urvashi and the Lords of the West, Mitra and Varuna.
2. Agastya was born to Pulastya Brahma and Havirbhu.
3. Agastya was the one who was born as an avatar of Lord Shiva in Kailash and learnt Tamil from Surya (Thamizhan). (Since Surya named Thamizhan taught it, it became Tamil).
4. Malayadhwaja Pandya married the Vidarbha Princess. Seven sons and a girl named Pandya Devi (Thadathagai) were born to the Vidarbha Princess and Malayadhwaja Pandya. Agastya married Pandya Mahadevi. The children of Malayadhwaja ruled the Kumari Continent. Agastya became their Kula Guru (Family

Preceptor). (These details are in the story of Puranjana told to King Prachinabarhis in Srimad Bhagavatam). A son named Idhmavahana (Dravidasu) was born to Agastya and the Pandya Princess and he ruled the Vidarbha country.

5. Adishesha, out of arrogance that he was an expert in all arts, came to argue against Thirumal (Vishnu). Agastya asked him, 'Who is your Guru?' When he said, 'I have no Guru,' Agastya said, 'Education without a Guru is void,' and cursed Adishesha's head to split into a thousand tangled knots. When Adishesha worshipped Agastya and asked for redemption, he gave redemption saying, 'Thirumal himself will be your Guru, and you shall remain inseparable from Him with a thousand heads as a bed.' (This story is in the Veda and also in the Sthala Purana of Thirupampuram, located 3 miles west of Peralam).

6. Thirumal, with a horse face (Hayagriva), taught the mantras of Lalitha Parameswari to Agastya. Since Agastya was the husband of Lopamudra (Vidarbha Princess), he received the grace of Ambal (Goddess).

7. Muthooli Agastya was present in the assembly of Oli Sengol (Solar dynasty King) and sang praises of the King Oli Sengol (Capital near Peraaru - Kumari Nadu).

8. When Lord Shiva came to South Bharata to destroy the Asuras Tharakakshan, Kamalakshan, and Vidyunmali, Agastya brought 8,000 Tamil Brahmins (Ashtasahasra Gotram) from Dwarapati (Dwaraka), along with 48,000 Velirs, and settled them in the South land.

9. Agastya was the Guru to Idumbasura, who was the Guru of Surapadman. On Agastya's orders, when Idumban carried two hills as a Kavadi for Agastya's worship and rested at Palani Hill, Murugavel sat on that hill. When Idumban had to fight with Murugavel, Agastya prayed to Murugavel and saved Idumbasura. (See Idumban Kavadi Purana).

10. Seeing his ancestors hanging like bats from a tree, Agastya, per their order, married a girl named Uloobi (Jaratkaru), performed Sraddha (rites) for the ancestors, and redeemed them.

11. He established a Tamil Sangam at Podhigai Mountain and crowned Musukuntha Chola Chakravarti at Karur.

12. He preached to Parasurama and built temples for Dharma Sastha in eighteen places in Kerala.

13. In the time of the Chola King named Kaveran, he caused the Kaveri to flow in the South land and married Kaveri (daughter of King Kaveran/Kubera).

14. When Parasurama came to attack the Chola King Kanthan, Agastya hid Kanthan in his Ashram and saved him.

15. He debated with Ravana, the King of Lanka, in Gandharva Veda (Musical war) and prevented Ravana from fighting in Tamil Nadu.

16. He gave the bow of Vishnu to Rama, taught him the Aditya Hridayam, and blessed Rama to kill Ravana.

17. In the Lunar dynasty, when the King Nahusha performed 100 Yagnas and was about to ascend the Indra throne, he asked the Saptarishis (Seven Sages), including Agastya, to carry his palanquin. When he kicked Agastya saying 'Sarpa' (Move fast), Agastya cursed Nahusha to become a 'Sarpa' (Snake).

18. When Indra killed the son of the Asura Guru Tvashta, Tvashta sent an Asura named Vritrasura against Indra. A war occurred between Indra and Vritrasura. When Vritrasura hid in the sea (Western Sea), Agastya drank that sea dry, exposing Vritrasura, and Indra killed him. Indra killed Vritrasura using the backbone of the Sage Dadhichi (who had a horse face) as a weapon.

19. On the way to the South before Lord Shiva's marriage to Parvati, Agastya humbled the King Vindhya, destroyed Vathapi (one of the two Asura kings Vilvalan and Vathapi), pardoned Vilvalan, received wealth from him, and performed many Yagnas.

20. When Manojavra Pandyan (Indradyumna) was performing Shiva Puja and did not welcome Agastya who came there, he cursed him to turn into an elephant. Indradyumna, transformed into Gajendra, attained salvation (Moksha) worshipped by Thirumal. (See Gajendra Moksham Purana).

21. Agastya ordered the Chola King Thodithol Sembiyan (who destroyed the hanging forts) to construct the coastal city of Poompuhar and celebrate the Indra Vizha (Bhogi festival) there. (Source: Manimekalai).

22. He established a Tamil Sangam at Podhigai Mountain. He taught Tamil to Tholkappiyar (Son of Jamadagni - Jamadagni Bhargava Gotra Brahmin), Athankottasan, Thuralingan, Semputhsey, Vaiyapikan, Vayppiyan, Panambaranar, Kazharamban, Avinayan, Kakkaipadiniyar, Natrattan, and Vamanan. He accepted the Tamil grammar written by Tholkappiyar.

23. Agastya authored medical texts, Perum Thirattu, Ayurveda Bhashyam, Vithi Nool, Moovagai Kandam, Vaidya Chinthamani (Siddha medicine), Chenduram, Mani, Sivalajam, Sakthi Jalam, Shanmuga Jalam, Vaidya Kannadi, Vaidya Ratnakaram (Surgery text), Karma Viyabagam, Karisil Paspam, Dandakam, Palli Nadi Nool, Agasthiyar Samhidai, Vana Nool (Forestry), and Vimana Nool (Aeronautics). He was the Guru to Bogar and Agnivesa. He taught Yoga Shastra. He appeared to Thiruvalluvar at Thiruvalangadu and blessed him to write the Kural. (Thus, Agastya, who authored many books, has also given songs in Tamil about the First Sangam, Middle Sangam, and Last Sangam).

24. (Numbering repeats 23 in source) He learnt many books from Murugavel at the Tiruchendur Tamil Sangam and translated them into Tamil. After Murugavel, he presided over the First Sangam, handed over the First Sangam to the Pandyan named Kaisina Vazhuthi, and went to perform penance.

(It is stated by Tamil researchers that approximately 49 Agastyas have lived in different time periods. The penance and effort of Sage Agastya is the reason why the Tamil language has survived for thousands of years)."

7. Muruga Vel



Genealogy leading to Murugan: To the Prachetas and Marisha, Daksha-II was born. The details of those born to Daksha-II and his daughters are given below according to the Puranas:

Dharma (a Chola King also called Surasenana) married ten daughters of Daksha-II. To them, the following children were born:

1. Visvai (Dharmavathi): Visvedevas, Viratai (Wife of Marichi).
2. Sadhyai: Sadhyan (Sathan/Sastha—ancestors of Chera Kings), Arthasiddhi (daughter).
3. Maruthu: Maruthus, Jayantan, Upendra.
4. Vasu: The Ashta Vasus (Eight Vasus) who possessed the aspect of Shiva (Agni lineage).
5. Bhanu: Solar dynasty kings, Vedarishabha, Indrasena.
6. Muhurthai: Muhurthars.
7. Ilakkumi (Lakshmi): Kosars, Vidyotan, Stanayi.
8. Arundhati: Arundhatiyars.
9. Vibhu: Vibhuthai (Wife of Singamukhan), Sokkan, Thanthi (daughter).
10. Sankatpai: Sankatpan, Sankapan, Kidakan, Muliya Durgai.

The Ashta Vasus (Eight Vasus) mentioned in No. 4 and their Lineage:

1. Aapa: Married Abhimati. Sons: Vaithandan, Siraman, Santhan, Muni.
2. Dhruva: Married Dharani. Sons: Kalan, Veda Prabhavan, Puranan.
3. Soma: Married Varchas. Sons: Ketu, Kaladi, Seemandan, Alakesan, Virabhadran, Melaiyon, Kundodharan, Kankalan, Kalakandan, Chandi, Nilan, Vilvamali, Asa (daughter).

4. Dhara: Married Manohari. Sons: Dravidan, Huthavahan, Varunan, (Yasoda), Sisiran (Sankara), Ramyan (Nilalohita), Isanan (Mahadevan), Vijayan (Vrishakapi), Bhimadevan (Haran), Bhavodbhavan (Sambhu), Kapali, Soumyan (Cho or Sevathan).

5. Anila: Married Sivai. Sons: Purojavan, Sakan, Ayus.

6. Anala: Married Karthikai. Sons: 1) Agniputran, 2) Kumaran (Murugan), 3) Sarasthamban, 4) Sakan, 5) Visakan, 6) Naigameyan.

7. Pratyusha: Married Usha. Sons: Devalan (Aditya), Vrishadhi.

8. Prabhasa: Married Bhuvan (daughter of Angiras). Son: Visvakarma (Tvashta).

The Birth of Murugan: To Anala (the Vasu) and Karthikai, six sons including Agniputran, Kumaran (Murugan), Sarasthamban, Sakan, Visakan, and Naigameyan were born. They appeared as aspects of Lord Shiva in the Saravana Poigai (lake) on lotus flowers. The Karthikai maidens raised them. Parvati Devi (wife of Pavakan/Iraivan) gathered the six of them together in Kailash and raised them. The avatar thus formed is Kumaran (Muruga Vel).

Arrival in the South: Muruga Vel received the Sakthi Vel (Spear) from Parvati Devi and came to the South Land. He set up a war camp at the city of Tiruchendur (Tiruchendil). Along with Muruga Vel, commanders like Virabahu, Vira Mahendran, Vira Purandaran, Vira Marthandan, Viranthakan, and Vira-athi-Viran (totaling nine commanders), as well as the troops of Musukuntha Chola Chakravarti, the troops of Pandyan Kaisina Vazhuthi, and Agastya reached the city of Tiruchendur.

The Tamil Sangam at Tiruchendur: The city of Tiruchendur (Tiruchendil/Tiruseeralaivai/Jayanthipuram) is currently located on the sea shore. Once, it existed on the peak of the Gandhamadana Mountain. From there, if one looked south, Suran's city of Vira Mahendra Puram was visible in the middle of the sea.

In this city, Muruga Vel established a Tamil Sangam (Academy) around 14,000 B.C. In that Sangam, Kumara Vel (who threw the spear at the hill), Vathapi Agastya, Pulastya, Sanaka, Sanatkumara, Indra's son Jayantan, and the Deva Guru Brihaspati were present as poets.

Works such as Kumaram (a great grammar text), Murugan Agapporul Virunthi, Mahesam, Ainthinai (Kalaviyal/Love poetry), Nedunthuraiyan Perunool, Sengolan Iyal Nool, and Agasthiyam (Grammar) were published.

Murugan taught the Vedas in Tamil to the sages because the [Sanskrit/Northern] Vedas had become corrupted/separated. (Quotes from Thiruppugazh praising Murugan as the one who taught Tamil and the rare Vedas are cited here).

The War: Muruga Vel pierced the Krauncha Mountain with his spear, defeated Taraka Asura, defeated Singamukhan, and defeated Suran (Surapadman) at Vira Mahendra Puram near Meru Mountain. He transformed Taraka into an elephant and gave him as a vehicle to Sastha. He transformed Singamukhan into a lion and gave him as a vehicle to Durga. When Suran stood as a mango tree, Murugan split it in two; he took one part as a Peacock and the other as a Rooster flag for himself.

Meru Mountain: Meru Mountain was a mountain range with 49 peaks located in the Kumari Country (not the Himalayas; later the Himalayan range was called Meru/Sumeru). (The text cites Silappathikaram and Thiruppugazh verses as evidence that Meru and the Kumari river were submerged by the sea).

Marriage: Because he defeated Suran as the commander of the Devas, Devendra married his daughter Deivanai to Muruga Vel. Afterwards, with the blessings of his brother Vinayaga, Muruga Vel married Valli, the daughter of the hunter king Nambi, in a love marriage.

Conclusion: After Muruga Vel, Agastya presided over the First Sangam, handed it over to the Pandyan named Kaisina Vazhuthi, and went to perform penance. These events took place at the end of the 6th Manvantara.

8. Bharathan (Priyavrata & The Seven Continents)

Priyavrata was the eldest son of the First Manu. He married Kumari, the daughter of Kardama Prajapati, and begot 10 sons and 2 daughters.

Priyavrata's Sons:

1. Agnidhra
2. Agnibahu
3. Vapushman
4. Dyutiman
5. Medha
6. Medhatithi
7. Bhavya (Pavan)
8. Savana (Vainan)
9. Putra
10. Jyotishman

Daughters: Samrat and Kukshi were the two daughters.

Among Priyavrata's sons, Agnibahu, Medha, and Putra—these three persons—except them, the remaining seven persons went to the seven continents existing in the world and created lineages there.

In those days, the Earth was divided into seven continents, and people lived there in groups, naked like animals here and there. Those seven continents and the sons of Priyavrata who migrated there are as follows:

Name of Continent — Name of Priyavrata's Son

1. Jambu Dwipa (Naval - Jamun Tree Island) — Agnidhra
2. Plaksha Dwipa (Fig Island / Gomedhaka) — Medhatithi
3. Kusa Dwipa (Dharba Grass Island) — Jyotishman
4. Krauncha Dwipa (Bird Island) — Dyutiman
5. Saka Dwipa (Teak/Palm Island) — Bhavya (Pavan)
6. Salmali Dwipa (Silk Cotton Tree Island) — Vapushman
7. Pushkara Dwipa (Lotus Island) — Savana (Vainan)

When the Adi-Oozhi (Great Deluge/First Pralaya) occurred, people from many countries ran towards the high Himalaya Mountains. Once the sea turbulence subsided, under the leadership of Priyavrata's sons, they went back and settled in various places.

(Information regarding South America, North America, Canada, etc., in those days is not stated in the Puranas. The details regarding which modern countries these seven continents represent are given below).

1. Jambu Dwipa (Island of the Naval/Jamun Tree) Mountains such as Himalayam, Malyavan, Nishadham, Hemakutam, Gandhamadana, Nilagiri, Svetagiri, and Sringagiri are present here. From the Himalayas, rivers such as Sindhu, Deva Ganga, Yamuna, Saraswati, Alaknanda, Sarayu, Irawati, Kaushiki, Gandaki, and Brahmaputra originate.

From the Western Ghats, rivers such as Godavari, Krishna, Tungabhadra, Vegavathi (Palar), Bhima, Thamirabarani, and Kritumala originate, flow eastward, and mix into the sea called Lavana Samudram (Mahodadhi - Bay of Bengal).

From the Rishyavan (Vindhya, Satpura) mountains, rivers such as Narmada and Tapti originate and mix into the Western Sea (Milky Ocean). Rivers such as Mahanadi, Chitrakudai, and Chitramalai originate from these mountains.

This Dwipa was divided into 9 divisions:

1. Kuru Varsham
2. Hiranmaya Varsham
3. Ramyaka Varsham
4. Ilavrita Varsham
5. Bhadra Varsham
6. Ketumala Varsham
7. Hari Varsham
8. Kimpurusha Varsham
9. Bharata Varsham

The 9 sons of Agnidhra (mentioned above) ruled in these countries.

- Nabhi ruled Bharata Varsham.
- Hari ruled Naishadham (Hari Varsham).
- Ilavrita ruled Ilavritam.
- Ramyaka ruled Ramyakam.
- Hiranmaya ruled Sveta Varsham.
- Kuru ruled Kuru Varsham.
- Bhadrasva ruled Bhadrasva Varsham.
- Ketumala ruled Gandhamadana Varsham (South Bharata - Eastern Ghats).
- Kimpurusha ruled Kimpurusha Varsham.

Lineage of Nabhi: Nabhi, the son of Agnidhra, married Meru Devi (daughter of Meru Pandyan) and begot Rishabha Deva. Rishabha Deva had two wives. To Jayanti, sons named Bharata and Rishabhasena, and a daughter named Brahmi were born. To the other wife named Sunanda, a son named Bahubali and a daughter named Sundari were born.

Rishabha Deva's Guru was a sage named Pulaha. Rishabha Deva entrusted the country to his son Bharata and went to the forest to establish a new religion (Jainism - First Tirthankara).

Bharata, with the help of his brother Bahubali, ruled from the Himalayas to Kumari. Therefore, this land received the name Bharata Varsham. Later, enmity arose between Bharata and Bahubali. Bahubali undertook asceticism and propagated the Jain religion. (Even today, a 64-foot tall statue of Bahubali exists at Sravanabelagola in Mysore).

Bharata entrusted the rule to his son Sumati and went to the forest to perform penance. At the time of death, because he had affection for a deer fawn he raised, he was born as a deer in the next birth... in the subsequent birth, he was born as a son to a Vedic scholar (Jada Bharata) and became a Brahma-Jnani (Knower of Brahman) and preached Brahman to the Sauhu King Rahugana.

In the lineage of Bharata's son Sumati: Kings such as Indradyumna, Parameshti, Pratihara, Pratihartav, Bhava, Udgitha, Prastara, Prathu, Naktha, Virochana, Virya, Bhima, Mahanta, Pavana, Tvashta, Viraja, Raja, Satyajothi, and Visvajothi ruled during the First Manvantara.

2. Plaksha Dwipa (Gomedhaka / Fig Island) (This continent existed in the Indian Ocean region stretching from Laccadive Islands to the Maldives Islands and was

submerged in the sea. The people of this island worshipped the Crescent Moon). In this continent, mountains such as Nilagam, Chandram, Naradam, Dundubhi, Gomedhakam, Somakam, Sumanasu, and Vaibhrajam existed. Rivers such as Anutapta, Siki, Vipasa, Tridiva, Suklama, Amrita, and Sukrita existed. To the south of this was the sea called Karuppan Saru (Sugarcane Juice Sea). In the lineage of Medhatithi (Priyavrata's son), kings such as Shantabhaya, Sisira, Sukhodaya, Ananda, Siva, and Dhruva ruled.

3. Kusa Dwipa (Dharba Grass Island) (This continent is inferred to be the region of Central Africa and North Africa). In Kusa Dwipa, mountains such as Parijata Giri, Vidruma, Hemasaila, Dyutiman, Pushpavan, Kusesahaya, Hari, and Mandara are present. Rivers such as Dhutapapa, Siva, Pavitra, Sumati, Vidya, Amba, and Indira (Amazon, Congo, Nile) flow into the Red Sea. In this island, deities such as Brahma, Agni, Crescent Moon, and Sastha were worshipped. The sons of Jyotishman (eldest son of Priyavrata) ruled here. These kings were later called by names like Pharaoh and Varuna. The priests here were called Dravidas. It is the island where the Kalpaka Vriksha (Baobab tree in Zambia) exists.

4. Krauncha Dwipa (Heron/Bird Island) (Because birds like Krauncha, Swan, Stork, Crane, and Eagle were present in large numbers in this island, it was called Kuruku (Bird). Kuruku corrupted to become Greek). Mountains such as Kraunchari, Vamana, Andhakara, Ratnasaila (Volcano - Etna?), Divavrita, Pundarikavan, and Dundubhi, and rivers such as Kumudvati, Gauri, Sandhya, Ratri, Manojava, Khyati, and Pundarika are present. The people worshipped deities such as Siva (Zeus), Varuna, and Mitra. These people, described as having long noses and horse-like faces, possessed great energy. Sages like Hayagriva and Dadhichi were priests. The sea in the western part here was called Tayir Kadal (Curd Sea - Dead Sea). In the lineage of Dyutiman (Priyavrata's son), kings such as Kusala, Manuga, Ushna, Siva, Andhakara, Muni, and Dundubhi ruled. Later, kings like Taraka and Kalanemi, who came from Saka Dwipa, and those in the lineage of Pulastya (Pulastya Brahma) ruled.

5. Saka Dwipa (Palm Island) (It is stated that tall palm trees, short palm trees, coconut, areca nut, and date trees were abundant in this island. It is inferred that this might have been a part of Kumari Kandam). Mountains such as Mandara Malai (Mahendra Malai/Mani Malai), Udayagiri, Jatadhara, Hemakuta, Raivata, Siyama, Ambhogiri, Asthagiri, and Kesari were present. Rivers such as Sukumari (Kanni River), Kumari, Nalini (Peraru), Venuka, Ikshudhanuka, and Gabasti (Pahruli River) flowed from west to east and mixed with the sea. Islands such as Java, Sumatra, and Singapore were in this continent. People worshipped Lord Shiva, Vayu (Maruth), Chandra, Thirumal, and Kotravai. To the north of this island was the Pal Kadal (Milk Ocean). (Pandyas, Cholas, and Cheras captured and ruled this island). In the lineage of Bhavya (Priyavrata's son), kings such as Jaladhara, Kumara, Sukumara, Marichi, Kusumoda, Sumoda, and Mahadruma ruled. (Later, Asuras like Singamukhan and Surapadman captured the rule).

6. Salmali Dwipa (Silk Cotton Island / Burani Dwipa / Borneo Island) (In this continent, bamboo forests and Silk Cotton (Ilantai) trees were special. It is inferred that Malaysia, Burma, China, Cambodia, and Thailand might be included in this). Mountains such as Mandara, Kumuda, Kumara, Megha, Chandaka, Mahita, Dhenu, and Drona are present. Rivers such as Yoni, Vidurupa, Chandra, Sukla, Vimochana, and Nivritti flow. These rivers mix into the Honey Sea (Surai Sea/Wine Sea?). People worshipped Crescent Moon, Vayu, and Garuda. (The life-saving Sanjivi herb grew on Drona Mountain). In the lineage of Vapushman (Priyavrata's son), kings

such as Sveta, Harita, Jimuta, Rohita, Vaidhyuta, Manasa, and Suprabha ruled. (Later, Asura kings like Prabhakaran and Valan ruled).

7. Pushkara Dwipa (It is inferred that this continent may include Russia, Mongolia, West China, and the northern parts of Europe). Mountain ranges called Kumudavrai are present. It is a land always submerged in snow. The freshwater sea called Manasarovar (Lake Baikal?) is present. The people here are Yavana (Hun), Rakshasa, etc. Brahma is their deity. In the lineage of Savana (Priyavrata's son), kings such as Mahavira and Dhataki ruled.

(Note: In those days, rivers were named Palaru (Milk River), Thenaru (Honey River), and Neyyaru (Ghee River). In reality, milk, honey, or ghee does not flow there. Similarly, seas were named Salt Sea, Ghee Sea, Sugarcane Juice Sea, Curd Sea, Milk Sea, Honey Sea, and Freshwater Sea. It must be understood that milk, honey, curd, ghee, or sugarcane juice do not actually exist there. It is a very surprising news that the people of Bharata Desam (during the reign of Bharata) went all over the world, spread out, and collected details about mountains, rivers, and seas in every country and wrote them in the Puranas. It must be known that such details are not available in the history of any other country. Moreover, in those days, the number 7 was considered special. Therefore, 7 Continents, 7 Mountains, 7 Rivers, 7 Seas, 7 Cities, 7 Worlds Above, 7 Worlds Below, 7 Rishis, 7 Maidens were stated like this. In Kumari Nadu (Saka Dwipa) also, it was divided into 7 Gunakarai Nadu, 7 Munpalai Nadu, 7 Pinpalai Nadu, 7 Thenga Nadu, 7 Panai Nadu, 7 Kunra Nadu, and 7 Kurumpanai Nadu)

9. The Six Manvantaras

According to Hindu Puranas, the man who created the new human society after the great deluge is praised as 'Manu'. The King who created the Pandya nation again in the Kumari Continent after the great deluge is stated in the Sangam literature as 'Nilam Tharu Thiruvil Pandyan' (The Pandyan who brought land).

The man who led the human society that escaped the deluge in those days and migrated to the Northern land was called the First 'Manu'. Since it is impossible to say definitely in which lineage he was born, he was called 'Swayambhu' (Self-born). Virajan, the Swayambhu Manu, established his capital on the banks of the Kalindi (Yamuna River) in the North Land. To Swayambhu Manu and Satharupa (in Kashmir - Kulu valley), sons named Priyavrata and Uthanapathan, and daughters named Ahuthi, Devahuthi, and Prasuthi were born.

In those days, in Manu's lineage, great emperors like Bharata Chakravarthi and Prathu Chakravarthi ruled the entire Bharata. A King named 'Yajnan' who performed a hundred sacrifices obtained the title of Devendra.

In South Bharata, in the mountain country called Gandhamadana (Eastern Ghats), kings named Haran and Narayanan were famous. (In the Mahabharata era, they were born as Krishna (Narayanan) and Haran (Arjuna)).

In the Kumari country, Meru Pandyan ruled the regions next to Meru Mountain. The sons of Sage Bhrigu married two princesses of Meru Pandyan. To Mrikandu, who came in their lineage, a son named Markandeya was born. Lord Shiva granted him the boon of immortality (Chiranjeevi). Puranas state that Lord Shiva, who kicked Yama to save Markandeya, is Kala Sastha.

In this time, a King named Daksha I performed a great sacrifice and insulted Lord Shiva. Virabhadra, an aspect of Lord Shiva, killed the King named Daksha I and destroyed that sacrifice. (The Southerners worshipped Virabhadra as the deity 'Daksha Sastha'). Vinayaga also destroyed Daksha's Yagna.

(Prathu Chakravarthi built a temple for Sri Kailasanatha at Sri Kailasapuram, located 14 miles east of Tirunelveli. Near there, at Sri Vaikuntam, Prathu Chakravarthi built a temple for Thirumal and worshipped).

Second Manvantara In the lineage of the First Manu, in the lineage of Priyavrata, the Second Manu named Svarocisha (Agniputran) was born. In this Manvantara, the North Indian King Abhichit (Rochanan) performed a hundred sacrifices and obtained the Indra title. Paravata and Tushita were worshipped as deities. Urjastambha, Prana, Datta, Agni, Rishabha, Nisvara, and Charvarisa were the Saptarishis (Seven Sages) who served as Royal Preceptors. Ribhu (an aspect of Thirumal), the first son of the Sage Vedaśiras, was born and protected the people.

Third Manvantara In the lineage of Priyavrata, the son of the First Manu, the Third Manu named Uttama was born. In this Manvantara, the Pandyan named Sushanti (Satyajit) performed a hundred sacrifices and obtained the Indra title. Agastya and Vasishtha, the sons of Varuna, were the Kula Gurus (Family Preceptors) to him. In the lineage of Uttama, Ajan and Parasudivya were famous kings. Sathan (Sastha - Chera), Shiva, Sudama, Prathardhana, and Vatsavritti were worshipped as deities. The sons of Vasishtha, such as Pramadatta, were the Saptarishis. The Solar dynasty King Dharmarajan and Suniruthai begot Satyavrata, who shone as a great Emperor. Satyasena (an aspect of Thirumal), born as the first son to Suniruthai, ruled the entire Bharata.

Fourth Manvantara Tamasa, who came in the lineage of the brother of the Third Manu Uttama, was the Fourth Manu. Virusha, Khyati, Haran, Ketu, Sethurupa, Sanu, and Sangan were the ten sons of this Manu. Trisikhan, a King of the Southern land, performed a hundred sacrifices and obtained the Indra title. The King of the Chola country, Sibi (Usinara - Capital Panchala), performed a hundred sacrifices, became Sibi Chakravarthi, defeated Indra, and obtained the Indra title. Jyothirdhama, Bhrigu, Kaviyan, Vasthira, Agni, Dhanaka, and Pivan were the Saptarishis worshipped as Family Preceptors. To the Sage Harimedhas and Harini, Hari (an aspect of Thirumal) was born and ruled the entire Bharata, helping Sibi Chakravarthi. (At Thiruvellarai, 4 miles from Srirangam, Sibi Chakravarthi built a temple for Thirumal per the order of Sage Markandeya).

Panchasena Pandyan was ruling the Kumari country. He was a friendly King to Sibi Chakravarthi in these days. After him, the Pandyan named Sumati took up the rule, married the princess Dhruvasena, and begot a son named Indradyumna. In the Kumari country, Indradyumna Pandyan was a great Emperor. His Kula Guru was Agastya. One day, when Indradyumna was performing Shiva Puja, Agastya arrived. Because Indradyumna did not welcome him, Agastya cursed him to turn into a mad elephant. Hari (an aspect of Thirumal) killed a crocodile in a pond and granted redemption to Indradyumna, who had turned into an elephant. (See Gajendra Moksham story in Puranas). After Indradyumna Pandyan, Kings like Viradyumna, Puridyumna, and Sudyumna ruled the Kumari country. Later, Virabhargava Pandyan ruled the Kumari country.

In the Northern land, at Usinara (a place called Sha-pura near Udaipur, northeast of the Aravalli hills), Sibi Chakravarthi ruled. He offered the flesh of his thigh as food to an eagle to save a dove that sought refuge. The Cholas who came in the lineage of Sibi took the title 'Sembiyan' due to this and took pride in it. The sons of Sibi,

Vrishadarbha, Suvira, Madra, and Kekaya, created many cities and ruled in the Northern land.

Fifth Manvantara Raivata, who came in the lineage of the brother of the Fourth Manu (Tamasa), was the Fifth Manu. In the lineage of this Manu, Arjuna, Bali, Vindhya, Susambhiya, Balabandhu, and Satyaka (an avatar of Sastha) were famous kings. Satyaka became a Chera King. In the Kumari country, Idhmavahana Pandyan (Son of Pandyan Pulastya) and his son Ugra Pandyan were famous kings. In the Northern land, the King named Vibhu performed a hundred sacrifices and obtained the Indra title. Amirtava, Bhutariva, Vaikunta, and Sumedha were the deities. Hiranyaroma, Vedasiras, Urdhvabahu, Apava, Vedabahu, Sudhama, and Parjanya were the Saptarishis. To the Sage Subhra and Vikunta, Vaikunta (an aspect of Thirumal) was born; he became a famous Emperor, established the city 'Vaikunta' in Plaksha Dwipa, captured many countries in the Milky Ocean regions, guided the people, and ruled. The Chola King Svayajna, from the Usinara country (Sibi Chakravarthi lineage), ruled many countries like Gandhara and was a great Emperor.

Sixth Manvantara The Northern King Chakshusha (Anandan) was the Sixth Manu. He married Nadvala, the daughter of Ugra Pandyan who ruled the Kumari country, and begot Pururavas, Kuttan, Dravida (Dridha), Sudyumna, Sandhyavandan, Guru Nitha, Virutha, Agnishtoma, Sudhirtana, Pradyumna, Sibi, and Uru. These sons born in the lineage of the 6th Manu ruled Bharata.

Manojava Pandyan ruled in the Kumari country, performed a hundred sacrifices, and obtained the Indra title. Manojava Pandyan married the Vidarbha Princess Subhadra and begot Chandrakanta Pandyan. (Thiruthangal Sthala Purana). Apya, Prasuta, Bavya, Prithuka, and Lekha were the Devas. Sumedhas, Virajan, Havishman, Uttama, Madhu, Atinama, and Sahishnu were the Saptarishis who served as Family Gurus during the Pandyan rule.

An Emperor named Ajidhan (Ajita - aspect of Thirumal), born to Vairaraja, the King of the Mountain Country Gandhamadana (Eastern Ghats), and Sambhuti, was a friendly Emperor to Manojava Pandyan and ruled many parts of Salmali and Savaka Dwipa from the regions of Kachapa Dwipa (Turtle Island - Tortoise country). The details of the King named Ajidhan, Asuras, Nagas, and the people of Bharata country crossing the Milky Ocean and migrating to Kusa Dwipa and Krauncha Dwipa to rule are described in the next chapter.

(The details about the six Manvantaras mentioned above are described extensively in Hindu Puranas. Here it is stated briefly. Even in Puranas, it comes to be known that Chera, Chola, and Pandya kings ruled. Since pure Tamil did not develop in the names of Pandyas and Cholas [at that time], we should not forget history. From the above details, it can be known that Tamils were spread all over Bharata in the Puranas).

10. Ajidhan

In the Sixth Manvantara, in South Bharata, in the regions of the Gandhamadana Mountains (Eastern Ghats), in the Kachapa Dwipa (Turtle Island – Tortoise country) regions, to the Solar dynasty King Vairaraja and Queen Sambhuti, Ajidhan (Ajita – aspect of Thirumal) was born.

Mantradruman (Manojaya Pandyan) was ruling the Kumari Country. He performed a hundred sacrifices and obtained the title of Indra. In these days, due to a deluge in the Salmali Dwipa regions, people migrated from there to Savaka Dwipa and Jambu Dwipa. To avoid this [overcrowding/conflict], the Pandyas and Nagas made a peace treaty with the Asura King Balindran (Bali), crossed the Milk Ocean (Palkadal), migrated to Kusa Dwipa and Krauncha Dwipa, captured lands there, and made an agreement to settle people there. This agreement was made to prevent Asura migration into Bharata and to avoid war.

The Mandara Malai region, located between the Gandhamadana mountain range and the Milk Ocean, was chosen. The Asura Kings and Devas (people of Bharata country), with the help of Vasuki, the King of Naga country (Nagas were experts in sailing ships), crossed the Milk Ocean and settled in the islands in the western regions. While crossing the Milk Ocean, poisonous gas (Ala-Kalam) emerged and destroyed many. Through the Yoga power of Lord Shiva, the Asuras and Devas were saved, and the effort continued.

In Kusa Dwipa, medicine (using herbs) was famous. The Asuras and Devas planned to bring life-saving herbs and medicine as 'Amrita' (Nectar) for the Devas, and to capture the wonderful objects in Kusa Dwipa and Krauncha Dwipa. They captured wonderful objects like the Queen of Kusa Dwipa – Varuni Devi, beautiful sea maidens (Apsaras), the White Elephant (Airavata) roaming in Krauncha Dwipa, the White Horse (Uchchaisravas), the Kaustubha gem (diamond), the White King of Krauncha Dwipa (Chandra), his sister Indira (White Princess), the Parijata tree giving fragrant flowers, the Kalpaka Tree (wonderful tree), life-saving herbs, Dhanvantari (the deity of medicine), and the pot of Amrita (Nectar), and brought them to Bharata. Since the Asura King Balindran was careful only about the pot of Amrita and about settling his people in Kusa Dwipa and Krauncha Dwipa, the Bharata King Ajidhan (aspect of Thirumal – see Kurma Avatar Purana) deceived the Asura Kings, appropriated the Amrita pot (medicinal water or liquid with magical power), and gave it to the Devas.

(It is inferred that the Kalpaka Tree is the Baobab tree found in Zambia. Many roots grow around this tree like a Banyan tree. These trees give benefits for 500–600 years. The leaves can be cooked and eaten. This tree gives fruits like cashew fruits. Flowers, unripe fruits, fruits, and nuts can be eaten. If the tree branches are broken, drinkable water is available. If one side branches dry up, the other side branches will bloom and shake. The bark of this tree can be peeled and worn as clothes. The stem part of the tree (fleshy part) can be cut, cooked and eaten. The base of the tree can be hollowed out and 4 or 5 people can live inside like a house. Peacocks and many birds come and stay on this tree. Since this one tree is enough for human life, it is inferred to be called Kalpaka Taru. The White Horse of Arabia, the Greek King Melkvis (?), the Princess Aphrodite (Apple-eyed?) can be considered as Chandra and Lakshmi. It is inferred that diamonds (Kal-Kodi / Kimberley?) from Africa were also brought to Bharata).

Puranas state that the second avatar of Thirumal is Kurma Avatar. This took place in the Sixth Manvantara. The first avatar, Matsya Avatar (Fish), might have occurred during the First Deluge. Varaha, Narasimha, Vamana, Parasurama, Rama, and Krishna avatars must have occurred only after the 6th Manvantara. The details of other avatar events of Thirumal are stated in the next chapters. The reason why Varaha and Narasimha avatars are depicted in South Bharata (and before the 7th Manu) and other avatars in North Bharata (as full human forms) justifies this view.

11. Iranian (Hiranya)

Puranas state that Hiranyakasipu, Hiranyaksha, and a girl named Simhikai came in the lineage of Asuras born to Sage Kasyapa and Diti.

Asura King Tharan (Vajrangathan). His son Tharukan (Wife Tharukai). Tharukan's son Pali (Grijamathan). His children Tharakakshan, Kamalakshan, and Vidyunmali (those destroyed by Parameswara Pandyan at the place called Thiruvathigai)...

In their lineage, Kanchasuran (killed by Nandi Deva at Thiruvalvam). His son Arunan (killed by bees by the grace of Bhramarambikai). Arunan's son Sandan, Prasandan, Tharukan. In their lineage Bhiman (Tharukan's son). Bhiman's son Anjanan (Arisi). His son Kasyapan.

The aforementioned Grijamathan (Pali) was born to Mukunthai, the wife of the Sage Kavi. He was previously raised by Tharukan. When the Chera Prince named Rukmangathan came to learn education from the Sage named Kavi, Mukunthai fell in love with him. Devendra came in the guise of Rukmangathan and united with Mukunthai. Grijamathan, born to Mukunthai, knowing his birth through Sage Atri, went to Tharukan to become an Asura King to take revenge on Indra and the Devas, and grew up there as his son.

Dhandan was born to the Chera King Vallavan who ruled in Karnataka and Kamalai. His son Prakatabahu. In his lineage, Katakadwajam, Subalan, Ethakalan, Vaputhran, Viramani (Viman) ruled. Rukmangathan was born to Viramani and Princess Charukasini (See Kerala - Thirukkadithanam Sthala Purana).

Hiranyakasipu married Piyathu, the daughter of Asura King Jamba, and the Chera Princess Leelavathi. Hilathan, Anuhilathan, Samhilathan, Prahalathan and others (The suffix 'Athan' indicates the Chera lineage. Example Cheralathan).

Hilathan married Dhamani and begot Srivathan, Vathapi, and Ilvalan. Anuhilathan married Asani (Semi) and begot Baskalan and Mahishan. Samhilathan married Mathi and begot Panchasenar. Prahalathan married the Chola Princess Keerthi and begot Sibi, Kumban, Nikumban, and Virochanan. Virochanan married Devi and begot Mahabali. (See the next chapter for details about Mahabali).

Hiranyakasipu's sister Simhikai married the Asura King Viprachitti and begot Sallian, Subali, Balan, Namuchi, Sasidharan, Anjunan, Suraman, Sarakathan and others.

To Srivathan, born to Hilathan, sons named Ayushman, Sibi, and Thalan were born and they ruled the Chera country.

The sons of Hiranyaksha, the brother of Hiranyakasipu, were Andhakan, Kurukaran (Sagaran), Sakuni, Bhuthasanthasapan, Mahanathan, Sambaran, Kalanemi.

Kalanemi's son Guru. His son Durgaman. Hiranyaksha's daughter Jillikai (fell in love with Varahamurthi), and girls named Sukala, Krishna and others. Sukala married Dathian and Krishna married Sonakan, who were sons of Sage Matanga.

Hiranyaksha, knowing beforehand that he would be destroyed by Varahamurthi, worshipped Vinayaga and prayed to save him. Promising to save him only once, [Vinayaga] held Varahamurthi's legs tightly with his trunk when He jumped into the sea. That time Hiranyaksha escaped. Varahamurthi, with a vexed mind, prayed to Vinayaga. After He blessed Varahamurthi, Varahan killed Hiranyaksha. (This story is in the Veda).

Varahan was considered an aspect of Thirumal. Varahan was the King of the Tirupati country which has Seven Hills. He married the Chola Princess Bhudevi and begot Katesan.

Asura Kings spread and ruled the regions south of the Narmada River up to Karnataka, Chera Country, and Kalahasti.

In Kumari Kandam, when the Solar Dynasty King Oli Sengol ruled Peruvala Nadu, he enslaved Asuras and yellow-skinned Kosars, and Kings from Salmali Dwipa (Minars), and dug the Pahruli River. After Oli Sengol, a great deluge occurred. At that time, Svetavarahan (White Boar), along with Oli Sengol's daughter Bhudevi, escaped, liberated the slaves, captured the lands of Salmali Dwipa including Nakkavaram (Pig Land - Nicobar Andaman), and ruled. This is an event that happened before the First Manu. Therefore, from the time of the First Manu, it was called Sveta Varaha Kalpa.

(In Salmali Dwipa, there were many lands like Pig Land, Lion Land, Monkey Land, Bear Land, Garuda Land, Elephant Land, Snake Land. There, when Kings fought, there was a custom of wearing wooden masks of Boar face, Lion face, Monkey face, Bear face, Horse face, Elephant face, and masks with strange eyes, horns, and sharp teeth to cause fear. That is why they were called Varahamukhan, Karadimukhan).

When deluge occurred in Salmali Dwipa too, the lineage of Singamukhan migrated to Ramanathapuram regions on the East Coast of Bharata, the lineage of Garudamukhan to Thanjavur coastal regions, and Varahamukhan to Andhra regions and Orissa coastal regions, defeated the Asura Kings ruling there, and established governments.

The Pig Land people (Chalukyas) who migrated to the Seven Hills regions, under the leadership of Neelavarahan, killed Hiranyaksha and started rule in the Tirupati Hill country. When the Pig Land people fought in the Turtle Land region (Kachapa Dwipa), Parameswara Pandyan chased and suppressed them. Due to this, Parameswara got the name Varahahari.

In the Ashram of Sage Kadamba near Thirukoshtiyur in Ramanathapuram, to a woman of Lion Land, a child named Singamukhan (Narasimha) was born as an aspect of Thirumal during the time of Vaikasi month, Sukla Paksha Chaturdasi Pradosham; he became a great King, killed Hiranyakasipu, made Hiranyakasipu's son Prahalathan the King, and made friendship with the Asuras. At Ahobilam Hill, Narasimha married the Princess Chenchulakshmi and ruled. Sarabhan, the King of Thirubuvanam country in Thanjavur District, defeated Narasimha, who begot nine children, and captured the rule.

People began to worship these two Kings (Varahamurthi, Narasimhamurthi) as aspects of Thirumal. People suffering from the cruelty of Asura Kings considered these two Kings as aspects of Thirumal and began to worship them.

Hiranyakasipu's son Prahalathan became a great King, suppressed the Kings of Nara Narayana lineage in Gandhamadana country, defeated their lands, defeated the Lunar Dynasty King Raji and his lands, defeated Devendra and captured the Northern lands, and ruled the entire Bharata. He established temples for Thirumal in many places. He established Brindavana (Tulsi forest) at the place called Mantralayam and worshipped Thirumal.

In the lineage of Prahalathan, sons like Sibi, Kumban, Nikumban, Virochanan ruled. When Virochanan abducted the daughter of Sage Angiras, Prahalathan condemned Virochanan, released Angiras's daughter, and married her to her lover Ru.

When war was happening between the Devas and the Asura King Hiranyakasipu, he left his wife Piyathu in the safety of Sage Narada's Ashram. Piyathu was pregnant at that time. Sage Narada preached to the fetus in Piyathu's womb and told the glories of Thirumal. A son named Prahalathan was born to Piyathu and was a devotee of Thirumal.

Hiranyakasipu sent his son Prahalathan to the Family Preceptors Sandan and Amarkan. Even the Family Preceptors could not change Prahalathan. Hiranyakasipu committed many cruelties against the boy Prahalathan. Narasimhamurthi destroyed Hiranyakasipu and made Prahalathan the Asura King. Prahalathan ruled the entire Bharata. Prahalathan's son Virochanan. Pali was born to Devi and Virochanan."

12. Mahabali

Pali (Bali) was a very strong King. He married the Vidarbha Princess Vindhyavalli and Asanai. Pali's sister was Mantharai. To Pali and Asanai, Banan (Banasura) was born. In his lineage, 100 kings ruled.

Pali or Mahabali's Guru was Sukracharya. Mahabali performed the 'Viswajit' Yagna at Bhrgu-Kachcham on the banks of the Narmada River. (It is stated that Pali gave many charities at 'Balighattam', located 23 miles from Narsapur Railway Station in Andhra Desam).

To the Yagna of Mahabali, Thirumal (Vishnu) came in the form of a small boy named Vamanar.

He was born as the first son to Sage Kashyapa and Aditi (in the month of Purattasi, Sukla Paksha, Vijaya Dwadasi Tithi, Sravana Star, at Abhijit Muhurtham—as an aspect of Thirumal). He learned Vedic Shastras and Yoga at a young age and came as a Brahmin Brahmachari to receive charity from Emperor Mahabali.

He asked Emperor Mahabali for three steps of land measured by his foot. The Kula Guru Sukracharya warned Mahabali that the Brahmin Brahmachari who had come was an aspect of Thirumal and that he would destroy Mahabali, and prevented him from giving the charity. Mahabali, disregarding that, gave the charity of three steps of land,.

Vamana, who came as a Brahmin, showed his Vishwaroopa (cosmic form) to Mahabali, measured the sky world with one step and the earth world with one step, and asked where the remaining one step was. Mahabali asked him to place the step on his head.

Vamana placed one step on his head and enslaved Mahabali. He returned the Vanavar country captured by Mahabali back to Indra and similarly returned many countries to their respective kings. He obtained a promise that Asura Kings should not rule in Bharata again and that Mahabali should go and rule in the lands south of Bharata (in Plaksha Dwipa).

Emperor Mahabali obtained a boon from Vamana to visit his people and country again and again on the holy day of Sravanam (Thiruvonam). (In Kerala Desam, people celebrate the Onam festival jubilantly as if Emperor Mahabali is visiting again).

Emperor Mahabali's son was Banasura. Banasura captured Savakam, Salmali, and Plaksha Dwipas and was a great Emperor. In his lineage, 100 great Emperors ruled in the above-mentioned islands.

In the lineage of Banasura, an Asura King named Prabhakaran was a great Emperor in Savaka Dwipa. To Prabhakaran, sons named Padman, Singamukhan, Tarakan, and a daughter named Ajamukhi were born. Tarakan became very strong and again ruled tyrannically in Vanavar country, Bharata, Krauncha, and other regions. (This King's history is stated in Chapter 4, Meru Pandyan).

Muruga Vel defeated Asura Kings like Padman (Surapadman), Singamukhan, and Tarakan, and returned their countries to the Vanavars and the respective Kings to their countries.

(This history is stated in Chapter 7, Muruga Vel).

(Details about the second avatar Kurma, third avatar Varaha, fourth avatar Narasimha, and fifth avatar Vamana of Thirumal are stated in the above chapters. Hereafter, details about other avatars of Thirumal in the Vaivasvatha Manvantara (7th Manu) are stated)

13. Vaivasvatha

Vaivasvatha is praised in the Puranas as the Seventh Manu. He was born in the Solar lineage. He was a Dravidian King who established a capital on the banks of the river Kritumala running near Madurai and ruled.

He escaped the great deluge that occurred approximately in 13,000 B.C., went to the North Land (Vada Pulam), established a capital at Ayodhya, and started his rule.

Ikshvaku was the son of Vaivasvatha. The Ikshvaku dynasty (Solar dynasty) continued to rule from Ayodhya for thousands of years.

Assigning Vaivasvatha the Serial No. 3, the other Bharatha dynasty kings who lived contemporaneously with the Solar dynasty kings are given the same Serial Number. From this, it can be inferred in which century those kings lived approximately.

Calculating 100 years for one generation, the Solar Dynasty Royal Lineage ruled from 1 to 108 generations, that is from 13,900 B.C. to 3,100 B.C., and is given in the following pages.

Genealogy: To Kasyapa (1) and Aditi, Vivasvan (2) was born. To Vivasvan and Samjna (daughter of Visvakarma), Vaivasvatha Manu (3), Yama, Yamuna (girl), Asvins, and Revanta were born. To Vivasvan and Chaya, Sanaicharan (Saturn), Savarni, and Tapathi (girl) were born. Vivasvan married Prabhai and begot Usha (Pulaki).

Vaivasvatha Manu (3) married Vasumathi. To them, Ikshvaku (2), Nriga (Sibi), Dhrishnu (Ambarisha), Saryati, Narishyanta, Nabhaga, Arishta, Karusha, Prishadhra (Atmanathan), and Puragutsa were born.

The minister of Vaivasvatha Manu was Vitsavagu. Vaivasvatha's Guru was Trishirask. A Chaitra lineage King named Suran defeated Vaivasvatha and chased him out of the country. After this, Vaivasvatha stayed in the forest. At that time, a small fish in his Kamandalam (water pot) was put into a pond; the next day it grew large. At that time, it asked Vaivasvatha to put it into the sea. When Vaivasvatha put it into the sea as requested, that fish said to Vaivasvatha: 'In a short time, heavy rain and cyclone will occur. Many countries will submerge in the sea. Oh Vaivasvatha! You come to the seashore. Board a boat. I will take you to a safe place. There you

shall establish a government and your lineage will rule there for many thousands of years.'

Accordingly, Vaivasvatha escaped from the deluge, reached Ayodhya in North Bharata, established a capital, and started rule. The book he wrote for the people is called Manu Dharma Shastra.

When Vaivasvatha Manu (3) ruled in Ayodhya, Pandyan Makirithi (3), the son of Pandyan Kaisina Vazhuthi, ruled from the capital Kapatapuram in the Pandya country. After this Pandyan, his son Meru Pandyan (4) ruled. Meru Pandyan's sister was Meru Devi (4). Rambhai was born to Meru Devi and Nabhi (daughter of Vaivasvatha). Rambhai married the Solar dynasty King Ilavirodhan.

Bhakti Cholan, the King of Bogavathi (Naga Puram), and Sathan (Satyaputran), the son of Sathyai, lived as friendly kings to the Solar dynasty King Ikshvaku and ruled in Tamilagam.

Ikshvaku's (4) brothers Nriga (Sibi or Shiva), Dhrishnu (Ambarisha), Saryati, Narishyanta, Nabhaga, Arishta, Karusha, Prishadhra (Atmanathan), and Puragutsa created many countries in North Bharata and ruled.

Ikshvaku's sons were Vikukshi (5), Nimi (5), Danda (5) and others (100 persons). Vikukshi was the Prince of Kosala; because he ate the flesh of a rabbit on the day of Sraddha, he was blamed as 'Sasadan'. Nimi (5) ruled Mithila city. Danda (5) and 48 others established countries in South Bharata. Sakuni and 50 others established countries on the banks of the Indus river and ruled.

15 sons of Vikukshi married the daughters of Meru Pandyan and ruled in the Kumari country. The other 114 sons of Vikukshi married Chola and Chera princesses and established countries in Dakshina Bharata.

(Vaivasvatha is praised as the 7th Manu in Puranas).

14. Kaisina Vazhuthi

The Pandya King Kaisina Vazhuthi came in the lineage of the First Nilam Tharu Thiruvil Pandyan. Tamil historical texts state that this King is the Second Nilam Tharu Thiruvil Pandyan. Puranas call those who migrated and started rule in other places after escaping the deluge as 'Manu', while Tamil books call them 'Nilam Tharuvan' (He who brought land).

Muruga Vel (see Chapter 7) came to the South Land, defeated the Asura King Surapadman who was at Vira Mahendra Puram next to Meru Mountain, and returned their lands to the Pandyas. Due to an earthquake, Surapadman's country and many lands next to Meru Mountain were submerged in the sea. Since the commentator Adiyarkunallar states, 'Because the cruel sea took the Pahruli river and the mountain ranges with rows of peaks located in the north of Kumari,' it is known that the mountain located in the northern part of the Meru mountain range and the Kumari River originating from it were not destroyed in this deluge.

South Madurai, the capital of the Seven Madurai Nadu, was a Pandya capital located on the banks of the Kumari River. Here, since the Venuki river confluences with the Kumari river, it got the name Kudal Nagar (City of Junction). It was here that the First Sangam (Academy) was established for the first time. Books were written in Tamil and taught. Many arts were taught and learned. Princes from many countries stayed as students and learned education.

(In those days, Tamil script was written vertically like the Chinese and Japanese languages. Men kept tufts (Kudumi), let them hang braided, and kept long drooping moustaches (like the Chinese culture). Pandya teachers were praised as Panditars and those who possessed wisdom. Gourd shells, vegetable shells, Kalparai (Coconut shells), wooden ladles, and spathe pots were used as vessels. Tree barks and braided palm leaves were used as clothes, and conch shells and cowries were used as ornaments and currency. Bones of dead animals, whales, and swordfish were used as weapons. Bamboo sticks were used to teach Silambam (martial art). Fire was created by rubbing stones. Princes wore clothes made of animal skins (Lion, Bear, Deer). They wore Tiger claws as ornaments).

The poem regarding the First Sangam (composed by Agastya) is as follows:

'Between the boundaries of Venkatam and Kumari, The Tamil scholars who lived in the sea-bound land, If one speaks of their history... With golden tufts and chest plates... In the First Sangam on the seat of the Stone Board (Kanmaal Palalai)... The God with matted locks who burnt the Three Cities (Lord Shiva), The Young Murugan who threw the spear at the hill (Muruga Vel), The short sage with the water pot (Agastya), The Nagarayan with ten crowns (Adisesha), The Lord of Wealth (Kubera), Including these, there were 549 members... Including 4449 poets who sought boundaries... The great Paripadal composed by them... Narai, Kuruku which possessed antiquity... And Kalariyavira which gave swiftness... Even though these were there, that is the total count; The Pandyas who patronised them were 89 persons, Starting from Kaisina Vazhuthi up to Kadungon; Those who ascended the Poet's Stage were Seven; The grammar was Agasthiyam by Agastya.'

The first head who started the First Sangam at Kudal Nagar was Lord Shiva. Next, His younger son Murugan (Eldest son Vinayaga) was the Head. Next, the short-statured Sage Agastya was the Head. As members of this Sangam, Nagarayar with ten crowns (Puranas say he is the one with ten crowns), and Kubera (Kaveran) who possessed great wealth, and others totaling 549 poets shone. 4,449 poets were created by the First Sangam.

In this Sangam, 89 Pandya Kings from Kaisina Vazhuthi to Pandyan Kadungon participated. There were Seven Pandya Kings who ascended the Poet's Stage and presided. Books such as Perum Paripadal, Narai, Kuruku, and Kalariyavira were published. It is said that Kalariyavira is a book of wisdom or a martial art text. Grammar books like Vathapi Agasthiyam and Kumaram, and books taught by Murugan such as Agapporul Virunthi (Upa-nishadam), Kalaviyal, Perunool, Iyal Nool, and Podhigai Malai Agasthiyam were taught.

This Sangam lasted for 4,400 years from Kaisina Vazhuthi to Kadungon (from 14,000 B.C. to 9,600 B.C.). It can be said that in the next deluge that occurred in 8,500 B.C., this First Sangam and the Pandya country were destroyed. Therefore, the names of the 89 Pandya Kings are not known. The following names are found in Sthala Puranas,:

1. Kaisina Vazhuthi: Thirupullingudi (Vishnu Sthalam), 17 miles east of Tirunelveli.
2. Parameshti Parameswaran: Mother Deva-Aditi, Wife Suvalai (Indradyumna).
3. Prasada Pandyan: (Prathikan) Son of Parameshti.
4. Vira Gupta Pandyan: Rameswaram. (Also Dharma Gupta Pandyan: Rameswaram).
5. Chandra Kanta Pandyan: Rameswaram (Sadyumna). (Wife Deva-Siddhi).
6. Tarmika Pandyan: Son of Chandra Kanta Pandyan (Wife Vidruvathai).
7. Jayamurthi: The Pandyan who ascended the First Sangam (Nilam Tharu Vil Pandyan - Mudathirumaran - one of the Seven).

8. Manojava Pandyan: Rameswaram (Wife Subhadra). Son Chandra Kanta Pandyan.

9. Brihadyumna: The Pandyan who came in the lineage of Indradyumna (Guru Raivata).

10. Salliya Pandyan: Thiruthangal (13 miles west of Sattur) Vishnu Sthalam. Kadungon was the King who conducted the First Sangam at South Madurai finally. During the time of Sagara Maharaja of the Ikshvaku dynasty (Solar dynasty), the King ruling the Pandya country was Kadungon. When the Ashvamedha horse conducted by Sagara Maharaja was stolen by Devendra, the sons of Sagara (60,000 persons) dug the earth to search for the Ashvamedha horse, causing a deluge. Because of this, the sea got the name 'Sagaram'. In the commentary on Tholkappiyam, it is stated 'Before the Kumari River and the Palm Land (Panai Nadu) were destroyed by the sea which was dug by Sagara's search for the sacrificial horse.' From this, it becomes clear that Sagara's sons expanded the sea in the Bay of Bengal regions to search for the sacrificial horse, and at that time, the Kumari River and many parts of Panai Nadu were submerged in the sea by a deluge. Therefore, the First Sangam and Kadungon's Pandya country, the Kumari River, and parts of Panai Nadu were destroyed in the sea. The people of the Pandya country and the Royal families escaped the deluge and migrated to South Bharata and, with the help of Cholas (Tamils), to North Bharata (Vada Pulam) and established rule there. (Deluges also occurred in Savaka Dwipa, Salmali Dwipa, and Plaksha Dwipa, and the people there migrated to Mediterranean countries and Egypt). Therefore, it took some hundreds of years for the Pandya rule to be established in the South land

15. Lineage of Ikshvaku

Vaivasvatha is the King praised as the Seventh Manu in the Puranas. This King appeared in the Solar lineage. He was a Dravidian King who established a capital on the banks of the river Kritumala running near Madurai and ruled.

Escaping the Great Deluge that happened approximately in 13,000 B.C., he went to North Bharata, established a capital at Ayodhya, and started his rule. Ikshvaku was the son of Vaivasvatha. The Ikshvaku lineage (Solar lineage) continued to rule from Ayodhya for thousands of years.

Assigning Serial No. 3 to the King Vaivasvatha, the other Bharata dynasty kings who lived contemporaneously with the Solar dynasty kings are given the same Serial Number. From this, it can be inferred approximately in which century those kings lived. Calculating 100 years for one generation, the Solar Dynasty Royal Lineage ruled from 1 to 108 generations, that is from 13,900 B.C. to 3,100 B.C., and is given in the following pages.

To Kashyapa (1) and Aditi, Vivasvan (2) was born. To Vivasvan and Srenu (Samjna), Vaivasvatha Manu (3) was born. To Vaivasvatha and Vasumathi, Ikshvaku (4) was born.

Ikshvaku's (4) brothers were Nriga (Sibi), Dhrishnu (Ambarisha), Saryati, Narishyanta, Nabhaga, Arishta, Karusha, Prishadhra (Atmanathan), and Puragutsa. Ikshvaku married many princesses and ruled the entire Bharata. Ikshvaku's lineage is the famous Solar lineage.

Ikshvaku's sons were Vikukshi (5), Nimi, Danda, and others (100 persons). Vikukshi (5) ruled the Kosala country. Nimi (5) ruled Mithila. Danda (5) and 48 other princes ruled South Bharata. Sakuni (5) and 50 others ruled North Bharata. Vikukshi's (5) son was Puranjaya (6). He mounted a bull and fought the Asuras to help Indra; therefore, he was praised as Indravahana (Kakutstha). Puranjaya's son was Kakutstha (7). Kakutstha's son was Anenas (8) (Prasena, Arinabha, Suyodhana). Anenas's son was Prithu (9) (Prithu Maharaja). Prithu's son was Putrika (10) (Ashvaka, Visvagashva). Putrika's son was Marathika (11) (or Vishtarasva, Yuvanashva). Marathika's son was Asu (12). Maharaja Asu's (Ashva Maharaja/Savanasva/Ashvathi) son was Yuvanashva (13). His son was Savathaspathi (14) (Sabhaspathi, Sravan, Savantha). His son was Ilam (15) (Vatsasva). In his lineage, Prishadashva (16), Kuvalayashva (17), Dridhashva (18), and Hamsan (Chandrasva, Danda), Kapilashva and 100 others were born. Pramoda (19), Haryashva (20), Nikumbha (21), Amitashva (22) (Angatashva, Samhatashva, Sambhavashva, Barhi), Krisashva (23), Arunashva (23) were born. Arunashva married Dhrishadvathi and begot Prasenajit (24). Prasenajit married Gauri and begot Yuvanashva (25). Yuvanashva married many princesses. Yuvanashva's son was Mandhata (26). Kuvalayashva (17) killed the Asura King Dundubhi on the Gujarat coast. Therefore, he got the name Dundhumara. Kuvalayashva's Guru was Mahatma Utanka. Mandhata (26) married Chaitrarathai (Indumathi), the daughter of the Chera King Sasabindu (Son of Vrishni Kula King Chitraratha), begot Musukuntha, and made him King at Karur. In Mandhata's time, west of the Indus River, Chola Kings created large cities using Negro slaves (Dasyus) who came from Plaksha Dwipa. The Dasyus (slaves) revolted, killed the Chola Kings, and captured the country. Mandhata killed these Dasyus in heaps and returned the country to the Chola Princes."

16. Ruthuparnan

In the Ikshvaku lineage (Solar Dynasty), the King named Dilipan ruled in the North Kosala country. His wife was Sudeshnai. They were the ones who received the grace of Nandini (the Cow), the daughter of Kamadhenu. Dilipan I (50) had a son named Bhagirathan (51). (He was also called Bhagirathan or 'Panner Sembiyan'). By performing penance and receiving the grace of Lord Shiva, he brought the river Ganga from the Himalayas (by cutting the earth to allow the river to flow) and joined it with the rivers Alaknanda, Varuna, and Asi. He went to the Kapila Ashrama, dissolved the ashes of the sons of Sagara in the Ganga, and performed rites for their souls to attain salvation. Because Bhagirathan brought it, the river Ganga got the names Bhagirathi and Jahnavi (helped by the sage Jahnu). Bhagirathan's son was Sukothiran (52). He married Sirathai and begot Sudyumna (Ilai) (53). He turned into a woman, married the Lunar Dynasty King Budha, and begot Pururavas (54). Pururavas established the Lunar Dynasty in the Northern land. When the Pandya King Kadungon and South Madurai (Kumari Nadu) and the First Sangam were destroyed by a deluge, the Pandyas migrated to the North Land near the Himalayas and established rule there. This news can be known from Silappathikaram (Kadukaan Kathai): 'Because the cruel sea took the Pahruli river

and the mountain ranges with rows of peaks located in the north of Kumari... The Southern King (Tennavan) who went to the North and ruled with the Ganges and the Himalayas...'.
To Sukothiran (52), the son Nabhagan (53) and Ambarisha (53) were born. In their lineage, Sindhuvipa (54) and Ayutayus (55) were born. His son was Ruthuparnan (56).

Story of the Lunar Dynasty Origin during Ruthuparnan's time: During the time of Ruthuparnan, the Pandya Prince Yajaka Chandra Pandyan, who escaped the deluge and was in North Bharata, was raised by an Asura King as his own. He joined as a student to learn education from the Deva Guru Brihaspati. Love blossomed between Brihaspati's wife Tarai and Chandran. When Chandran was returning to his country after finishing his education, he abducted Tarai. Brihaspati complained to Indra, and the Devas invaded Chandran. The Asura Kings fought along with Chandran to help him. Brahma mediated between the Devas and Asuras, and returned Tarai to Brihaspati. A son named Budha was born to Tarai. Brahma stated that Budha was Chandran's son, so Brihaspati took Budha, whom he had raised, and handed him over to Chandran. Budha married Sudyumna (53) (Ilai), who was born in the Ikshvaku lineage and had turned into a woman. They begot Pururavas (54). Pururavas established the Lunar Dynasty in the North Land and ruled from Prathishtanapuram.

Story of Nala and Damayanti: During the time of Ruthuparnan, the Lunar Dynasty King Virasena was ruling the Nishadha country from the capital Mavinda. Virasena's son was Nala. He possessed great beauty. A swan spoke to him about the beauty of Damayanti, the daughter of the King of Kundinapuram, and also spoke to Damayanti about Nala. During Damayanti's Swayamvaram, the four gods Indra, Vayu, Agni, and Yama came in the guise of Nala to marry her and sat near Nala Maharaja.

Damayanti, using her intuition, identified the real Nala and garlanded him.

Nala lost his kingdom to his neighboring King Pushkara Raja in gambling. Nala went to the forest with his wife Damayanti and children Indrasena and Indrasenai.

Damayanti sent her children to her father Vira Raja and went to the forest with her husband Nala. When Nala tried to catch a swan with the cloth on his waist, the swan flew away with the cloth. Nala tore a piece of Damayanti's saree, wore it, and left Damayanti alone in the forest.

Damayanti, unable to find her husband Nala, went to the Chedi Kingdom nearby, received help from that King, and reached her father Vira Raja. A snake (Karkotaka) bit Nala, causing him to turn black. Under the name Vahugan, he went to the Kosala country and lived with Ruthuparnan as a charioteer and cook.

Through a sage's divine vision, Damayanti learned that her husband Nala was with Ruthuparnan in the Kosala country under a different name. She sent a message to Ruthuparnan stating that a second Swayamvaram was going to be held for her.

Ruthuparnan went to Kundinapuram with his charioteer Nala (Vahugan). Damayanti identified Nala there. With the blessings of Ruthuparnan, she started her life again.

(Nala came to the South Land, worshipped Lord Saturn (Saneeswaran) at the Shiva temple in Thirunallar near Karaikal, bathed in the Nala Theertham tank, and obtained a good body). To the Nishadha King Nala and Damayanti, a daughter named Nalayini and a son named Bhavan were born.

After Nala (56), Indrasena (57) and his son Chandrangada (58) (Wife Simantini) ruled the Nishadha kingdom.

(Chronology Note): The time of Ruthuparnan (56) is 54 generations after Vaivasvatha (2). Calculating 5400 years (54 x 100), it is inferred to be 13,900 B.C. -

5400 = 8500 B.C. Since the Saptarishi Mandala was in the Magha star in 8500 B.C., a great deluge occurred on Earth at that time

17. Malayathuvaja Pandyan

Genealogy and The Founding of Madurai: During the reign of Kulasekhara Pandyan in Manavur, Indra worshipped the Shiva Lingam in the Kadamba forest (Kadambavanam) on the day of Chitra Pournami to cleanse himself of his sins. The White Elephant (Airavata), which had turned black due to a curse, also worshipped there and regained its white colour (and was redeemed from the curse).

Durvasa Muni, once after performing Shiva Puja, gave a Prasada flower to Devendra. Indra placed it negligently on the head of Airavata. The elephant took it with its trunk and trampled it underfoot. Due to this, Devendra incurred a curse. Vexed, Devendra insulted his Guru Brihaspati, who then left Devaloka. Devendra then went to Mantai (Mahatvashta City) in the north of Lanka, took Visvarupa (son of Tvashta) as his Guru, and performed a Yagna. Seeing that Visvarupa was helping the Asuras, Indra cut off his head. To avenge this, Tvashta sent Vritrasura against Indra. Indra pretended to be friendly with him and then killed him with his Vajrayudha. To remove the sin of this act (Brahmahatya), Indra came to the Kadamba forest and worshipped Lord Shiva.

A merchant named Dhananjaya saw this and reported it to Kulasekhara Pandyan. The Pandyan King built a temple for Lord Shiva in the Kadamba forest. He built a city called Alavai (Madurai) around that temple. To protect the city, he built temples for the family deity Sastha (Aiyandar) in the East, Thirumal in the West, Saptakanniya in the South, and Durga (Bhadrakali) in the North.

To Kulasekhara Pandyan, a son named Malayathuvaja Pandyan was born.

Malayathuvaja (Prithvi Pandyan II) married Kanchanamalai, the daughter of the Surasena Chola King, and ruled the Pandya country from Manavur.

Meenakshi (Thadathagai): To Malayathuvaja and Kanchanamalai, a daughter named Thadathagai (Meenakshi) was born. Thadathagai ruled the entire Bharata. She married Lord Somasundara Pandyan (Lord Shiva). To them, Ugra Kumaran (also known as Vetrivel Pandyan or Aranjathu Pandyan) was born. Ugra Kumaran married the Chola Princess Kanthimathi. After Ugra Kumaran went to Kailash, his brother Vira Pandyan ruled from Madurai.

Events during this Era: In these days, the Asura King Prahalathan (not the son of Hiranyakasipu, but another Asura) invaded the Pandya country. The Lunar Dynasty King Raji helped Indra, fought Prahalathan, and defeated him. Raji's 500 sons defeated Indra and made Nahusha the Indra.

Nahusha and Agastya: In 8600 B.C., Nahusha (56) of the Lunar Dynasty performed 100 Ashvamedha Yagnas in the North Land and attained the position of Indra. While going in a palanquin carried by the Saptarishis to be crowned as Indra, Nahusha kicked Agastya (one of the bearers) and told him to move faster ('Sarpa, Sarpa'). Agastya cursed Nahusha to become a snake (Sarpa).

Korkai Sangam: At the same time, the Pandya King Peruvazhuthi (56), who ruled Korkai, performed 100 Yagnas to attain the title of Indra. He was a relative of Kulasekhara Pandyan. He gave many charities (in 8600 B.C.). (The text cites the Velvikkudi Copper Plates mentioning 'Palyaga Salai Mudukudumi Peruvazhuthi' as the one who protected the country).

It is stated that Parameswara Pandyan (Peruvazhuthi) stopped performing Yagnas to attain Indra status upon the advice of Agastya and other Tamil poets, who told him that the Indra title was unnecessary. He then established a Tamil Sangam at Korkai (capital of Mareka Mandalam) to rule the Pandya country well. This Sangam lasted from 7200 B.C. to 6900 B.C. In this Sangam, poets like Indra, Karikizhar, Nedumpalliyattanar, Parasar Muni, and Agastya (author of Koothu Nool) were present. Works such as Ainthiram, Paratham, Koothu Nool, Ainthinai (Kalaviyal), Agapporul Virunthi, and Kumaram were published. After Parameswara Pandyan, Agastya and Prithivi Pandyan presided over the Sangam.

Northern Lineage (Solar Dynasty) during this period: In the Kosala country in the North, in the lineage of Rutuparnan (Solar Dynasty):

- Sarvakaman (57)
- Sudas (58)
- Saudasa (59) (also called Mitrasaha, Kalmashapada, Pravridha, Divodasa, Nala, Virasaha). His wife was the Vidarbha Princess Madayanti.

Story of Kalmashapada: Saudasa served human flesh to his Kula Guru Vasishta (unintentionally). Vasishta cursed him to become a Rakshasa (Cannibal). In return, Saudasa took water in his hand to curse Vasishta. His wife Madayanti prevented him. He poured the mantric water on his own feet, which became black/spotted. Hence, he got the name Kalmashapada (Black-footed / Karikalan). (Note: The Cholas also took the name Karikalan and took pride in it).

After Saudasa (59):

- Asmaka (60)
- Mulaka (or Nakula/Nakhusa) (61) (His Guru was Kavusathi).
- Sarvakaman (62)
- Anaranya (63) (Born with the blessings of Durvasa).
- Visvasaha (64)
- Khatvanga (65): He fought on behalf of Indra against the Asuras and won. When Indra asked him what boon he wanted, he asked how much lifespan he had left. Indra said 'One Muhurtha'. Khatvanga controlled his mind in that one Muhurtha and attained Paramapada (Salvation) through Yoga Siddhi.
- Dirghabahu (66)
- Virasena (66)
- Raghu Maharaja (67) (Son of Dirghabahu).

Pandya Lineage Continuation: (Note regarding the deluge in 8500 B.C. which destroyed parts of Salmali Dwipa and Kumari Kadam). After Ugra Kumaran (66) went to Kailash, Vira Pandyan ruled the Pandya country. He had no male children through his royal queen. Vira Pandyan died while hunting. His queens stole the treasury and left. To Vira Pandyan and a palace dancer/mistress named Bogastree, a son named Abhisheka Pandyan (67) was born. He ascended the throne. (Since the Lord himself provided rubies and diamonds for his coronation, he got the name Abhisheka Pandyan).

- Vikrama Pandyan (68)
- Rajasekhara Pandyan (69) (For his sake, Lord Nataraja changed his leg and danced at Velliyambalam).
- Kulothunga Pandyan (70) (His daughter Kiruthasi married Harisagan).
- Ananda Guna Pandyan (71) (Son of Kulothunga Pandyan).

The war between Rama and Ravana took place during the time of Ananda Guna Pandyan (approx. 7000 B.C.).

18. Ananda Guna Pandyan (Other Contemporary kings)

Events during the time of Ananda Guna Pandyan: During the time of Ananda Guna Pandyan (71), Munisuvratha, the 20th Jain Tirthankara, lived. He was born to the Hari Dynasty (Magadha) King Sumitra and Padmai.

Maruthan, a Yadava King, fought with Ravana during the time of Ananda Guna Pandyan.

- Lineage of Maruthan: Yayati (57) -> Yadu (58) -> Kroshtu (59) -> Sinivan (60) -> Samaha (61) -> Vilanku (62) -> Chitraratha (63) -> Sasabindu (64) (Chaitradi, Prathyashravas, Prathusravas, Bhargava) -> Prathu (65) -> Jayadrita (66) -> Suvarchan (67) -> Usanas (68) -> Tittishu (69) -> Mitraka (70) -> Maruthan (71).

Rishyasringa was a sage who lived during the time of Ananda Guna Pandyan. He was the one who performed the Putrakameshti Yaga for Dasaratha Chakravarthi.

Rishyasringa was the husband of Shanta, the adopted daughter of the Kalinga King Romapada.

- Lineage of Romapada: This King appeared in the lineage of Anu. Yayati (57) and Sarmishta begot Anu (58) -> Sabhanara (59) -> Gachcha (60) -> Ushinara (61) -> Nriga (62) -> Titikshu (63) -> Pali (64) (Wife Vidarbha Princess Sudeshnai) -> Dadhivahana (65) -> Vindhya (66) -> Chitraratha (67) -> Satyadhana (68) -> Satyaratha (69) -> His son Romapada (Kalinga King),.

During the time of Ananda Guna Pandyan, a King named Kiruthan ruled in the coastal regions of the Andhra country. He came in the lineage of Turvasu.

- Lineage of Kiruthan: To Yayati and Devayani, Turvasu (Harivarma) (58) was born -> Bhanu (59) -> Tirainari (60) -> Kantan (Kantaman) (61) -> Maruthan (61) -> Dushyanta (Paurava) (63) -> Varuthan (64) -> Andiran (Andhra) (65) -> Kaituru (66) -> Babhruvahana, Amaran, Sethupandyan (Kerala), Sathan (Chera) (67) -> Gandhara (68) -> Dharma (69) -> Dharma's son Kiruthan.

History of Lanka (During Ananda Guna Pandyan's time): In the island of Lanka, located south of the Singala Island (Sri Lanka), the King was Amitha Vegan (Kubera). He was Ravana's brother. Ravana chased Amitha Vegan out of Lanka and ruled there.

Lineage of Ravana: In the lineage of Brahma: Yajnopavita (56) -> Dhana (57) -> Divakara (58) -> Vidyuttu (59) -> Asan (60) -> Vyagra Dhana (61) -> Karpan (62) -> Dhara (63) -> Baruradeva (64) -> Prakethi (65) -> Kethi (66) (Wife was the sister of old Kala) -> Vidyutsena (67) (Wife Kalakadai) -> Sukesa (68) (Wife Devavati, daughter of Gandharva King Gramani) -> Malyavan, Sumali, Mali (69) -> Vikata (70) (Vikata's daughter was Kaikasi; her son was Ravana).

In the lineage of Brahma's sons: Virumi (66) -> Vaisravakiran (67) -> Sadakiran (68) -> Pulastya (Panchasata Kiran) (69) -> Visravas (70). The Vaishali King Trinabindu (69) (See Chapter 17 - Ananda Guna Pandyan). He married an Apsara named Alambusha. Their daughter was Ilavida. Pulastya married her and begot Visravas. (Trinabindu - see Thirukkaichinnam Sthala Purana near Thiruvarur).

Visravas (70) married Devavarnini, the daughter of Bharadwaja, and begot Vaisravana (Kubera) and a daughter named Devanidhi. Vaisravana's son was Nalakubara (Wife Rambhai). Ravana raped Nalakubara's wife.

Visravas also married Kaikasi (Kekasi), the daughter of Sumali, and begot Ravana, Kumbakarna, and a daughter named Surpanakha.

Visravas also married Pushpotkata (Pakai), the daughter of Sumali, and begot Khara (71) (See Kerala - Thirukkandiyur Temple Purana), Mahodara, Prahasta, Pushpotkatai, and Kumbhinasi.

Visravas also married Malini, the daughter of Malyavan, and begot Vibhishana, Trisiras (Trichy - Thiruchirappalli Temple Purana), Dushana (Thiruverumbur near Trichy - Temple Purana), Vidyutjihva (Husband of Surpanakha), Sivikan, Gajajihva (Wife Surpanakha?), and a daughter named Rambhai.

Lineage of Vaishali: During the time of Ananda Guna Pandyan, Memachandran ruled in the country of Vaishali. Lineage: Vaivasvatha (3) -> Ambarisha (4) -> Nabhaga (5) -> Bhalandana (6) -> Vatsapriti (7) -> Pramsu (8) -> Pramiti (9) -> Agnimitra (10) -> Chakshu (11) -> Vimsaka (12) -> Kaninetra (13) -> Ativibhuti (14). After this, the Asura named Pali captured Vaishali. 43 Tyrannical Asuras ruled Vaishali. Then: Kaninetra (59) -> Karandama (60) -> Marutta Maharaja (60) (The sacrifice performed by Marutta Maharaja was conducted by Samvartana, the brother of Deva Guru Brihaspati) -> Then Narishyanta (60) -> Dama (61) -> Rajyavardhana (62) -> Suvritti (63) -> Kevala (64) -> Sudhriti (65) -> Bandhuman (66) -> Vegavan (67) -> Budha (68) -> Trinabindu (69). His son was Memachandran.

During the time of Ananda Guna Pandyan, Rama came to Lanka to fight with Ravana. The history of Rama is stated in the next chapter.

19. Sri Raman



Genealogy and Birth: In the Northern Land, the Dravidian King Manu established a capital at Ayodhya and started his rule. In his lineage, Ikshvaku, Mandhata, Sagara, Ruthuparnan, Raghu, and Dasaratha were famous kings. Rama was the son of the Emperor Dasaratha (70). In this time, the Sage Valmiki created the Adi Kavya called Ramayana. According to the Ramayana epic, Valmiki has stated how the stars and planets were positioned in the sky at the time of Rama's birth. Based on that, astrological researchers have calculated Rama's horoscope as follows: (Date of

Birth): Velambi Year, Chithirai Month, 11th Day of Uttarayana, Sukla Paksha, Navami Tithi, Punarvasu Star, Wednesday, Day time 11 Nazhigai 59 Vinadi. Place: Ayodhya, Kosala Country, Uttar Pradesh. Calculated as 21-4-7013 B.C. From Vaivasvatha Manu (Serial No. 3) up to Rama (Serial No. 71), 68 generations of Solar Dynasty kings ruled in Ayodhya. Calculating that one king ruled for 100 years, it can be assumed that Rama ruled in Ayodhya 6800 years after Vaivasvatha (13,900 B.C.). That is, 13,900 B.C. - 6800 = 7100 B.C. Approximately, Rama might have lived in 7100 B.C.

Important Dates in Rama's Life:

- Rama's Birth: 21-4-7013 B.C.
- Rama's Exile (Vanavasam): 21-4-6988 B.C. (At age 25).
- Khara Dushana Vadham: 14-9-6976 B.C.
- Rama-Ravana War: 4-12-6976 B.C. (On Amavasya day, Tuesday, when there was a Solar Eclipse near the earth).
- Rama's Coronation (Pattabhishekam): 6977 B.C.
- Rama's Paramapada (Death): 6951 B.C. (At age 62).

During the Rama-Ravana war, a comet with a tail called 'Mahaghora' was seen in the sky near the Mula star in Lanka. (See Yuddha Kanda). The Ramayana states this. This is a comet called 'Halley's Comet' which orbits the sun once every 75.5 years.

Kings after Rama: Rama is an avatar anterior to Sri Krishna. After Rama, the kings who ruled in the Ikshvaku lineage in Ayodhya were: (1) Raman, (2) Kusan, (3) Atithi, (4) Nishadhan, (5) Nalan, (6) Nabhas, (7) Pundarika, (8) Kshemadhanva, (9) Devanika, (10) Ahinagu, (11) Kuru, (12) Pariyatra, (13) Balan, (14) Jalan, (15) Nalan, (16) Valan, (17) Ukkalan, (18) Vajranabha, (19) Sangam, (20) Vyushitashva, (21) Visvasaha, (22) Hiranyanabha, (23) Kausalya, (24) Brahmishta, (25) Putran, (26) Dhanan, (27) Pushyan, (28) Dhruvasandhi, (29) Sudarsana, (30) Agnivarna, (31) Sighraga, (32) Maru, (33) Prasusruta, (34) Susandhi, (35) Amarsha, (36) Mahasvan, (37) Visvasaha, (38) Dirgha Prasenajit, (39) Brihadbala. Dirgha Prasenajit and Brihadbala were killed by the Pandavas in the Mahabharata War.

Connections with the South: It is stated in the Valmiki Ramayana about the Agastya Tamil Sangam on the Podhigai Hill and Kapatapuram, the capital of the Pandyas. It is stated that Rama stayed at Pasumalai next to Madurai during the time of Ananda Guna Pandyan. It is stated that Rama's younger brother Shatrughna abducted and married Mathana Sundari, the daughter of the Chola King Kambu Kandan, in a Swayamvaram. The Lanka King Ravana was defeated by a Chera King. Ravana was also defeated by South Indian Kings like Karthavirya and Vali. There are many places where Rama walked during the 12 years from Panchavati to Lanka.

20. Parasuraman

Parasuraman is considered the Sixth Avatar of the 10 Avatars of Thirumal (Vishnu). Escaping the deluge that occurred during the time of Pandyan Kadungon, the Panchajanas (Five groups: Bhojar, Avanti, Videha, Yadava, Saurashtrians), army kings, and Manu-Viyadhars (Ministers?) from Kumari Kandam migrated to South Bharata and ruled. These people were also Tamil speakers; they called themselves the Yadava Clan and spread throughout Bharata.

During the time Dasaratha was ruling from Ayodhya, the Yadava Clan King Karthavirya Arjuna was ruling from the capital Mahishmati (Maheshwar). His Gurus were Dattatreya (born to Atri and Anasuya – aspect of the Trinity) and the Sage Jamadagni.

Jamadagni was born in the lineage of Savunaka. In the lineage of Sage Bhrgu: Savunaka (43)... Aurava (46) (Wife Sumedha)... Richika (70) (Wife Satyavathi, daughter of Kasi King). Jamadagni (71) was the son of Richika.

Jamadagni was the Family Priest (Purohit) of the Yadava Clan. Jamadagni married Renuka, the daughter of the Kanyakubja King. To them, Rumanvan (Indra Raman), Sushenan (Sveta Raman), Vasu, Viswavas, Parasurama (born in the month of Vaikasi, Sukla Paksha, Tritiya), and Pulastya (Trinadhumagni – the Brahmin of the Kappiya Gotra filled with Ainthiram – student of Agastya – Tolkappiyar who formulated grammar for Tamil – he learned Tamil from Sage Agastya at Podhigai Hill) were born.

Jamadagni's brother was Uruvan; his son was Bagan. The sons of Karthavirya Arjuna became jealous of Jamadagni and killed him. Due to this, Parasurama became angry and took a vow to kill Kshatriya Kings, and killed Karthavirya Arjuna and his sons. He killed 21 generations of Kshatriya Kings and established alternate rule. Renuka's brother Renuka (?) installed 1008 Lingams in many places in Lanka. Whenever Parasurama came to kill Dasaratha, Dasaratha married a woman and escaped from Parasurama [by taking refuge in the marriage rituals]. Therefore, Dasaratha got the name 'Nalikan'.

When Parasurama came to kill the Chola King Kanthan, he hid in Sage Agastya's Ashram and escaped.

Sage Agastya married the Vidarbha Princess Lopamudra, stayed at Podhigai Hill, and taught Tamil. In his school, Jamadagni's son Trinadhumagni (Tolkappiya Gotra Brahmin) studied Tamil. He lived in Kappiyakkudi in Thanjavur District. He was the one who formulated grammar for Tamil after Agastya.

In these days, Tamil schools were established throughout Bharata and Tamil was taught. Muthamizh books on Literature (Iyal), Music (Isai), and Drama (Natakam), Koothu (Dance), Grammar, Meipporul Virunthi, and Kalariyavira were taught. Since Shastras, Vedas, and Historical records were all written in Tamil and taught, language grammar became necessary."

21. Tirthankaras

The Chola Kings (Nagas—those who built cities and developed civilization, and who created scripts for all languages) were powerful kings who had connections with the

Solar Dynasty kings. The Chola King Kambu Kandan was a friend of Ananda Guna Pandyan. The Solar Dynasty kings married the daughters of Kambu Kandan. In these times, religions worshipping Shiva, Shakti, Sastha, Thirumal (Vishnu), and Murugan existed. Due to religious disputants, fights erupted among the people. Condemning these religions and their modes of worship, Jainism flourished again. Munisuvratha, the 20th Tirthankara (20th in the line from Rishabha Deva), preached the Jain religion. He was a Dravidian. He praised the path of Rama and requested all people to stop fighting and join the Jain religion. He spread Jainism throughout Bharata. Jamadagni's son Trinadhumagni (Tolkappiyar) was influenced by Munisuvratha's teaching and spread his ideas through his books.

List of Tirthankaras:

1. First Tirthankara: Rishabha Deva (Born to King Nabhi and the Pandya Princess Meru Devi).
2. Second Tirthankara: Ajita Bhagavan (Born to the Ikshvaku Dynasty King Jitasatru and Vijayasena). (Time of Sagara Maharaja, 9500 B.C.).
3. Third Tirthankara: Sambhava Swami (Born to Ikshvaku Dynasty King Jitari and Susena).
4. Fourth Tirthankara: Abhinandana (Born to Ikshvaku Dynasty King Samvara and Siddhartha).
5. Fifth Tirthankara: Sumatinatha (Born to the Saketa City King Megharatha and Mangala).
6. Sixth Tirthankara: Padmaprabha (Born to Ikshvaku Dynasty Kausambi King Dharana and Susima).
7. Seventh Tirthankara: Suparshva (Born to Ikshvaku Dynasty Varanasi King Supwatishta and Prithvishena).
8. Eighth Tirthankara: Chandraprabha (Born to Ikshvaku Dynasty Chandraprabha City King Mahasena and Lakshmana).
9. Ninth Tirthankara: Suvidhi alias Pushpadanta (Born to the Chola King of Kakandi Puram, Sugriva, and Jayarama).
10. Tenth Tirthankara: Sitala (Born to Ikshvaku Dynasty, Rajputra Desam King Dridharatha and Nanda).
11. Eleventh Tirthankara: Shreyamsa Swami (Born to Simhapura King Vishnu and Siddhartha City Princess).
 - (Note: In the lineage of Bahubali King Prajapati and Mrigavati, Vijaya (White colour - Aspect of Lakshmana) and Tripurusha (Black colour - Aspect of First Rama) were born. Tripurusha killed the Asura named Ashvagriva).
 - The King of Alakapuri (Kubera City) was Mayura-griva. His wife was Nilayashas. Mayura-griva's children were Ashvagriva, Nilaratha, Nilakanda, Sukanda, Vajrakanda and others.
12. Twelfth Tirthankara: Vasupujya (Born to the Ikshvaku Dynasty Champapura King Vasupujya and Jayavati).
 - (In this time, the King named Brahma ruling Dwaraka in the Ikshvaku lineage had two wives (Subhadra, Uma). To Subhadra, Anyan (White colour - Aspect of Lakshmana) was born. To Uma, Triprishta (Black colour - Aspect of Second Rama) was born. Triprishta conquered the Asura King Taraka).
13. Thirteenth Tirthankara: Vimala Swami (Born to Ikshvaku Dynasty Kampilya Desam King Kritavarma and Jayasama).
 - (In this time, Dharma (Lakshmana - III) was born to the King Rudra ruling Dwaraka and Subhadra. Svayambu (Rama - III) was born to Rudra and Prithvi. Svayambu conquered the Asura Madhu ruling Ratnapuri).

14. Fourteenth Tirthankara: Anantanatha.

- (Fourth Rama was Purushottama (Born to Somaprabha and Sita). Fourth Lakshmana was Subrabha (Born to Somaprabha and Jayavati)).

15. Fifteenth Tirthankara: Dharma Swami (Son of Bhanu, King of Ratnapuri in the Kuru lineage).

- (Fifth Rama was Purusha Simha (Born to the Alakapuri King Simhasena and Ambika). Fifth Lakshmana was Sudarsana (Born to Simhasena and Vijaya)).

16. Sixteenth Tirthankara: Shantinatha (Born to Visvasena, son of Kuru Dynasty Hastinapura King Amitasena and Achira, and Iravati).

17. Seventeenth Tirthankara: Kunthu Swami (Born to Kuru Dynasty Hastinapura King Surasena and Srikanta).

18. Eighteenth Tirthankara: Aranatha (Born to Kuru Dynasty Hastinapura King Sudarsana and Mitrasena).

- (Sixth Rama was Pundarika born to the Ikshvaku Dynasty King Varasena and Lakshminathi. Sixth Lakshmana was Nandishena born to Varasena and Vijayanthi. Pundarika killed the Asura Nisumbha).

19. Nineteenth Tirthankara: Mallinatha (Born to Ikshvaku Dynasty Mithila King Kumbha and Mahadevi).

- (Seventh Rama was Datta born to Varanasi King Agnisikha and Kesavati. Seventh Lakshmana was Nandimitra born to Agnisikha and Aparajita).

20. Twentieth Tirthankara: Munisuvratha.

- (Hari Dynasty (Magadha) King Sumitra and Padmai were his parents. Eighth Lakshmana was born to Dasaratha and Sumitra. Eighth Rama killed the Asura Ravana. (7100 B.C.)).

Munisuvratha made the Jain religion spread throughout Bharata and caused a great revolution. Munisuvratha travelled to many countries to preach peace in the world. A great conference of thousands of Samana Sanyasis (Jain Monks) was held in the Magadha country during his time.

In the time of Ananda Guna Pandyan, Munisuvratha came to Madurai and spread Jainism. At that time, Sage Agastya was spreading the Saiva religion and was the Guru to the Pandyan. However, Agastya's student Trinadhumagni (Pulastya - Tolkappiyar) lived as a supporter of the ideas of the Samana Sage (Jain Monk).

22. Thushyanthan (Dushyanta)

Among the Lunar Dynasty Kings, the story of Thushyanthan is very famous. The love epic of Thushyanthan and Shakuntala is very popular. Approximately, this King's time is calculated as 5800 B.C.

Solar Dynasty Lineage (Continuation): After Rama (71) in the Solar Dynasty: Kusan (72), Atithi (73), Nishadhan (74), Nalan (75), Nabhas (76), Pundarika (77), Kshemadhanva (78), Devanika (79), Ahinagu (80), Kuru (81), Pariyatra (82), Virasena (83) (Wife Kausalya Devi and Urukka Devi), and Balan (Pariyatra) (84) ruled. Pariyatra's wife was Sobhanai (Daughter of Ayutha Rajan).

Lunar Dynasty Lineage (Continuation): In the Lunar Dynasty, after Arisangan (70), Ridevu, Thandilevu, Punbu, Dharmebu, Thirutevu, Thalevu, Sannatevu, and Vanevu ruled. To the Princess Kiruthasi and Arisangan, sons named Nalan, Nandiyugan, Jothikaran, Vasudhan, Laghu Sudan, Suran, and Ajamidha were born. They were defeated by the Solar Dynasty King Kusan and were exiled from the country.

The Madurai King Pandyan Madhivanan married the Lunar Dynasty Princess Saraswathi and re-established the Lunar Dynasty in the Northern Land. In the lineage of Madhivanan (80): Ranti Naran (81) (Wife Manasvini), Sumathi (82), Thipagan, Dhruvan, and Thitnan were born. Thitnan's son was Neelan (83) (Upathanavi) (His wife was the Pandya Princess Rathna Malai). After him, Thushyanthan (84) ascended the throne (in 5800 B.C.).

Story of Kanniva Muni: In these days, the Sage Kanniva and Viswamitra were friends. Kanniva Muni travelled throughout South Bharata, met many Kings, and requested help for the political situation in the Northern Land. Veera Sekhara Pandyan (84), the brother of Suguna Sekhara Pandyan (84), shot and killed a deer raised by Kanniva Muni. Therefore, Kanniva Muni cursed him. (See Thirukkivilur Sthala Purana - Tiruppathur, 10 miles east of Ramanathapuram). Sage Kanniva and his disciple Mathulpriya Rishi returned to their country.

(Kanniva Ashram): The Kanniva Ashram was located in the Nachikam region west of Rawalpindi (Pakistan). It was here that Shakuntala, born to Viswamitra and Menaka, grew up. Thushyanthan, the King of the Kuru country, married Shakuntala. Their son was Bharata (85). He ruled the entire Bharata.

23. Idaichangam (Middle Sangam)

The Middle Sangam (Idaichangam) was established at Kapatapuram (Gateway City), located at the mouth of the Tamraparni River in Tirunelveli. The Pandyan King who established this Sangam was Venchenniyan (White-speared Pandyan). It is stated that this Sangam lasted for 3,700 years during the reign of 59 Pandya Kings from Venchenniyan to Mudathirumaran.

Agastya's Poem regarding the Middle Sangam: 'In the Middle Sangam of flawless vision... Agastya, the Tamil Sage Tolkappiyar... Karungozhi Mosiyar of Irundaiyur... Vellurkappiyan of endless wisdom... Siru Pandurangan of undying fame... Madurai Asiriyar Maran the teacher... Tuvurai Koman (The Lord of Dwaraka) who is equal to the Sages... Kiranthaiyar who composes poetry... Including these, the members were 59 persons; Including those who possessed the nature of rare listening... The total count was 3,700 persons; The works they caused to spread across the world were... Kali, Kuruku, Vendali, Viyazhamalai... The grammar of those days was Agasthiyam; Along with that, the later work Tolkappiyam... Mapuranam... Bhutapuranam... Isai Nunukkam... During the 3,700 years that the Sangam lasted... The Pandyas who patronised it were 59 persons... Starting from Venchenniyan up to Mudathirumaran; Five kings ascended the Poet's Stage; That was the Middle Sangam... At Kapatapuram where the Triple-Sectioned Tamil spread.'

From the poem mentioned above, it is known that the King of Tuvurai (Dwaraka), Kannan (Sri Krishna), was a member of the Middle Sangam as a Tamil poet. Sri Krishna's birth is calculated as 3112 B.C. Therefore, the time of Venchenniyan is calculated as approximately 3100 B.C. + 3700 (Sangam duration) = 6800 B.C.

Migration of the Velirs: Agastya brought 18 Velirs (Kings/Chieftains), 8,000 Tamil Brahmins, and Aruvalars from the Ganges bank and Karampai Ashram to Tamilagam during the time of Venchenniyan to start the Middle Sangam. 'Brother Agastya! Why do you deceive us by saying you will take us? We know your

intentions. Give us what is due to us,' (Rig Veda I-170-173 - Dialogue between Indra and Agastya). The 'Kel' mentioned here is Agastya's disciple.

'The Velir who came in the lineage of forty-nine generations who ruled Tuvarai (Dwaraka) with high walls built of copper...' (Purananuru 201). The 18 Velirs (Yadava Kings) established kingdoms such as Surasena, Ananda, and Chedi. Languages like Magadhi, Avantija, Prasi, Suraseni, Arthamagadhi, and Pahluka originated from Tamil.

Tolkappiyam - Payiram: 'Having come from Tuvarapathi (Dwaraka)... Clearing the forests and making them into a country... Bringing the 18 clans of Velirs and Aruvalars...' From this, it is clear that Agastya and other Tamil clans came from Dwaraka to the Pandya country 49 generations before 6800 B.C. When they came from the North, they came with all their wealth. Agastya rejected the request of other Kings (in the North) who asked for a share. Agastya helped Venchenniyan (74) greatly to start the Middle Sangam. Without Agastya Muni, the Middle Sangam would not have existed. (Later, a large part of Dwaraka was submerged in the sea).

Pandya Lineage during Idaichangam: Rajesa Pandyan (74) (also called Venchenniyan) ascended the throne 113 years after the Rama-Ravana War (6913 B.C.). After Rajesa Pandyan (74), the following kings ruled:

- Raja Kamban (75)
- Pandya Vamsa Deepan (76)
- Purandaranjit (77)
- Sundaresa Pada Sekharan (78)
- Varaguna Pandyan (79)
- Rajaraja Pandyan (80)
- Varadunga Pandyan (83)
- Suguna Sekhara Pandyan (84)
- Chitra Veeran (85)
- Chitra Meru (86)
- Ugra Kumara Pandyan (Senjit Sey) (87)
- Chitra Pushhana Pandyan (88)
- Gowmara Pandyan (89)
- Chitra Dhvajan (90)
- Chitra Varman (91) (His wife was the Chola Princess Gunavalli, daughter of Sasi Sekhara Chola)
- Chitra Senan (92) ... [Lineage continues] ...
- Prapancha Pandyan (109)
- Ayodhana Pravinan (110)
- Raja Kunjaran (Mudathirumaran) (111).

(From King 74 to 110, 37 Pandyas ruled for 3700 years). In the Middle Sangam, 37 Pandya Kings and 22 of their brothers, totaling 59 persons, were Sangam poets.

During the time of Sri Krishna, the Pandya King at Kapatapuram was Raja Kunjaran (Mudathirumaran III). His son was Anakula Pandyan. For him, the sage Sikandiyar composed the music book Isai Nunukkam. Siru Pandurangan, a music expert, assisted in this.

Heads of the Middle Sangam:

1. Irayanar III (Lord Shiva)
2. Venchenniyan (Rajesa)
3. Pandyan Senjit Sey (Ugra Kumaran)
4. Anakula Pandyan
5. Raja Kunjaran (Mudathirumaran).

Members: Podhigai Agastya, Avinayan (Author of Bharatham), Arivanar (Author of Panchamarabu), Adhiyavailar, Athankottu Asan, Lopamudra's husband Agastya, Tolkappiyar (Author of Tolkappiyam grammar), Gautama Muni, Narada Muni, Markandeya, Vamana, Valmiki (Author of Adi Kavya Ramayana), Iyamalendiran, Irundaiyur Karungozhi Mosiyar, Tuvarai Koman (Krishna), and others participated in the Middle Sangam.

Grammar and Decline: First, grammars were written by Irayanar, Agastya, Markandeya, Vanmikan, and Gautama. Later came Tolkappiyam. Initially, Tamil had 51 letters; these were reduced to 31 (12 Vowels, 18 Consonants, 1 Aytham). Vedas were written in Tamil and methods for Yagnas were clarified. Later these were translated into Sanskrit (Vadamozhi). The book Vanbikam was written to define Tamil usage. The Middle Sangam was finalized during the time of Mudathirumaran. As Asuras entered North Bharata, Kings in Punjab and Gandhara were chased away. After the Mahabharata War, Tamils ruling in North Bharata were driven out. Durvasa created the Pancha Pandavas through Kunti. Sri Krishna (Black complexioned) helped re-establish the rule of the Southerners. Therefore, Sri Krishna was worshipped as God."

24. Sri Krishnan

Lineage: Sri Krishna was born in the Yadava Kula (Yadu lineage). The Yadava King Maruthan (71) fought with Ravana. In his lineage: Kambalabarhi (72) -> Rukmakavasa (73) -> Parigha (74) -> Rukmeshu (75) -> Syamaka (76) -> Harita (77) -> Kusa (78) -> Sidehu (79) -> Kanchan (80) -> Saravrutha (81) -> Uruvan (82) -> Vidarbhan (83) -> Kirathan (84) -> Kunti (85) -> Vrishni (86) -> Nirvriti (87) -> Ranadhrishta (88) -> Viduratha (89) -> Dasarha Vyoman (90) -> Jimuta (91) -> Vikriti (92) -> Bhimaratha (93) -> Navaratha (94) -> Madhu (95) -> Turvasu (96) -> Kuruvatsa (97) -> Anu (98) -> Puruhotra (Sura) (Wife Marisha - daughter of Vidarbha King) (99) -> Satvata (100). Andhaka (101) -> Kukura (102) -> Kapotaroman (103) -> Viloman (104) -> Nala (105) -> Abhijit (106) -> Punarvasu (107) -> Ahuka (108) -> Devaka (109) (Ugrasena, Devabhaga, Devasravas). Devavan (110).

Devavan's daughters were Vrikadevi, Upadevi, Devarakshita, Sridevi, Sudevi, and Devaki (Wife of Vasudeva). Sri Krishna (111) was the son of Devaki.

Ugrasena's Lineage: Kukura's son Vahni (102). In his lineage Viloman (103) -> Kapotaroman (104) -> Tanu (105) -> Anakadundubhi (106) ... Ahuka (108) (Wife Padmavati) -> Ugrasena Maharaja (109). Kamsa (110) was his son. His brothers were Nyagrodha, Sunama, Kanka, Sanku, Subhu, Rashtrapala, Yuddhamushti, Sushtika. Ugrasena Maharaja's Daughters:

1. Kamsa: Married Devabhaga. Sons: Chitraketu, Brihadbala.
2. Kamsavati: Married Devasravas. Sons: Suvira, Ishuman.
3. Kanka: Married Syamaka (Kaka). Sons: Hiranyaksha, Hiranyakasipu (?).
4. Rashtrapalika: Married Sringajaya. Sons: Vrishha, Durmarshana.
5. Kankai: Married Kanka. Sons: Baka, Satyajit, Purujit.

Satrajit Lineage: In the lineage of Satrajit (107): Prasena, Kirti (108). Kirti's son Kuntibhoja. Prasena's son Bhishmaka (109). His daughter was Rukmini (Wife of Sri Krishna). Bhishmaka's sons were Rukmi, Rukmaratha, Rukmabahu, Rukmakesa, Rukmanetra.

Vrishni Lineage: In the lineage of Vrishni (101): Devamidha (102) -> Mitra (103) -> Yudhajit (104) -> Sini (105) -> Anamitra (106) -> Prishni (107) -> Chitraratha (108) -> Viduratha (109) -> Akrura (110) (Minister of Kamsa). From Anamitra (106): Sighra (107) -> Prasena (108) -> Satrajit (109) -> Bhangakara (110) -> Satyabhama (111) (Wife of Sri Krishna). From Yudhajit (104)'s son Sini (105) -> Satyaka (106) -> Yuyudhana (107) -> Jaya (108) -> Kuni (109) -> Yugandhara (110) -> Satyaki (111) (Cousin of Krishna) -> Yuyudhana (112).

Lineage of Surasena: In the Yadava clan, from Madhu (95): Vrishni (96) -> Yudhajeet (97) -> Visvagarbha (98) -> Andhaka (99) -> Kukura (100) -> Vrishni (101) -> Kapota (102) -> Viloman (103) -> Nala (104) -> Abhijit (105) -> Punarvasu (106) -> Ahuka (107) -> Ugrasena (108). Surasena Maharaja (109) (Wife Marisha) -> Vasudeva (110) -> Sri Krishna (111). Surasena Maharaja's (109) sons were Vasudeva, Devabhaga, Devasravas, Anaka, Srinjaya, Kaka, Samika, Vatsaka, Kavuka.

Surasena Maharaja's Daughters:

1. Kunti (Pritha): Married Pandu (Mother of Pancha Pandavas).
2. Srutadeva: Married Vriddhasarma (King of Karusha). Son Dantavakra.
3. Srutakirti: Married Dhrishtaketu (King of Kekaya). Son Santardana.
4. Rajadhidevi: Married Jayasena (King of Avanti). Sons Vinda, Anuvinda.
5. Srutasravas: Married Damaghosha (King of Chedi). Son Shishupala.

Vasudeva's Wives and Children: Vasudeva (110) (also called Anakadundubhi).

1. Devaki: Sons Kirtiman, Sushena, Bhadrasena, Riju, Sammardana, Bhadra. (The first 6 were killed by Kamsa). 7th Sankarshana (Balarama). 8th Sri Krishna. Daughter Subhadra.

2. Rohini: Sons Balarama (Transferred from Devaki's womb), Gada, Sarana, Durdama, Vipula, Dhruva, Kritavarma.

3. Madira: Sons Nanda, Upananda, Kritaka, Sura etc.

4. Bhadra: Sons Kesin, Vrishni etc.

5. Srutadeva: ... (Lists several other wives including Shantideva, Sahadeva, Dhritadeva and their children).

Sri Krishna's Horoscope: Sources:

1. Srimad Bhagavatam: 10th Canto, 30th Chapter - Moon was near Rohini star.
2. Vishnu Purana: 5th Amsa, 1st Chapter, 26th Sloka - Avani Month, Krishna Paksha, Ashtami, Midnight.
3. Harivamsa: 1st Part, 52nd Chapter - Avani Month, Krishna Paksha, Ashtami, Midnight.
4. Srimad Bhagavatam: 11th Canto, 7th Chapter, 2nd Sloka - Kali Yuga was born as soon as Krishna ascended to Paramapada.

During Sri Krishna's avatar time, 5 planets (Sun, Moon, Venus, Mercury, Jupiter) were exalted. When Kali Yuga was born, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn were all in Kumba Rasi (Aquarius) in Avittam star. Kali Yuga Birth Date: 18-2-3102 B.C.

Sri Krishna's Birth Details: Srimukha Year, Dakshinayana, Avani Month, Krishna Paksha, Ashtami Tithi, Rohini Star, Wednesday, Midnight 11.40 PM. Place: North Madurai (Mathura), Uttar Pradesh. Longitude: 88-41 East. Latitude: 27-25 North. Balance of Moon Dasa at birth: 2 Years, 11 Months, 21 Days. Calculated Date of Birth: 27-7-3112 B.C.

During the Mahabharata War, on the 14th day evening, the sun was hidden for a short time by a Comet (Mahaghora). (Quote: 'Pulisa Chakra Maya Dhrishta Mani Sena Yoga Sivam Ghora Karishyati Maha Ghora'). The Saptarishi Mandala was near

the Magha star in 3100 B.C. It is stated that Brihadbala was the Solar Dynasty King during the Mahabharata War.

25. Raghu Vamsam

Solar Dynasty Lineage (Post-Rama): In the lineage of Raghu, after Rama (71), the following kings ruled in his line (continuation from Dushyanta chapter): Balan (84), Jalan (85), Salan (86), Valan (87), Ukkalan (88), Vajranabha (89), Sangana (90), Vyushitashva (also called Salvan) (91), Visvasaha (92), Virasena (93) (Son of Salvan), Hiranyanabha (93) (Also called Kausalya - 94), Pushya (Brahmishta) (95), Putra (96), Dhanan (97), Pushyan (98), Dhruvasandhi (99). (His wife was Manorama, the daughter of the Kalinga King Virasena; another wife was Lilavati, daughter of the Avanthi King Yudhajit).

Sudarsana (100). (With the grace of Parashakti, he conquered his enemies and ascended the throne again. Sudarsana's wife was Sasikalai, daughter of the King of Kasi). Agnivarna (101), Sighraga (102), Maru (103), Prasusruta (104), Susandhi (105), Amarsha (106), Uparicharavasu (107) (King of the Chedi Kingdom).

(Story of Uparicharavasu): Uparicharavasu (107) (Wives Girika and Adrika).

Uparicharavasu's daughter was Padmini. She came to the Chola country's Thirukannapuram and married the Chola King Saurirajan (an aspect of Thirumal/Vishnu). Uparicharavasu handed over the Chola country [to them] and returned to the North Land in a Vimana (aircraft) given by Indra. To Uparicharavasu and Adrika, Matsyagandhi (Satyavati) was born. The Kuru Dynasty King Santanu Maharaja married her.

After Uparicharavasu: Sunakshatra (108), Visvasaha (109). (His brother Chandrabhanu). Brihadbala (110). Dirgha Pragya (111). Both Dirgha Pragya and Brihadbala were killed by Bhima in the Mahabharata War.

(Chronology Note): From Vaivasvatha Manu (3) up to Dirgha Pragya (111), 108 generations of kings ruled in the Solar Dynasty. Calculating: $111 - 3 = 108 \times 100 = 10,800$ years. Vaivasvatha Manu 13,900 B.C. - 10,800 = 3100 B.C. This is the time of the Mahabharata.

Kuru Vamsam (Lunar Dynasty): The Lunar Dynasty King Dushyanta (84) and Shakuntala begot Bharata (85). To him, Susandhi and three other wives were born [wives mentioned, not children]. He begot nine sons. Suspecting his wives, Bharata killed his wives and children and adopted Bharadwaja as his heir. (Bharadwaja was the son of Brihaspati and Mamata. Since Brihaspati united with his brother Utathya's wife Mamata, the child born was Dirghatamas—blind by birth). Bharadwaja's son was Manyu (87). Then Brihatkshatra (88), Suhotra (89) (His wife was the Vrishni clan King Bhima's daughter Amaladevi), Hasti (90) (The one who built Hastinapura). His wife was Yasodhara (Daughter of Trigarta). Vikunthana (91) (Wife Sudevi), Ajamidha (92) (His wife was the Vidarbha Princess Kesini). To Ajamidha and Kausalya Devi, Riksha (93) was born. His son was Samvarana (94). (Samvarana married Tapati, the daughter of the Sun, and begot Kuru (95)). (His wife was Subhangi). Kuru's sons were Sudhanu, Jahnu, Parikshit, and Arimardana.

In the Kuru lineage: (95)... Jahnu (96), Suratha (97), Sarvabhauma (98), Jayasena (99), Radhika (100), Ayutayus (101), Krodhana (102), Devathithi (103), Riksha (104), Bhimasena (105), Dilipa (106), Pratipa (107). Pratipa's sons were Devapi, Bahlika, and Santanu. Because Devapi was a reviler of the Vedas, a minister named

Asvathama made Santanu the King. To Santanu (108) and Ganga, Devavrata (Bhishma) was born. To Santanu and Matsyagandhi (Parimalagandhi), Vichitravirya was born. His son was Pandu (110). To Pandu and Kunti, the Pandavas (111) were born. (Chronology Note): $111 - 3 = 108 \times 100 = 10,800$ years. Vaivasvatha 13,900 B.C. - 10,800 = 3100 B.C. This is the Mahabharata Time.

Sage Vyasa's Lineage: In the lineage of Vivasvan (3)... Ila (53). Ila turned into a woman and united with Chandra's son Budha to beget Pururavas (54). In the Lunar Dynasty lineage, Bharata and Kuru were born. In Kuru's lineage, Pandu (110) and his sons the Pancha Pandavas (111). Sakti, the son of Vasishta, begot Parasara. Parasara united with Matsyagandhi to beget Vyasa (109). Vyasa united with the celestial nymph Ghritachi to beget Suka. Suka united with Pivari (Menaka) to beget Kirtthi (Female), Krishna, Gauraprabha, Sambhu, Kaurava, and Prabhu. Kirtthi married Anuha (Son of Vibhraj) and begot Brahmadatta. In Brahmadatta's lineage, Sannati, Visvasena, and Udagradha lived."

26. Kings who lived during the time of Mahabharata

List of Kings:

1. Ugrasena: Yadava Clan - North Madurai.
2. Surasena.
3. Kamsa: Son of Ugrasena, King of North Madurai.
4. Vasudeva: Husband of Kamsa's sister.
5. Jarasandha: Magadha Country.
6. Narakasura: Kamarupa - Pragjyotishpur (Guwahati).
7. Bhagadatta: Son of Narakasura.
8. Bhishma: Son of Ganga - Hastinapura - Kuru Dynasty.
9. Dhritarashtra.
10. Pandu.
11. Karna: Son of Kunti - Anga Country.
12. Dharma (Yudhishtira) (Pancha Pandavas - Hastinapura - Kuru Dynasty).
13. Bhima (Pancha Pandavas).
14. Arjuna (Pancha Pandavas - Kuru Dynasty - Aligarh, Meerut, Delhi).
15. Nakula (Pancha Pandavas).
16. Sahadeva (Pancha Pandavas).
17. Balarama: Dwaraka Kings - Yadava Dynasties.
18. Krishna.
19. Sakuni: Gandhara Country (Kandahar), Malla Country (Kabul).
20. Shishupala: Kundinapuram - Son of Bhishma [Bhishmaka?].
21. Dantavakra: Karusha Country - Yadava Clan.
22. Nila: King of Mahishmati (Balakeyas, Jambhagas, Daityas, Antharavalas, Ambaras).
23. Suvarman: Dasarna Country (Capital Madhumati).
24. Dhrishtadyumna: Panchala (Dhrishtaketu, Father of Shikhandi) (Rohilkand).
25. Dirgha Pragyau, Brihadbala: Kosala Country - Solar Dynasty.
26. Kausalya, Gopala: Lineage of Rama.
27. Jambaka: Sarmavati City.

28. Vinda, Anuvinda: Avanti Country.
29. Bhishmaka: Kundinapuram.
30. Chitravahana: Manali (Mrittikavati), Kashmir.
31. Ghatotkacha: [and] The descendants of Vibhishana of Lanka.
32. Alambusa.
33. Uparicharavasus: Yadava King.
34. Yudhamanyu: Kekayam.
35. Vrikadatta: Sindhu Country (Father of Jayadratha).
36. Jayadratha: Son of Bhagadatta (Magadha) [Note: Usually associated with Sindhu].
37. Udayan Cheralathan: Kerala.
38. Anakula Pandyan: Pandya Country.
39. Chola Chenganan (Kumarankusan): Chola Country.
40. Satyavrata: Chera Nadu.
41. Angan: Mleccha Country.
42. Sambu Gupta: Eagle Kings - Gandhamadana.
43. Babhruvahana: King of Mrittikavati (Pandya Lineage) - Manali, Kashmir.
44. Aravan: King of Naga Nadu.
45. Barbarika: Son of Bhima - Kamarya Country.
46. Satyaki: Yadava Clan - Brother [Cousin] of Krishna.
47. Kuntibhoja: Bhoja Country.
48. Salya: Madra Country - Uncle of the Pandavas.
49. Drona: Guru of the Kauravas.
50. Ashwatthama: (Son of Drona).
51. Kripa: Guru of the Kauravas.
52. Duryodhana (Suyodhana): Son of Dhritarashtra.
53. Sudakshina: (Kambojam).
54. Subala: Gandhara (Father of Gandhari).
55. Susarma: Trigarta Country (Near Virata).
56. Chekitana.
57. Sangan (Matsya Raja).
58. Ketuman.
59. Durmukha.
60. Vivimsati.
61. Vrishasena.
62. Jayan (Bhojan).
63. Subahu.
64. Kalingan.
65. Kambojan (Jalalabad, Afghan).
66. King of Vatsa Nadu (Allahabad).
67. King of Chedi (Kanpur). There lived 67 Country Kings. (For the lineage of other kings, see the Mahabharata story).

Note on Virata Desam: Virata Desam means the country of the Dravidians. The Pancha Dravidas (Five Dravidas) and Pancha Gaudas (Five Gaudas) lived in those times. This is explained by the following Sloka (which does not refer to those living in Pandya, Chola, and Chera countries): 'Karnatam cha Viratam cha Maratam Konkanam tathaVallakam Telungam cha Keralam Chet i Champakam' (Karnatam - Kannada; Viratam - South Maharashtra; Vallakam - North Kannada; Konkanam - Konkan - Panaji, Goa; Telungam - Tulu Desam; Keralam - Malayalam Desam -

Satyakam - South where Satyai's children live; Keralam - People living here are of Dravidian clans).

1. Dravidas: Andhra, Kannadar, Marathiar, Gurjar, Pallavar.
2. Gaudas: Utkalar (Orissa), Kanyakubjam (Punjab), Gaudar (Vangam, Kalingam, Sangam), Saraswathar (Kashmir), Maithila (Nepal).
3. Pandya, Chola Desam: (Venkatam to Kumari - Vanavars, Nagas).

Because people from outside Bharata such as Asuras, Haihayas, and Rakshasas entered Bharata during the time of the Mahabharata and destroyed the Bharata culture (Dravidian culture) and destroyed history, it can be assumed that the Mahabharata War took place. It is inferred that the Pancha Pandavas, with the help of Krishna, fought to save the Dravidian culture and the Vedas

27. Veda Vyasas

Genealogy and Identity: Veda Vyasas lived during the time of the Mahabharata (the time of Sri Krishna - Black complexioned). He is the 28th Vyasa. He compiled the Vedas and Puranas, so he was called 'Vyasa'. His original name was Dvaipayana. Since he was born on an island (Dwipa), he was called Dvaipayana, and since he was black (Krishna) in colour, he was called 'Krishna Dvaipayana'. He was born to the Sage Parashara and Matsyagandhi (a fisherwoman/boatwoman who was a devotee of Vishnu). (From this, it can be said that he was not an Aryan).

Parashara was the descendant of Vasishta. He was the son of the Sage Sakti and Adrisyanti. While Parashara was in his mother's womb, a Rakshasa named Othiyan (Kalmashapada) killed Sakti. Since he was taken from the womb (Garba) of Adrisyanti, he was called 'Parashara'. He was also of black complexion. (He visited Vishnu temples in Thanjavur, Lalgudi, and Thirupernagar in Tamil Nadu). Veda Vyasa was the son of Parashara.

The 28 Vyasas who gave the Vedas:

1. Kadavul (Brahma)
2. Svayambhu Manu (Lived on the banks of Yamuna)
3. Sukra
4. Brihaspati
5. Surya
6. Yama
7. Indra
8. Vasishta
9. Sarasvata (Achyuta)
10. Tridhaman
11. Trisikha
12. Bharadwaja
13. Antariksha
14. Varni (Takku)
15. Trayaruni
16. Dhananjaya
17. Kratunjaya
18. Jaya
19. Gautama

20. Uttama
21. Haryayana (Vena) (Vajravasu)
22. Sukayana
23. Trinabindu (Vaishali)
24. Riksha
25. Valmiki (Sakti)
26. Sakti
27. Parashara
28. Krishna Dvaipayana (Vyasa)

Codification of Vedas: Krishna Dvaipayana's disciples were Sumantu, Jaimini, Paila, Suka, and Vaisampayana. (The four Vedas were classified as Rig, Yajur, Sama, and Atharva).

- Paila wrote the Rig Veda.
- Vaisampayana wrote the Yajur Veda.
- Jaimini wrote the Sama Veda.
- Sumantu wrote the Atharva Veda.

To explain the Vedas, works such as Upanishads, Sruti, Smriti, Darsanam, Tantram, Samhita (Pancharatra - 215, Saiva - 28), and Margam (Shastras) were written.

Books like Ramayana and Mahabharata were also written.

The 18 Puranas: During this time, the 18 Puranas were also written.

S.No	Purana	Narrator	Listener	Slokas	Upapurana
1	Brahma	Brahma	Marichi	10,000	Sanatkumara
2	Padma	Brahma	Marichi	15,000	Narasimha
3	Vishnu	Guru Parashara	Maitreya	8,000	Skanda
4	Vayu (Siva)	Guru Parashara	Vayu	12,000	-
5	Bhagavata	Guru Parashara	Bhargava	18,000	Durvasa
6	Narada	Brahma	Narada	25,000	Sivadharmam
7	Markandeya	Brahma	Narada	25,000	Sivadharmam
8	Agni	Brahma	Vasishta	15,000	Kapila
9	Bhavishya	Brahma	Vasishta	30,000	Manava
10	Brahma Vaivarta	Savarni	Narada	18,000	-
11	Linga	Savarni	Agni	11,000	-
12	Varaha	Thirumal (Vishnu)	Bhudevi	24,000	-
13	Skanda	Thirumal (Vishnu)	Bhudevi	1,00,000	-
14	Vamana	Indra	Indradyumna	6,000	-
15	Kurma	Indra	Garuda	19,000	-
16	Matsya	Thirumal	Vaivasvatha	19,000	Maricha
17	Garuda	Brahma	-	12,500	Bhargava
18	Brahmanda	Brahma	-	14,000	-

(Note: The 13th Purana, Skanda, is about Murugan and has the highest number of Slokas (1,00,000). It contains details about Dharma Sastha, a deity worshipped by Dravidians. Since these Puranas speak only about kings who lived in Bharata Desam, they are not stories from the Aryan land (Russia) and were not written by Aryans). These Vedas, Puranas, Upanishads, Ramayana, and Mahabharata were translated into Sanskrit (Devanagari script) many centuries later (in 798 A.D.).

Nammalvar and Tamil Vedas: Approximately in 3100 B.C., the one who wrote the Vedas in Tamil was Nammalvar. He was born in the South Pandya Country. 43 days after the birth of Kali Yuga (3100 B.C.), in the Pramathi Year, Vaikasi Month, Full

Moon, Friday, Visakam Star, he was born in Thirukkurungudi (26 miles west of Tirunelveli). As a child, he crawled out and sat in the hollow of a tamarind tree in silence (Mouna) without food until the age of 16. Nammalvar (Serial No. 111) was born to Kari (110) and Udayanangai. Madhurakavi Alvar came to the Pandya country, saw him, and became his disciple. Nammalvar sang the "Thiruvaimozhi" (1102 verses, 100 Pathigam). Madhurakavi Alvar wrote down the Thiruviruttam, Thiruvasiriyam, and Periya Thiruvandathi as Nammalvar recited them.

When Madhurakavi Alvar asked Nammalvar: "Sethathuin vayittril siriyathu piranthai, ethai thindru enge kidakkum?" (If the subtle is born in the womb of the gross, what will it eat and where will it lie?), Nammalvar opened his mouth for the first time and replied: "Athai thindru enge kidakkum" (It will eat that and lie there).

Commentaries: Interpretations like Six Thousand, Nine Thousand, Twelve Thousand, Twenty-Four Thousand, and Thirty-Six Thousand Padi, Pramana Thirattu, and Dravidopanishad Sara have been written for Thiruvaimozhi.

Pilgrimage of Nammalvar: Nammalvar visited 36 Vaishnava Shrines (Divya Desams) and sang Mangalasasanam (praises) in Tamil.

1. Thirukkurungudi
2. Tholavillimangalam
3. Thirukkolor
4. Thirupperai
5. Alvar Thirunagari
6. Srivaramangai
7. Thiruvinnagar (Uppiliappan Kovil)
8. Kumbakonam Sarangapani Kovil
9. Srirangam
10. Koviladi (Thirupernagar)
11. Thiruvananthapuram
12. Thiruvatkai (near Ernakulam)
13. Thiruvantiprisam (North of Nagercoil / miles)
14. Thirumuzhikkalam (Near Angamaly, Kerala)
15. Thiruchengundram (Chengannur - Kerala)
16. Thiruvallavazh (Kerala)
17. Thiruvanvandur (Kerala)
18. Thirukkadithanam (Kerala)
19. Thiruvaranvilai (Near Chengannur - Kerala)
20. Vadamadurai (Mathura)
21. Tuvarai (Dwaraka)
22. Thirupuliyur
23. Thiruvattaru
24. Thiruvengadam (Tirupati)
25. Thirumogur
26. Thirumaliruncholai
27. Varagunamangai
28. Thirukkulandhai
29. Thiruppulingudi
30. Thirunavaya (8 miles south of Calicut) (Names of 31 to 36 are not available).

From this, it is known that temples existed in these places as early as 3100 B.C. and that Tamil Brahmins lived in places like the Chera Country (Kerala)."

28. Pandyan Kings who ruled during the First and Middle Sangams

List of Kings (First Sangam Period):

1. Kaysina Vazhuthi (Ugra Vazhuthi or Ugra Kumara Pandyan).
2. Parameswara Pandyan (Indradyumna): Mother Deva Aditi, Wife Suvalai.
3. Uttara Pandyan (Prathikan): Son of Parameshti.
4. Prahasta Pandyan (Prathikan): Son of Parameshti.
 - Veera Gupta Pandyan: Rameswaram.
 - Dharma Gupta Pandyan: Rameswaram.
5. Chandra Kanta Pandyan (Sadyumna): Rameswaram. (Wife Devasiddhi).
6. Tharmika Pandyan: Son of Chandra Kanta Pandyan. (Wife Vidruvathai). A louse called Brahmamast caught onto Vidruvathai; when she dipped in the Kanchi River, the louse left her.
7. Jayamurthi: The Pandyan who ascended the First Sangam (Nilam Taru Thiruvil Pandyan) (One of the Seven) Mudathirumaran.
8. Manojava Pandyan: Rameswaram (Wife Subhadra). Son Chandra Kanta Pandyan.
9. Brihadyumna: The Pandyan who came in the lineage of Indradyumna (Guru Raivata).
10. Salliya Pandyan: Thiruthangal (13 miles west of Sathur) Vishnu Sthalam. He was the one who conducted the First Sangam at South Madurai finally.

The Deluge (End of First Sangam): Kadungon was the King who ruled the Pandya country during the time of the Ikshvaku Dynasty King (Solar Dynasty) Sagara Maharaja. During the Ashwamedha Yaga conducted by Sagara Maharaja, Indra stole the Ashwamedha horse. When Sagara's sons (60,000 of them) dug the earth connecting the seas in search of the horse, a deluge occurred. Because of this, the sea got the name 'Sagaram'. In the commentary of Tolkappiyam, it is stated: 'Before the Kumari River and Panai Nadu were destroyed by the sea that was dug by Sagara in search of the sacrificial horse...' From this, it is clear that when Sagara's sons expanded the sea in the Bay of Bengal region, the Kumari River and many parts of Panai Nadu were submerged in the sea. Therefore, the First Sangam and Kadungon's Pandya country, the Kumari River, and parts of Panai Nadu were destroyed in the sea. The people of the Pandya country and the Royal families escaped the deluge and migrated to South Bharata and, with the help of the Cholas (Tamils), settled in North Bharata and established rule there. (Since the deluge occurred in the Java Island, Sanmali Island, and Plaksha Island as well, people from there migrated to Mediterranean countries and Egypt). Consequently, there was a gap of a few hundred years in the Pandyan rule in the South.

Pandya Lineage (Post-Deluge / Interim Period): Kulabhushana Pandyan (47) [This numbering seems to refer to Kadungon as per previous text, or the text restarts]. After Kadungon (47): Haihaya Kings (48 & 49). 50. Prabhakara Pandyan II. 51. Salliya Pandyan II (The one who ruled Pandya country during the time of Bhagiratha Maharaja). 52. Veerasena Pandyan alias Malayadhwaja Pandyan: Wife Sugandhakesi (See Thiruthangal - Kalaiyar Kovil Purana). His son Sadyumna (Prithvi Pandyan). 53. Sadyumna (Prithvi Pandyan). 54. Pandyan Makirthi II: Wife Prabhavati (Wife of Ayus). (The one who ruled Pandya country during the time of Pururavas). 55. Parakrama Pandyan. 56. Veera Pandyan: In the North, Kings like

Ruthuparna (Solar Dynasty), Nahusha (Lunar Dynasty), and Nala (Nishada Country) ruled (8500 B.C.). (Korkai Pandyan Peruvazhuthi - Parameswara Pandyan). 57. Dhana Pandyan. 58. Veera Pandyan II: (The one who severed the hand of Galava, the son of Sage Viswamitra. Galava married Madhavi, the daughter of the Lunar Dynasty King Yayati. Veera Pandyan's brother was Prapancha Pandyan I). 59. Ugra Vazhuthi (Ugra Kumaran). 60. Veera Pandyan / Sundara Pandyan alias Gunanidhi Pandyan: Wife Vindhyaivali. Daughter Lakshmi (She married Sethu Madhavan, an aspect of Thirumal/Vishnu). 61. Sethu Pandyan. 62. Veera Sekhara Pandyan (Time of Kandu Maharishi). 63. Kulasekhara Pandyan: (Pandyan who ruled from Manalur town). 64. Malayadhwaja Pandyan (Capital Madurai): Wife Kanchanamalai, the daughter of Surasena Chola. Their daughter was Meenakshi. 65. Thadathagai (Meenakshi) alias Angayarkanni: Husband Somasundara Pandyan (Lord Shiva) or Chokkanathan (7600 B.C.). 66. Ugra Kumara Pandyan (Vetrivel Chezhiyan): Aspect of Murugan (Aranjathu Pandyan). Wife Kanthimathi, daughter of Somashekara Chola. 67. Abhisheka Pandyan: (Born to Veera Pandyan and Pokkiri?). Lord Shiva came as a merchant and gave rubies and diamond stones for his coronation. (Time of Raghu Maharaja). 68. Vikrama Pandyan: During his time, Jainism spread in Madurai. 69. Rajasekhara Pandyan: (For his sake, Nataraja changed his leg posture in the dance). 70. Kulothunga Pandyan: Wife Manickamalai. He crowned himself Malayadhwaja Pandyan II. Daughter Kiruthasi. She married the Northern Lunar Dynasty King Arisangan. (Dasaratha Maharaja ruled in Ayodhya and Ravana in Lanka, 7100 B.C.). 71. Anantha Guna Pandyan: Madhivanan, Jayamurthi III. Madhivanan's wife Saraswathi. (Time of the War between Rama and Ravana in Lanka). 72. Kulabhushana Pandyan. 73. Rajendra Pandyan: His brother Rajasingan. He married Chola Devi, the daughter of the Chola King Vagamanasu (Kadu Vettiya Cholan). Rajasingan's son was Raja Purandaran.

Middle Sangam Period (Kapadapuram): 74. Rajesa Pandyan (Venver Chezhiyan): Capital Kapadapuram, located at the mouth of the Porunai (Tamraparni) river. 6800 B.C. 75. Raja Kamban. 76. Pandya Vamsa Deepa Pandyan (Vamsa Deepan). 77. Purandaranjit. 78. Sundaresa Pada Sekharan (Somasundaresa Pada Sekharan): During his time, Lord Shiva granted the Ulavakkizhi (purse of gold). 79. Varaguna Pandyan: (The miracle of Lord Shiva showing Shivaloka at Thiruvidadaimarudur). 80. Rajaraja Pandyan. 81. Rajadhi Raja Pandyan. 82. Suguna Pandyan: Third Nilam Taru Thiruvil Pandyan. Lord Shiva graced the piglet. Preached to the Black Sparrow (Karikkuruvi). General Sakuchan. Nakulan + Nakulai marriage. His brother Veera Bhargava Pandyan. 83. Varadunga Pandyan. 84. Suguna Sekhara Pandyan. 85. Chitra Veera Pandyan. 86. Chitra Meru Pandyan (Krishna Sarma). 87. Ugra Pandyan (also called Senjit Sey). 88. Chitra Pushhana Pandyan: (Capital Manali Puram). His brother Chitra Vikraman. 89. Gowmara Pandyan (King of Perunthurai). 90. Chitra Dhvajan. 91. Chitra Varman: (His wife was Gunavalli, daughter of Sasi Sekhara Chola). 92. Chitra Senan. 93. Chitra Vikraman. 94. Raja Marthandan. 95. Raja Chudamani. 96. Rajadhi Rajan. 97. Raja Sarangadhwaja (The Egyptian King Sesostris - 4241 B.C. - Ruled Pandya Country?). Sasi Cheran ruled Sindhu Rajya. 98. Raja Sundaran (His brother Rajendran). 99. Raja Kulothungan: His brother Rajasingan (The 32nd Pandyan to rule Madurai. Time of Peyalvar, Poigaiyalvar, Bhutathalvar). 100. Rajesa (Brother of Raja Kulothungan). 101. Raja Kamban. 102. Pandya Vangisa Deepa Pandyan. 103. Purandaranjit. 104. Pandya Vamsa Dhurandhara (Vangiya Padakara). 105. Pandya Vangisa Pada Sekhara (Chenniyesvaran). 106. Sundareswara Pada Sekhara II (Nilam Taru Thiruvil Pandyan, Ayiram Parikol Sevalan). 107. Varaguna Pandyan (His brother Raja

Marthandan). 108. Raja Sarangadhwaja II. 109. Prapancha Pandyan (Capital Manali). 110. Dvijaraja Kulottama (Ayodhana Pravinan). 111. Raja Kunjaran (Mudathirumaran).

Summary of Middle Sangam: In the Middle Sangam, 37 Pandya Kings (From Venver Chezhiyan to Mudathirumaran) and 22 of their brothers, totaling 59 Pandyas, ruled during the Middle Sangam period. (During the time of Mahabharata, i.e., during the avatar of Sri Krishna, 3100 B.C., the Pandyan who ruled from Kapadapuram was Raja Kunjaran alias Mudathirumaran (III)). 43 days after the birth of Kali Yuga, in the Pramathi year, Vaikasi month, Full Moon, Friday, Visakam star, Cancer Lagna, Nammalvar was born auspiciously. Raja Kunjaran's brother Malayadhwaja Pandyan, Ugrasena, and Poobalaka Pandyan (Friend of the Pandavas), Anakula Pandyan (His son Sarakumaran), and Poobalaka Pandyan's son Jayasena ruled the Pandya country

29. Chola Kings who ruled during the First and Middle Sangams

First Sangam Period (13,900 B.C. - 9,500 B.C.): In the same period (13,900 B.C. to 9,500 B.C., totaling 4,400 years), after the Emperor Musukuntha Chola, the names of the Chola Kings who ruled Peruvula Nadu (Kumari Kandam) from places like Karur and Uraiyur are as follows:

1. Oli Chenko (Jayamajjan).
2. Sakkaran.
3. Bhakti Cholan.
4. Ulagalitha Cholan (Manu Kadhalan - The Lover of Manu): Wife Chitra Sena (Daughter of the Ikshvaku Dynasty King Vikukshi).
5. Indra Vahanan (The Chola who classified the castes of people).
6. Kakutsthan Nanban Er-Erindha Cholan (Friend of Kakutstha).
7. Mahasenar (Pugazh-uduththa Cholan - Friend of Vairavarar).
8. Surasena (The Chola who held the hand of the Naga Maiden Kanchana - Contemporary of Prathu Maharaja).
9. Thannuyirai Mannuyir-kku Alitha Cholan (The Chola who gave his life for the lives of his subjects).
10. Azhagu Nandhan.
11. Triloka Cholan.
12. Kaveran (Kuberan).
13. Vilvalan Kalikanda Cholan.
14. Pugai Kanda Cholan.
15. Sembian (Descendant of Sibi) - Sempon Veynthar Cholan (Who gilded the Kampanar Temple with gold).
16. Marava Nadu Kanda Cholan.
17. Cholan Kapilar.
18. Ilavanthikai (Uttarakosamangai) Kanda Cholan.
19. Kailasam Vasam Kanda Cholan (Wife Keerthi, an Asura Maiden).
20. Araisai Eenthar Cholan (Tiruvengadu).
21. Kalingan Thrai Kanda Cholan.

22. Pu-Karuntya Cholan.
23. Cheran Thurantha Cholan.
24. Silai Kadinth Cholan (The one who broke Vishnu's Bow).
25. Maraigalil Aksharam Kanda Cholan.
26. Dikkuri Kanda Cholan (The one who married Cheradevi, the daughter of Mandhata).
27. Amarakera Cholan (Musukunthan): (Wife was the daughter of Purukutsan).
28. Vikrama Cholan.
29. Eka Chakradhipa Cholan (Guru Haritha Maharishi, Thirupernagar).
30. Dakka Cholan.
31. Uttunga Cholan.
32. Kulothunga Cholan (Guru Angiras).
33. Rajendra Cholan.
34. Thirumudi Cholan (Senkoda Cholan).
35. Karuvannum Suriyitta Cholan (Gaja Samharan - Kari-Kalan).
36. Dharma Cholan (Arunthava Cholan).
37. Thiruneetru Cholan.
38. Veera Cholan (Wife Sathyai - Daughter of Harischandra).
39. Vasudeva Cholan (Yadava).
40. Vitta Sirai Cholan.
41. Aril Oru Kadamai Konda Cholan (The Chola who took one-sixth as tax).
42. Shivalinga Cholan (Wife Padmavalli - Manu Neethi Kanda Cholan).
43. Varunanai Nilaiyitta Cholan.
44. Tin Vasantha Cholan.
45. Theera Cholan (Sampradaya Cholan).
46. Nityotsava Cholan (The Chola who saw the aid of Sagara).

Middle Sangam Period (Post-Deluge): After the deluge, the following kings ruled from Karur and Uraiyur after Nityotsava Cholan (46): 47. Pratapa Rudran (Kuberan - Kaveri Kanda Cholan): Daughter Kaveri. Guru Agastya. 48. Sundara Cholan (Samudram Sernda Cholan). 49. Pokka-Pu Cholan. 50. Indranai Puli-Vahanan-Aaga Konda Cholan (The Chola who made Indra his Tiger Vehicle). 51. Sundara Cholan II. 52. Valiyanil Kuruthi Kodutha Cholan (The Chola who gave blood from the wrist). 53. Varadarajan Pani Konda Cholan. 54. Thoongu Eyil Erinth Thodithot Sembiyan (The Sembiyan with armlets who destroyed the Hanging Forts). 55. Indra Vimanam Kanda Cholan. 56. Dharmanukku Udhavi Seitha Cholan (The Chola who helped Dharma/Yudhishthira). 57. Chitravarma Cholan (The one who held the hand of a Naga Maiden). 58. Veera Pandyan's friend, Disciple of Viswamitra. Galava was a Guru.

(Note on Contemporaries): 59. Surya Varman (Surya Jyothi): Wife Yasodhavati. Daughter Seemanthini (Wife of the Chera Chandrangadan). Son Rajyavardhanan (Guru Deerghatamas). Rajyavardhanan's son Surya Jyothi. His wife Lilavati. His son Sudarsanan. 60. Veera Senan (Thalai Neekkiya Cholan). 61. Sudharma Cholan. 62. Parakrama Senan (Senthamarai Kannan). 63. Surasena Cholan II (His daughter Kanchanamalai; Kanchanamalai married Malayadhwaja Pandyan and begot Meenakshi). 64. Ugra Senan. 65. Somashekhara Cholan (Daughter Kanthimathi; Ugra Pandyan's wife was Kanthimathi). 66. Veera Senan (Dharma Cholan). 67. Varasenan (His wives Vijayanthi and Lakshmi; Lakshmi's son Pundarikakshan; His wife Padmavathi). 68. Kachi Thiruththi Kadu Vettiya Cholan (Karikalan - Pratapa Rudran II). 69. Kanthan. 70. Kakandan. 71. Kambu Kandan (Son Kambu Kandiya; Mathana Sundari - She was abducted and married by Shatrughna's son Yupaketu in

a Swayamvaram). 72. Shivalinga Cholan (Vagamanasu). 73. Uyinaran. 74. Mahamanu (Chola Minister Maruthanantha Nathar). 75. Sibi (Sibi's daughter Samithirai; Her husband Syamakan). 76. Suravadithyan. 77. Vayala Adithyan. 78. Sembiyan - Ayiram Parikol Sevalan (He fought with Pandyan Sundaresa Pada Sekharan and lost).

After this, a Rakshasa named Dakshan (Thanjai Nagaram) chased away the Cholas and started ruling the Chola country. The names of the Rakshasa kings who ruled the Chola country (Serial Nos. 79, 80, 81, 82, & 83) are not available. Thirumal (Vishnu) took the form of a Brahmin, conquered Dakshan, and placed Kulothunga Cholan (84) on the throne.

30. Historical Droplets

The Seven Patrons: Furthermore, Tamil poets have sung songs praising the names of patrons who supported Tamil, classifying them as the First Seven Patrons (Thalai Ezu Vallalgal), the Middle Seven Patrons (Idai Ezu Vallalgal), and the Last Seven Patrons (Kadai Ezu Vallalgal).

The First Seven Patrons:

1. Kumanan
2. Sakaran
3. Sagarar
4. Sembiyan
5. Thunthumari
6. Nalan
7. Niruthi and others.

Kumanan was a King who lived in Tamil Nadu. Sakaran and Sagarar (Bhagiratha) were kings of Ayodhya in the Solar Dynasty. Sembiyan was a descendant of the Chola Kings of the lineage of Sibi. The Tamil King 'Thodithot Sembiyan' who established Poompuhar City and conducted the Indra Festival. Thunthumari was the Northern King Dhundhumara who destroyed the Asura Dhundhubi. Nalan was the King of the Nishada Country in the North. Niruthi was of the Negro race, the King of Africa (Abyssinia or Ethiopia).

The Middle Seven Patrons: Harischandra, Anthiman, Santhiman, Akrura, Karnan, Shishupala, and Dantavakra. Harischandra was a Solar Dynasty King. Details about Anthiman and Santhiman are not known. Akrura was the Minister of Kamsa who ruled North Madurai; he was dear to Sri Krishna. The Tamil poet Kudavur Kizhar has sung about Akrura. Similarly, Tamil poets have sung many songs about Karnan, Shishupala, and Dantavakra who lived during the time of the Mahabharata.

Tamil in the North: The King of Dwarakapuri, Sri Krishna, was a member of the First Tamil Sangam (Thalaichangam). The Tamil poet Gautamanar went in person to Dharmaputhira (Yudhishtira) and sang praises of him and received gifts. There are many such examples. From this, it can be said that the Tamil language was spoken in North Bharata from the First Manvantara up to the birth of Kali Yuga (3100 B.C.), and that Tamil poets lived in North Bharata as well.

Directions and Rulers (According to Tamil Tradition):

- East: The Lord of the East, Indra, was a member of the Tamil First Sangam.

- Southeast: The Lord of the Southeast, Agni, and his aspect Murugan, were the Heads of the Tamil First Sangam.
- South: The Pandyas, Cheras, and Cholas who lived in the South were Tamils.
- Southwest: The Lord of the Southwest, Niruthi, was sung by Tamil poets as one of the First Seven Patrons.
- West: The Lord of the West, Varuna, and his son Agastya, were Heads of the Tamil First Sangam.
- Northwest: The Lord of the Northwest, Vayu (Marut), and the people of Punjab and Gandhara (Kandahar) were Tamil speakers.
- North: The Lord of the North, Kubera (Kaveran), was a Tamil belonging to the Chola clan.
- Northeast: Lord Shiva, the Lord of the Northeast (Isanya), was the one who established the Tamil First Sangam.

Thus, this serves as an example that in one era, the Tamil language was spoken throughout Bharata.

Global Influence: Kanniva Muni, who lived in the Northwest (Rawalpindi - Pakistan), was the one who created the Telugu language from the Tamil language. He visited many Vishnu temples in Tamil Nadu and worshipped there. In the North, Malayadhwaja Pandyan ruled as the King of Kasi (Varanasi) during the time of the Mahabharata. In Tibet, Tamil songs from Thirumoolar's Thirumandiram are still sung in Buddhist temples today. The Buddhist Tamil poet Dharmapala, who went from Kanchipuram to China, spread Buddhism in China. Many Tamil words are still in usage in the Chinese language. In countries like Burma, Siam, Indonesia, and Malaysia, the Tamil language has been spoken since the time of the Ramayana. Kings like Manojaya Pandyan held the position of Indra. It was Tamil Sages who stood at the forefront and conducted many Yagnas in those times.

Furthermore, scholars say regarding the Indus Valley Civilization in cities like Mohenjo-Daro (Maraichathrai?) that the Tamil language was spoken there. In countries like Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Italy, Greece, and Egypt, the names of many cities (Oor) are still in the Tamil language. In South American countries (Peru, Bolivia, Argentina), there are statues of Shiva and Nataraja in ancient temples. The ancient people living there are the Mayan (Maayan), Aztec (Astika), and Incas (Inakulan - Solar Dynasty). They have lived there since civilization appeared, and many Tamil words are mixed in their languages. From this, it can be said that the Hindu Religion traveled with Tamils throughout the world and spread everywhere.

31. Janamejayan

Lineage: Parikshit was the son of Abhimanyu and the Virata Princess Uttara. While he was growing in Uttara's womb, Ashwatthama released the Brahmastra weapon to destroy him. Sri Krishna stopped the weapon with his Yoga power and saved the child. Therefore, he was named Parikshit (One who was tested). Parikshit became the King of the Kuru Dynasty after the Pandavas. Once, while hunting in the forest, he went to the ashram of a sage named Samika and asked about a deer he was chasing. The sage was in meditation and did not answer. Angered by this, Parikshit picked up a dead snake with the tip of his bow and placed it around the sage's neck. Samika's son Sringi, upon seeing this, got angry and cursed Parikshit, saying he

would die from a snake bite by Takshaka within seven days. Knowing he would die in seven days, Parikshit listened to the Srimad Bhagavatam from Suka (Son of Vyasa) for seven days. On the seventh day, the snake Takshaka bit him, and he died.

Janamejaya's Revenge: Parikshit's son was Janamejaya. Angered that his father died of a snake bite, he conducted a Sarpa Yaga (Snake Sacrifice) to destroy all snakes in the world. Astika, the son of the sage Jaratkaru and the snake princess Jaratkaru (Sister of the snake king Vasuki), came to Janamejaya and pacified him, stopping the Sarpa Yaga. Because he performed the Sarpa Yaga and killed snakes, Janamejaya was afflicted with leprosy. To cure this, he went to Guruvayur (Kerala) and worshipped Lord Krishna (Guruvayurappan), observing a fast, and was cured of the disease. He then returned to his country.

Later Kuru Lineage: After Janamejaya, the following kings ruled in the Kuru lineage: Satanika, Ashwamedhadatta, Soma Krishna, Nichaknu (During his time, Hastinapura was destroyed by floods in the Ganges and Yamuna), Ushna, Chitraratha, Vrishniman, Sushena, Sunitha, Rucha, Sukhibala, Pariplava, Sunaya, Medhavi, Ripunjaya, Urvya, Tigma, Brihadratha, Vasudana, Satanika, Udayana, Vahinara, Dandapani, Niramitra, Kshemaka. After this, the Magadha Kings captured the kingdom.

32. Andal

In the Pandya country, in the town of Srivilliputhur, lived a Vaishnava Brahmin named Periyalvar (Vishnuchitta). He created a garden for the Lord and offered flower service daily. In his garden, in 3003 B.C. (Nala Year, Aadi Month, Shukla Paksha, Chaturdashi, Tuesday, Pooram Star), a female child was found near a Tulsi plant. Periyalvar named the child Kodhai (Andal) and raised her. She used to wear the garland strung for the Lord, look at her beauty in the mirror, decide it was suitable for the Lord, and then give it to be offered. One day, Periyalvar saw this and, confused, took a fresh garland to the Lord. The Lord appeared in his dream and said, 'The garland worn by Kodhai is the one that pleases Me.' Realizing Kodhai was Bhudevi (Goddess Earth), Periyalvar took her to Srirangam as per her wish. There, she merged with Lord Ranganatha in bridal attire.

Works: The Tamil works graced by Andal are Thiruppavai and Nachiyar Thirumozhi. The Pandya King Vallabhadeva and the Chola King Ruchika, hearing of this, ordered that Thiruppavai be recited in Vishnu temples during the month of Margazhi. Since then, Tamils celebrate the Margazhi Pavai Nombu and recite Andal's Thiruppavai."

33. Pandya Kings (Post-Mahabharata)

Interim Period: After the Mahabharata War (3105 B.C.), Kapadapuram and the Middle Sangam were destroyed by natural disasters. From 3105 B.C. to 1190 B.C. (1190 years), the Tamil Sangam did not exist. Due to successive floods and natural changes, people migrated from country to country living as refugees. No stable government was formed in any part of Bharata.

List of Pandya Kings during this period: 112. Raja Kunjaran II (Son of Ayodhana Pravina Pandyan). Wife Angayarkanni. 113. Paravira Raja Bhayankaran (Pravina Pandyan II). His brother Ugrasena Pandyan ruled. * Paravira Raja's sons Mahasena and Cherakula Sena captured Chola and Chera countries and ruled all of Tamil Nadu. 114. Shatrunjaya Pandyan (Son of Ugrasena). He suppressed the Cheras and was praised as Cherakulantaka. 115. Bhimaratha Pandyan (Son of Shatrunjaya). During his time, Chera and Chola countries separated into independent kingdoms. He invaded Singala (Sri Lanka) and won. 116. Vira Udhiran, Vira Parakrama Pandyan. 117. Pratapa Marthandan. During his time, the Chola King Vijayaditya's son Vikramaditya Chola captured parts of the Pandya country. 118. Vikrama Kanchukan (Vikrama Pandyan). Son of Pratapa Marthanda. He made peace with the Cholas and married his daughter Komala Valli to Kulothunga Chola. 119. Samara Kolahalan (Son of Vikrama Pandyan). Joined with Kulothunga Chola and ruled kingdoms north of Kanchi. He settled Cholas and Pandyas in places like Nellore. 120. Athula Vikraman (Son of Samara Kolahalan). His son Athula Kirti Pandyan. His son Vangisa Kulasekhara Pandyan. (Tyrannical rule; Chola and Chera invasions occurred). 121. Kirti Bushana Pandyan (Vamsa Kulasekhara). During his time, rain fell continuously for many days and Madurai was destroyed. Later, the capital was re-established at Alavai. * His son Vangisa Chudamani (Shenbaka Maran) built temples. 122. Pratapa Suryan (Vangisa Sekharan). Conquered Vikrama Chola and marched up to the Ganges. 123. Vangisa Dhvaja Pandyan. 124. Ripu Mardana Pandyan. Invaded Magadha and defeated the Asura Ripu (descendant of Jarasandha). Crowned Visvajit as King of Magadha. 125. Parakrama Pandyan (Son of Ripu Mardana). Defeated Vikrama Chola and took the title Chola Vamsantaka. 126. Kula Chudamani Pandyan. The 52nd Pandya to rule from Madurai. Conquered the entire Chera country and crowned his son Yadu Kula Cheran as King of Chera. 127. Raja Chudamani Pandyan. Also called Pandya Vamsa Senan or Mudathirumaran (III). He gathered Tamil poets from all over the country and established the Tamil Sangam again (Last Sangam). 128. Vamsa Siromani (Vangiya Siromani). During his time, Kings from Venkatam invaded Chola country. He defeated the invaders. 129. Pandisvaran. During his reign, Nilamegha Shyamalan, a Northern King, invaded. 130. Kuladhvaja Pandyan. Brought Brahmins from Kasi (North) and settled them in Chera country. 131. Vamsa Vibhushana Pandyan (Vangisa Bushana). Divided the country into Mandalas. 132. Kulesan, Soma Chudamani, Raja Chudamani, Bhupa Chudamani. * Pavya Chudamani built a temple where a cow shed milk on a Lingam (Muzhuthum Kanda Raman). 133. Vamsa Vivarthana (Arimardana). His son Jagannatha Pandyan. His brother Surya Sekhara Pandyan. * Vira Vahu (Mudathirumaran II or IV). * Surya Sekhara Pandyan married his daughter Kamalini to Kirti Vardhana Chola.

Establishment of Last Sangam: Approximately in 1915 B.C., during the time of Pandyan Vira Vahu (Mudathirumaran II/IV), a Tamil Sangam was established at Koodal (South Madurai/Thirupparankundram). It lasted until 1715 B.C. (or continued). Kings like Mudathirumaran II (Malai Maran), Kuru Vazhuthi, Maran Vazhuthi, Parakrama Bahu, and Vira Vahu patronized the Sangam. Perundevanar (who wrote Bharatham), Agastya, and others were members.

34. Chola Kings (Post-Mahabharata)

Interim Period: The names of the Chola Kings who lived after the Mahabharata period (3105 B.C.) until the Last Sangam was started (1715 B.C.) are as follows:

112. Ruchika Cholan: (After Kumarankusan died in the Mahabharata War, his son Ruchika) ascended the throne and ruled. Ruchika Cholan was friendly with the Pandyan King Jayasena and made the Chola country prosperous.

113. Narayana Cholan: Son of Ruchika Cholan. He was a devotee of Thirumal (Vishnu) and received Vaishnava initiation.

114. Yavaniya Cholan: (Son of Narayana Cholan). During his time, heavy floods occurred in the Kaveri River, and the subjects suffered. Chera kings of the Yadava lineage attacked the Chola country. With the help of the Pandyan King Shatrunjaya, Yavaniya Cholan suppressed the Cheras.

115. Rajaraja Cholan: He married Pandyan princesses and, along with Bhimaratha Pandyan, captured countries like Karnataka and Andhra and expanded the Chola kingdom with the title Rajaraja Cholan.

116. Vijayaditya Cholan: (Son of Rajaraja Cholan). His ships went to Eastern countries and carried out trade, enriching the Chola country.

117. Vikramaditya Cholan: (Son of Vijayaditya Cholan). He expanded the Chola Empire up to the Vindhya Mountains. Later, Asuras invaded the Chola country and occupied it.

118. Kulothunga: He hid in a village called Kalavada. His queen was Komalavalli. Lord Shiva appeared in the form of an old man and asked for alms from him. Komalavalli and Kulothunga served the food they had to the guest. He (Kulothunga) was Kubera in his previous birth. The old man (Shiva) and Thirumal (Vishnu) in the form of Mohini conquered Dakshasura and crowned Kulothunga at Thanjavur. Kulothunga cleared the forests in Thanjavur, built a great city, ruled for a long time, conquered the Asuras, and established Chola rule.

119. Deva Cholan (Son of Kulothunga Cholan) alias Thanthivarthanan. He had no children, so he went to the Bhavani Kudal, performed holy bath in the Sangukannar, and did penance. He received a jujube fruit (Ilandhai) from him [not specified who, likely a sage/god] and ate it, after which a son named Kulavarthanan was born.

120. Kulavarthana Cholan: Vangisa Kulasekhara Pandyan, who ruled the country from Kumbakonam to Uraiyur, invaded and drove away Vikrama Chola and brought the Chola country under his rule.

121. Vikrama Cholan: (Son of Kulavarthana Cholan). Vangisa Kulasekhara Pandyan invaded his kingdom, drove away Vikrama Cholan, and brought the Chola country under his rule.

122. Gangai Konda Cholan: He allied with the Pandyan Pratapa Suryan, conquered countries up to the Ganges, and took the title Gangai Kondan.

123. Sarangadhara Cholan: (Son of Gangai Konda Cholan). Born to an Andhra Vaishnava Princess and Gangai Konda Cholan. During his time, Vishnu temples in the Chola country were renovated, and Vaishnavism grew.

124. Vikrama Cholan (Son of Sarangadhara Cholan): He cleared the forests north of Kanchi, married a Naga maiden, and expanded the Chola Kingdom with the name Adhondai Chakravarthi.

125. Sudharma Cholan (Son of Vikrama Cholan): He went on a pilgrimage to the Northern lands and ruled. During his time, the capital was shifted from

Thanjavur/Uraiyur to Kanchi. He undertook various efforts to send ships through the Palar River to reach the sea for trade.

126. Thondaiman (Son of Sudharma Cholan): King who ruled Kanchi.

127. Vasudanan (Son of Thondaiman): He renovated the Varadaraja Perumal temple in Kanchi and built many Vishnu temples in the Kanchi region, spreading Vaishnavism.

128. Pundarikakshan (Son of Vasudanan): He conquered lands from Venkatam to the Pandya country, renovated the Thiruvencatamudiyaan (Tirupati) temple, and performed many Vaishnava temple services.

129. Nilamegha Shyamalan (Son of Pundarikakshan): Danavarman, Bhubhara Thirtha Cholan, Parakrama Cholan, Vikrama Cholan, Manu Nilaiyitta Cholan, Chandrakuladitya Cholan, and others ruled the Chola Empire from various places.

130-132. Manu Nilai Kanda Cholan's sons: Vira Marthandan, Sura Marthandan, Chudamani Cholan, Vira Aditya Cholan. Vira Marthanda Cholan's wife was the Chera Princess Manickavalli. He heard the Charitam (history) of Konganeswara from the teacher Devasanman and, by the grace of Lord Shiva, begot a son named Kirti Vardhana Cholan.

130. Kirti Vardhana Cholan: He married Kamalini, the daughter of Surya Sekhara Pandyan, and begot Jaya Cholan. He was a great devotee of Kumaravel (Murugan). He built many temples for Murugan in the Chola country. He created a canal named "Kirtiman" from the Kaveri. He conquered many countries and took the titles Kulothungan and Parantakan. He fell in love with and married the Naga Princess Kanthimathi; hence he was called Nagalokam Kanda Cholan.

131. Jaya Cholan (Son of Kirti Vardhana Cholan): He had a great interest in the art of dance. Since he danced before Lord Shiva, he was called Ada Leswaran. The Chera Princess Kanchanamalai, daughter of Vira Pratapa Chera, loved and married him. They were great lovers. To them, a son named Kanaka Viradhambara Cholan or Kanaka Cholan was born. People also called him Kanaka Chudamani Cholan. He married the Chera Princess Shenbagavalli and begot Sundara Cholan.

(Story of Kanaka Cholan): During the time of Kanaka Cholan, the Kaveri River went around Vinayaka at Thiruvanchuzhi, caused a fissure in the earth, and ran into it, disappearing. Vinayaka appeared in the King's dream and said that the Kaveri would flow again by the grace of "Heranda Maharishi". Later, the King and Queen worshipped Heranda Muni, who was doing penance at Thirukollikadu. The sage said, "Let my body be useful for good deeds like Dadhichi Muni," fell into the Kaveri, entered the fissure, and disappeared. Then Kanaka Cholan installed a Lingam at the place where Heranda Muni did penance and built a temple. After ruling for 70 years, Kanaka Cholan handed over the kingdom to his son Sundara Cholan and attained Mukti.

134 [sic]. Sundara Cholan (Son of Kanaka Cholan): This King (in 1715 B.C.) married Chitravalli, the daughter of the Pandyan King Samara Marthandan, and allied with the Pandyan King. He married his daughter Utpalavathi to Sundara Pandyan and crowned his grandson Uttarakkana Cholan as the Chola King. After him, Kalyana Cholan alias Jagatralaka Cholan ruled. He allied with Mudathirumaran III, patronised Tamil poets, and helped establish the Last Sangam.

35. Chera Kings

Post-Mahabharata to Last Sangam: The names of Chera Kings who lived after the Mahabharata period (3105 B.C.) until the Last Sangam was started (1715 B.C.) are as follows:

112 to 126: From 3105 B.C. to 2300 B.C., the names of Chera Kings are not available because the Chera country was ruled by Vrishni clan Yadavas and Rakshasas after Perunchotru Uthiyan. It appears that many from the Chera family migrated to Greece and Egypt. It is stated that Kings with the title "Kari" (descendants of Malaiyaman Thirumudi Kari) ruled in Egypt (Yavana Desam). 127. Yadu Kula Cheran: (Son of Kula Chudamani Pandyan). With the help of the Pandyan King, he suppressed the Yadava Kings and Asuras and brought the Chera country back under Tamil rule. 128. Vamchottunga Cheran: (Son of Yadu Kula Cheran). With the help of the Pandyan King Pandisvaran, he conquered the Vadugar (Northerner) armies that ruled the Chola country. 129. Manu Murai Nadathiya Cheran: (Son of Vamchottunga Cheran). He went to the North, brought Tamil Brahmins from Kasi and other places, settled them in his country, performed many Yagnas, built temples, and ruled without deviating from the Laws of Manu. 130. Veda Pratapa Cheran: Son of Manu Murai Nadathiya Cheran. He brought Brahmins from the Chola country, started Vedic schools, and made arrangements for chanting Vedas and performing Yagnas. His sons were Vikrama Maheswaran and Vira Pratapa Sekharan. He allied with the Chola King Jaya Cholan and married his daughter Kanchanamalai to him. 132. Ripu Kula Jaya Cheran (Son of Vira Pratapa Sekharan): He married his daughter Shenbagavalli to the Chola King Kanaka Cholan and defeated the invasion of the Asura clan King Ripu of Magadha. His rule extended to the Karnataka country. 133. Samara Kolahala Cheran (Son of Ripu Kula Jaya Cheran): His daughter was Chitravalli. He married her to Sundara Cholan and strengthened the Chera-Chola relationship. Furthermore, he married another daughter to Vira Vahu Pandyan and allied with the Pandyas. 134. Punal Nadu Kanda Cheran (Makkothai): (Son of Samara Kolahala Cheran). He captured many parts of the Karnataka country, created a capital named "Makkothai" after himself, and ruled from there. He died at Kottambalam, so he was called Kottambalam Thunjiya Makkothai. 134 [sic]. Pulikkodi Paritha Cheran (Kuttuvan Kothai): This King (1715 B.C.), son of Makkothai, allied with the Pandyan Mudathirumaran, defeated the invasion of Jagatralaka Cholan, snatched his Tiger Flag (Pulikkodi), and killed him. During his time, the Last Sangam was started. Pandyan Mudathirumaran sang a poem praising Kuttuvan Kothai in the Last Sangam.

36. Kadaichangam (Last Sangam)

Overview: The Last Sangam lasted for 1950 years from 1715 B.C. to 235 A.D. The first King to establish this Sangam was Mudathirumaran III. The last King was Ugra Peru Vazhuthi II. It is stated that 49 Pandya Kings ruled the Pandya country from Mudathirumaran III to Ugra Peru Vazhuthi II during the Last Sangam period. During the time of Ugra Peru Vazhuthi II, the Head of the Last Sangam was Nakkirar. Before him, Mangudi Maruthanar was the Head of the Last Sangam.

Kings Praised by Sangam Poets: Cholan Karikalan, Oyman Nattu Nalliyakkodan, Thondaiman Ilanthiraiyan, Pandyan Nedunchezhiyan, Arya King Prarathajan, Pannan Sezhan, Palyanai Selkezh Kuttuvan, Kalankanni Narmudi Cheral, Senguttuvan, Adukotpattu Cheralathan, Selvakkadungo Vazhiyathan, Perum Cheral Irumporai, Ilam Cheral Irumporai, Yanaikan Sey Mantharan Cheral Irumporai, and others.

Poets: Ilango Adigal, Thiruthakka Thevar, Tholamozi Thevar, Kongu Velir, Thiruvalluvar, Mantharan Cheral, Thirumoolar, and others were poets who did not belong to the Sangam [Note: Context implies they lived during the period but maybe not members in the same way]. Regarding the Last Sangam, Agastya's Poem states: 'In the rare Last Sangam, those who were present were...Siru Medhaviyar, Senthamb Pootanar...Arivudai Aranan, Perunkunrur Kizhar...Ilam Thirumaran full of poetry...Madurai Asiriyar Maran... Nallanthuvanar...Madurai Maruthan Ilanaganar of spreading Tamil...Kanakkayanar, the famous Nakkirar...Keeran Kotran, Thenur Kizhar...Akkur Asiriyar, Perum Senthannar...Selur Asiriyar, Mundam Perum Kumaran...Musiri Asiriyar Nilakandanar...Asiriyar of Asaiviri Kunram...Sithalai Sathanar who corrects lingual slips...Erukkadi Kizhar who realizes the Muppai (Tirukkural)...Uruthira Sanma, the physician Damodaranar of Nam Nalkarai...With Madhaval Naran, Ilanaganar...Padiyange Kotranar, Perum Suvanar...The famous Kapilar, Paranan...Ilanagan...Also, Kalladar who wrote the commentary for the unfailing Tolkappiyam...Mamular who knows through war...Including these, from Satchenaiyar...Those who spoke Senthamil were 449 persons;The works sung in the world for salvation were Muthollayiram, Natrinai, Nedunthogai (Akananuru), Purananuru, Kurunthogai, Sitrilai, Perilai, along with Vari, Pathitruppathu, Paripadal, Kurunkali, etc.The grammar of those days was Agasthiyam; along with that, the grammar Tolkappiyam;The Sangam existed for 1,950 years;The Pandyas who patronised it were 49 persons starting from Mudathirumaran up to Ugra Peru Vazhuthi;Three kings ascended the Poet's Stage;That was the Last Sangam at North Madurai renowned in the world...'

According to the poem mentioned above, the names of 49 Pandya Kings are mentioned in works like Thiruvilayadal Puranam and Halasya Mahatmyam (Sanskrit). Since these names are not in pure Tamil, we cannot discard these historical notes. The names of those Pandya Kings are described below (with estimated centuries):

List of Pandya Kings (Last Sangam):

1. (Y.No 135 - 1715 B.C.): Sundara Pandyan (Muthama Pandyan or Maran Vazhuthi) and Chola Princess Utpaladevi's son Karunya Pandyan (Mudathirumaran III). He established the Last Sangam at North Madurai 1950 years after the destruction of the Middle Sangam at Kapadapuram. The Kuru Dynasty King Udayana lived then. As large parts were submerged in the Indian Ocean, Pandyas settled in Athens (Italy) and Greece (Kuru country). Floods occurred in Central Asia too. Jews lived in Ur; Abraham went to Egypt (1728 B.C.).
2. (Y.No 136 - 1600 B.C.): Sarva Sadhaka Pandyan.
3. Vel Maran (Son of Sarva Sadhaka).
4. (Y.No 137 - 1500 B.C.): Shanthama Pandyan (Seermaran).
5. (Y.No 138 - 1400 B.C.): Nagariga Pandyan (Nedumaran).
6. (Y.No 139 - 1300 B.C.): Senkol Nilaiyitta Pandyan (Kodungolan) Pandyan Peru Vazhuthi. (During his time, Ramses II ruled Egypt. His relative Moses led the Jews from Egypt to Israel in 1284 B.C. due to floods).
7. (Y.No 140 - 1200 B.C.): Vidya Vinoda Pandyan.

8. (Y.No 141 - 1100 B.C.): Ugra Kumaran (Ugra Peru Vazhuthi).
9. (Y.No 142 - 1000 B.C.): Kirti Pushhana Pandyan. (During his time, a Pandya delegation went to Israel and gave teak logs and other things to assist King David and Solomon in building temples).
10. (Y.No 143 - 900 B.C.): Irayanar Peralavalan (Pandyan Alavai Kon).
11. (Y.No 144 - 800 B.C.): Nalvazhuthi. (His brother Ilam Peru Vazhuthi went to Egypt by sea and died when his ship capsized). Ilam Thirumaran married the Chola Princess Gunavalli.
12. (Y.No 145 - 750 B.C.): Satru Samhara Pandyan (Peru Vazhuthi - Palnadu Thanda Maran Vazhuthi). He went North and conquered many countries.
13. (Y.No 146 - 650 B.C.): Perunkadungo, Ilankadungo. After them Somasundara Pandyan (Nal-Irayanar).
14. (Y.No 147 - 650 B.C.): Pandyan Keeran Sathan (Kuthirai Sakkaiyan). He desired Arabian horses and bought them to strengthen the army.
15. (Y.No 148 - 600 B.C.): Kottambalathu Thunjiya Pandyan.
16. Chanda Varunan.
17. Nagariga Pandyan II.
18. Perunkadungo (His daughter Kalyani was married to Kalyana Cholan). 18 [sic]. Kavira Sundara Pandyan.
19. (Y.No 149 - 500 B.C.): Perumputa Pandyan (Who sang Kodai).
20. Kirti Pushhana Pandyan II: (During his time Ajatasatru ruled Magadha. People embraced Buddhism after hearing Gautama Buddha).
21. Kumara Sekhara Pandyan: (He supported Buddhist monks. Buddhism spread in Chola and Pandya countries).
22. (Y.No 150 - 450 B.C.): Pandyan Madhivanan (Kumara Sundara Pandyan).
23. (Y.No 151 - 400 B.C.): Shanmuga Raja Pandyan (Pandyan Arivudai Nambi). During his time Buddhism spread in Sri Lanka. Pandu Abhay spread Buddhism in Sri Lanka.
24. (Y.No 152 - 350 B.C.): Suvarna Pandyan.
25. Bhuta Pandyan (Who gave Ollaiyur).
26. Meru Sundara Pandyan (Born to Perunkoppendu and Bhuta Pandyan).
27. Indra Varma Pandyan.
28. (Y.No 153 - 250 B.C.): Chandra Kula Deepan I. (During his time Chandragupta Maurya captured power in Magadha).
29. Sarvamitra Pandyan (Nambi Sadaiyan Vazhuthi).
30. Mina Ketana Pandyan.
31. (Y.No 154 - 200 B.C.): Patral Simha Pandyan (Maran Kuru Vazhuthi).
32. Marthanda Pandyan.
33. Gunalaya Pandyan.
34. Kuvalayananda Pandyan (Invaded Kharavela of Kalinga).
35. (Y.No 155 - 150 B.C.): Kundala Pandyan.
36. Minadhvaja Pandyan.
37. Malayadhvaja Pandyan (Nambi Nedunchezhiyan). Chezhiyan Senthan (Jayanthan).
38. Makara Dhvaja Pandyan.
39. (Y.No 156 - 100 B.C.): Satru Bhikara Pandyan (Velliyambalathu Thunjiya Maran Peru Vazhuthi).
40. (Y.No 157 - 50 B.C.): Satru Samhara Pandyan (Vira Varman or Vira Bahu). Pandya Nalvazhuthi. Nedunchezhiyan + Kopperundevi (Porkodai). Kannagi broke her anklet and proved that her husband Kovalan was not a thief to Nedunchezhiyan

and burnt Madurai. Nedunchezhiyan died immediately due to the unjust sentence. His wife Kopperundevi also died. (See "Kannagi" Chapter).

41. (Y.No 158 - 50 B.C. - 31 A.D.): Karungkai Olvat Perumpeyar Vazhuthi. Praised by Irumpidarthalaiyar. During his time, a Pandya delegation went to Rome and met Augustus Caesar (20 B.C.).

42. (Y.No 159 - 31 A.D. to 124 A.D.): Kanal Per-Eyil Erintha Ugra Peru Vazhuthi. He broke the fort near Kalaiyar Kovil and killed the King Vengai Marban. Thiruvalluvar was in his court. Thiruvalluvar recited the special preface for Kural. He was praised by the Tamil poetess "Avvaiyar". During his time, the Pandya ruling from Korkai was Nanmaran.

43. (Y.No 160 - 125 A.D. to 144 A.D.): Chandra Kula Deepan (Aryappadaai Kadantha Nedunchezhiyan II). Gautamiputra Satakarni ruled in Andhra. He invaded the Pandya country. Since he called himself an Aryan, his army was called the Aryan Army. Nedunchezhiyan II defeated them. During his time, the Pandya ruling from Korkai was Sadaiyan Vazhuthi.

44. (Y.No 161 - 144 A.D. to 174 A.D.): Chithira Madathu Thunjiya Maran Vazhuthi. Sung by Madurai Kula Vanigan Sithalai Sathanar. During his time, the one ruling from Korkai was Vetrivel Chezhiyan (Sadaiyan).

45. (Y.No 162 - 175 A.D. to 204 A.D.): Ilavanthikai Palli Thunjiya Nanmaran. He was praised by Madurai Maruthan Ilanaganar, Madurai Kanakkayar Nakkirar, Kari Kannanar, etc., as superior to the three kings. Maran Vetrivel Chezhiyan II (Pulikkodi Paritha Pandyan). During his time, the one ruling from Korkai was Sadaiyan Vazhuthi.

46. (Y.No 163): Sadaiyan Nedunchezhiyan (Nambi Nedunchezhiyan III). Minakkodi Paditha Pandyan (180 A.D. to 201 A.D.).

47. (Y.No 164 - 201 A.D. to 204 A.D.): Kudagarathu Thunjiya Maran Vazhuthi (Kulesan, Makara Dhvajam). Korkai - Nalvazhuthi. Talayalanganathu Seruvendra Nedunchezhiyan. He defeated the Chera, Chola, Thithiyan, Ezhini, Erumaiyuran, Irunkovenman at Talayalanganam (Near Thiruvavarur) at a young age. Mangudi Maruthanar sang about him.

48. (Y.No 165 - 204 A.D. to 235 A.D.): Ugra Peru Vazhuthi II. Sung by Moolankizhar, Madurai Kanakkayanar, etc. After his time, due to the invasion of Andhra Aryan Kings, the Pandya rule and the Tamil Sangam perished.

37. Mahavira

Birth and Lineage: In North Bharata, in the Videha Kingdom, ruling from Kundalapuram, the King Siddhartha married Priyakarini. To them, in the month of Chithirai, Shukla Paksha, Trayodashi, under the Uttarabhadra star, Vardhamana Mahavira was born. He is the 24th Tirthankara of the Jain religion (598 B.C. to 527 B.C.). During his time, the King of the Magadha Empire ruling from Rajagriha was Kunikan. His wife was Seermathi. Their son was Srenikan. He became an Emperor (Udana Chakravarthi) and married a Brahmin girl. Their son was Abhayakumara.

Contemporary Kings:

- Satanikan ruling from Kausambi (Wife Mrigavati).
- Sathaneegan ruling Dasarna country (Wife Subrabha).
- Udayana ruling Vatsa country (Wife Prabhavati).
- Srenikan ruling Rajagriha (Wife Chelani).

- Sathyakan ruling Gandhara country (Wife Jyeshtai).

Life and Nirvana: Mahavira renounced the throne and took up asceticism. He preached against Yagnas (sacrifices), meat-eating, and animal slaughter, and emphasized Ahimsa (Non-violence) and Parama Dharma. He attained Nirvana in the North at Pavapuri during the month of Karthikai, Krishna Paksha, Chaturdashi (Deepavali day). At that same time, a great light (Jyothi) that was not seen by anyone departed from his body and disappeared into the sky. That day is celebrated as Deepavali. After Vardhamana, Tirthankaras up to Bhadrabahu spread the Jain religion.

38. Gautama Buddha

Lineage of Sakya Clan: In the Mahabharata War (3100 B.C.), the Ikshvaku Dynasty King of Ayodhya, Brihadbala, and his son Dirgha Pragyau were killed by the Pandavas. After that, in Ayodhya: Brihadkshatra, Urukshaya, Vatsavyuha, Prativyoma, Divakara, Sahadeva, Brihadasva, Supratika, Bhanuratha, Pratitasva, Supratika II, Marudeva, Sunakshatra, Pushkara, Antariksha, Suvarna, Amitrajit, Brihadraja, Dharmi, Kritanjaya, Rananjaya, Sanjaya, and Sakya ruled until 550 B.C. The kings of the Sakya clan divided into two branches and ruled from different capitals. In North Bharata, from Kapilavastu on the banks of the Rohini river (a tributary of the Ganges): After Sakya, Mahasammatha, Seehahanu, and Suddhodana (His brother Amitodana) ruled. Siddhartha (557 B.C. to 437 B.C.) ruled. From another capital, after Sakya: Suddhodana, Rahula, Prasenajit, Kshudraka, Kundaka (Alarka), Suratha, and Sumitraka ruled until 550 B.C.

Life of Buddha: To Suddhodana, ruling from Kapilavastu, and his wife Maya, Siddhartha was born in the Vaikasi month, on a Full Moon day at Lumbini Garden (Nepal). On the seventh day after the child Siddhartha was born, his mother Maya died. He was raised by his stepmother Prajapati. When Siddhartha reached marriageable age, he was married to Yasodhara, the daughter of Suprabuddha. To Siddhartha and Yasodhara, a son named Rahula was born. Siddhartha, who had not left the palace, went out one day in his chariot with his charioteer Channa. On the way, he saw an old man, a sick man, and a corpse burning on the banks of the Rohini river. Upon asking his charioteer for an explanation and hearing that this happens to all humans, he felt great sorrow. After thinking about this for many days, one day he left the palace at night alone. He sat under a Bodhi Tree and started doing penance. After doing penance for many days, Siddhartha attained enlightenment (Jnana) under the Bodhi tree and took the name Gautama Buddha. He started preaching to the people. He stated that Desire is the cause of everything and preached people to walk the path of Ahimsa.

Spread of Buddhism: Gautama Buddha's preaching attracted people. The Buddhist Religion was born. People in countries west of Bharata like Iran, Iraq, Greece, Israel, and in the north like Sikkim, Bhutan, Afghanistan, Mongolia, China, Japan, Korea, Cambodia, Burma, Singapore, and Sri Lanka embraced the Buddhist religion. Hindus began to worship him as an Avatar of Vishnu. In the Andhra country, Buddhist monks like Nagarjuna, and in Tamil Nadu's Kanchipuram, Dharmapala, excelled. In North Bharata, at Nalanda University, students from many parts of the world came and studied. A great Buddhist Sangam was established in Kanchi and

flourished. From there, many Buddhist monks went to China and spread Buddhism. Buddhist temples were built in Nagapattinam and many places in Tamil Nadu. The 28 Buddhas: Buddhists praised Gautama Buddha as the 28th Buddha. The names of the 28 Buddhas are:

1. Tanhankara
2. Medhankara
3. Saranankara
4. Dipankara
5. Kondanna
6. Mangala
7. Sumana
8. Revata
9. Sobhita
10. Anomadassi
11. Paduma
12. Narada
13. Padumuttara
14. Sumedha
15. Sujata
16. Piyadassi
17. Atthadassi
18. Dhammadassi
19. Siddhartha
20. Tissa
21. Phussa
22. Vipassi
23. Sikhi
24. Vessabhu
25. Kakusandha (Krakucchanda)
26. Konagamana
27. Kassapa
28. Gautama Buddha.

Buddhist Doctrines:

- Three Baskets (Tripitaka): 1. Sutta Pitaka 2. Abhidhamma Pitaka 3. Vinaya Pitaka.
- Sutta Pitaka: Contains Digha Nikaya (34 parts), Majjhima Nikaya (152 discourses), Anguttara Nikaya, Samyutta Nikaya, Khuddaka Nikaya (Dhammapada, Udana, Itivuttaka, Theragatha, Therigatha, Jataka, Niddesa, Patisambhidamagga, Apadana, Buddhavamsa).
- Abhidhamma Pitaka: Buddhist Psychology (Dhammasangani, Vibhanga, Kathavatthu, Puggalapannatti, Dhatukatha, Yamaka, Patthana).
- Vinaya Pitaka: Rules of the Buddhist Order (Suttavibhanga, Khandhakas, Parivara).

Also, in places like China and Japan (Shaolin), martial arts for self-defense and other Mantra/Tantra arts were taught. A branch of the Bodhi Tree under which Buddha attained enlightenment was taken to Sri Lanka in each Yuga and planted.

- First Yuga: Buddha Kakusandha - Island Ojadipa - King Abhaya.
- Second Yuga: Buddha Konagamana - Island Varadipa - King Samidha.
- Third Yuga: Buddha Kassapa - Island Mandadipa - King Jayanta.
- Fourth Yuga: Buddha Gautama - Island Simhaladipa - King Dutta Gamani.

Contemporary Tamil Kings: During the time of Buddha:

- Pandya Country: Perumputa Pandyan, Kirti Pushhana Pandyan II, Kumara Sekhara Pandyan.
- Chola Country: Subha Cholan (from Karur), Suravadithyan (from Uraiyur), Hemasitala Cholan, Rajasena Cholan (from Kanchi).
- Chera Country: Menporul Kanda Cheran, Cheral Irumporai (in the lineage of Mandaran Cheral).

Magadha Kings (Contemporary): During the time of Gautama Buddha, the King ruling Magadha was Ajatasatru (500 B.C. to 475 B.C.). He was the son of Bimbisara. After Jarasandha (killed by Bhima in Mahabharata), the kings listed are: Sahadeva, Somapi... Ripunjaya. Then his minister Sunika (Pulaka/Munika) killed him... Pradyota, Palaka, Visakhayupa, Janaka, Nandivardhana (928 B.C. to 790 B.C.). Then Sisunaga (789 B.C. to 747 B.C.); Kakavarna, Kshemadharman, Kshatraujas. Then Bimbisara ruled. After Ajatasatru: Darshaka, Udayin, Nandivardhana (425 B.C.). Then Mahapadma Nanda (Nanda Dynasty) captured power (413 B.C. to 321 B.C.). The Nanda minister was Rakshasa. During the rule of the Nandas, a Brahmin named Chanaka was tortured and died. His son Chanakya (Vishnugupta) left the Magadha capital at a young age and made Chandragupta Maurya (Son of Mura) the King (321 B.C. to 287 B.C.). During his time, the Macedonian Prince Alexander invaded India... Chanakya made peace between Alexander and Chandragupta Maurya. Seleucus Nicator was left as a Greek representative. With Chanakya's help, Chandragupta Maurya ruled all of North Bharata. (Chanakya wrote Arthashastra). After Chandragupta Maurya: Bindusara (286 B.C. to 273 B.C.), Susima, Samrat Asoka (274 B.C. to 237 B.C.). Asoka (No. 154) invaded Kalinga, won, but preached by Upagupta, he hated war and supported Buddhism, ruling all of Bharata except Tamil Nadu. After Asoka: Suyasa, Samprati, Salisuka, Somasarma, Satadhanvan, Brihadratha (237 B.C. to 185 B.C.). Then Pushyamitra (Sunga Dynasty) (185 B.C. to 72 B.C.). Then Vasudeva (Kanva Dynasty) (63 B.C. to 27 B.C.). Then Andhra Kings ruled the Magadha Empire.

39. Adi Sankara Bhagavadpada

Birth and Childhood: To restore the Vedas and the Hindu religion and to destroy atheism in the Bharata country, Sankara was born. In the Kerala country (Malayalam Desam), from the town of Kumbakonam in the Chola country, Brahmins had migrated to Kaladi. There, to a Brahmin named Sivaguru and Aryamba (daughter of Magapandita), who were childless for a long time, by the grace of Lord Shiva, a male child was born in the Iswara Year, Vaikasi Month, under the Thiruvathirai star. Sivaguru named the child Sankara and raised him. When he was a child, a cobra coiled around him, and when everyone panicked, the snake turned into a Rudraksha garland. Once, when the child went missing, he suddenly came out of a flower basket. He disappeared into the sky in a whirlwind and appeared as eight children, then merged back into one child. Miracles occurred during the festival of Lord Patalessvara where the child appeared as Utsava Vighraha (Procession Deity) and then as a child. Sivaguru died when Sankara was young. While performing the funeral rites, he plucked a Darbha grass and placed it on the pyre, making it emit a fragrance. Then, after Upanayanam, he went from house to house asking for alms (Bhiksha) and continued his Brahmacharya Ashram. While asking for alms at the

house of a poor Brahmin named Ayachitha, the lady of the house put a single Amla (gooseberry) fruit in his bowl. To remove that family's poverty, Sankara sang the "Kanakadhara Stotram", and Mahalakshmi showered a rain of gold. For his mother's convenience, he made the River Purna flow near his house. He sang to Lord Shiva for a king named Sathyavandan to have a child, and blessed him. One day, while bathing in the river, a crocodile caught his leg. He asked his mother for permission to take Sanyasa (renunciation) to be released by the crocodile. When his mother gave permission, the crocodile let go. He took Sanyasa at the age of eight.

Guru and Travels: Sankara took Sanyasa and accepted Govinda Bhagavadpada as his Guru and received initiation (Upadesa). One day, seeing his Guru in the sun, he threw his waist cloth into the sky, and it floated like an umbrella for his Guru. Once, while staying in a cave near the Narmada River, a flood rose towards the cave. He made the flood subside into his Kamandalam (water pot). He went on a pilgrimage to Badrikashrama, where Sage Vyasa appeared to him. Receiving his blessings, he visited shrines like Kasi, conquered many religious debaters, established the Shanmata (Six sects worship), and met Kumarila Bhatta, who had defeated the Buddhists. On his order, he entered the locked house of Mandana Misra during a Sraddha ceremony using his Yogic power. He debated with Mandana Misra, with his wife Ubhaya Bharati (Sarada) as the judge, and defeated him. Then Ubhaya Bharati asked questions about conjugal life (Kama Sastra). Sankara asked for some time, used the technique of Parakaya Pravesham (entering another body) to enter the dead body of a King named Amaruka in the Bhoja Kingdom. He learned about conjugal pleasures, answered her questions, and won. Mandana Misra became his disciple under the name Sureshwara.

Miracles and Mutts: One day, a Kapalika asked for his head. Sankara sat in meditation to let him take it. His disciple Padmapada became possessed by Lord Narasimha and killed the Kapalika. He sang praises of Mookambika at Kollur and brought back to life the dead son of a Brahmin. At Srivilliputhur, he made the dumb son of Prabhakara Bhatta speak (who became Hastamalak). He established a Mutt at Sringeri. Along with his disciples Totaka, Padmapada, Hastamalak, and Sureshwara, he composed many treatises (Granthas). Knowing through intuition that his mother was on her deathbed, he went to Kaladi via the sky path. He performed her funeral rites by creating a fire using banana stems. Then he defeated a sorcerer named Abhinava Gupta. He drove away a Brahma-Rakshasa that had possessed a Brahmin. He ascended the Sarvajna Peetha (Seat of Omniscience). He established Sankara Mutts at Kedarnath, Badrikashrama, Dwaraka, Jagannath, and Kanchipuram. Finally, he went to Thirukailash and merged with Lord Shiva at the age of 32.

Works: Sankara composed works in Sanskrit such as: Bhaja Govindam, Kalyana Vrishti Stavam, Karunya Lahari, Sivananda Lahari, Soundarya Lahari, Bhashyam (Commentaries) on Brahma Sutras, Upanishads (Pancha Rudra, Narsimha Tapani), Bhagavad Gita, Vishnu Sahasranama, Atma Bodha, Tattva Bodha, Vivekachudamani, Upadesa Sahasri, Prasna-Uttara Malika, etc.

Support from Kings: The Chola King Rajasena (477 B.C.), ruling in Kanchipuram, greatly supported Adi Sankara and built Mutts for him. He renovated the Kanchi Varadaraja Swami temple as per Sankara's order. He built houses for the Brahmins who came with Mandana Misra (Mandana Misra Agraharam) and donated fertile lands. Adi Sankara then went to Kerala (during the time of the Chera King Rajasekhara) and stayed there. The Chera King's son Satyavarman received initiation from Sankara, wrote many Sanskrit plays, and received his blessings. While

staying in Kanchi, Adi Sankara saw the brilliance of a boy named Mahadevan from Thattamadaï village in Tirunelveli and established the Sarada Peetham, Dwaraka Peetham, and Puri Jagannath Peetham. Many students at the Sankara Mutt in Haridwar learned Vedas and Advaita, defeated Buddhist and Jain religions, and re-established the Vedic path in Bharata.

40. Kannagi

The Story of Silappathikaram: In the Chola country, in Kaveripoompattinam (Puhar), where the river Kaveri merges with the sea, lived a merchant chief named Masathuvan. His son was Kovalan. His wife was Kannagi (Daughter of the merchant Manayakan). Kovalan became infatuated with Madhavi, the daughter of Chitrapathi, who danced at the Indra Vizha (Festival of Indra), and lived with her. A female child named Manimekalai was born to Kovalan and Madhavi. After living with Madhavi for some time, Kovalan fought with her over a trivial matter (Kanaal Vari song) and returned to his wife.

Journey to Madurai: Regretting his actions, Kovalan decided to trade to earn back his wealth. He took Kannagi and her anklet (Silambu) and jewelry and reached Madurai, the capital of the Pandyas. There, he gave Kannagi's Golden Anklet to the Chief Goldsmith to sell. The Goldsmith, who had stolen the Queen's golden anklet, kept Kovalan in his house and went to the King. He falsely accused Kovalan, saying, 'I have caught the thief who stole the Queen's anklet.' The King, Nedunchezhiyan, without proper inquiry, ordered: 'Kill the thief who stole the anklet and bring it here.' Kovalan was killed by the King's soldiers, and the anklet was taken to the Pandyan King.

Kannagi's Justice: Hearing the news of her husband's murder, Kannagi went to the King's court. She broke her anklet and showed that it contained Rubies (Manickam), proving her husband was not a thief (as the Queen's anklet contained Pearls). Realizing he had committed an injustice, the King Nedunchezhiyan died on the throne. His wife, Kopperundevi, also died seeing her husband dead. Then, Kannagi left Madurai, went to the Chera Country, reached Nedunvel Kundram, observed penance for 15 days under a Vengai tree, and ascended to the Heavens (Vaan Ulagu) with her husband who came in a divine form.

Deification: Seeing Kannagi go to heaven with her husband, the Kurava (hill tribe) people informed the Chera King Senguttuvan. The Chera King went to the Ganges, brought a stone from the Himalayas, bathed it in holy water, brought it to the Chera country, sculpted a statue, built a temple for Kannagi (Pattini Deivam), and worshipped her. This temple still exists on the Tamil Nadu-Kerala border.

41. Indra Vizha (Festival of Indra)

History of the Festival: According to Tamil epics, the Indra Vizha was celebrated in Poompuhar. The Chola King 'Thodithot Sembiyan', who destroyed the hanging forts (Thoongu Eyil), celebrated this festival on the orders of Agastya. In the First

Manvantara, the Indra was Sakkaran. In the Second, Vipaschit. In the Third, Susanthi. In the Fourth, Sibi (Chola King). In the Fifth, Vibhu. In the Sixth, Manojava (Pandyan). In the Seventh, Purandaran. Those who performed 100 Ashwamedha Yagas were placed in the position of Indra by the Saptarishis. (Story of Nahusha becoming Indra and being cursed by Agastya to become a snake is mentioned). The Pandyan King 'Palyaga Salai Mudukudumi Peru Vazhuthi' was stopped by scholars from performing 100 Yagas to attain the Indra position.

Destruction of Poompuhar: Roughly around 200 A.D., because the Indra Vizha was not celebrated in Poompuhar, earthquakes occurred, and the sea swallowed the city of Puhar. This is stated in the Tamil epic "Manimekalai". When Killi Valavan was the King of Poompuhar, he had a union with a Naga Princess named Peelivalai (Daughter of the Naga King Valaivanan). She sent their son to Killi Valavan through a merchant named Kambala Chetty. The ship carrying the merchant and the child sank in the sea during a storm. Hearing this news, Killi Valavan was grief-stricken and failed to celebrate the Indra Vizha. Due to this, and the curse of the deity Manimekala, and the curse of Indra, Poompuhar and many parts of the South Land were submerged in the sea.

Global Catastrophes (c. 200 A.D.): During the reign of Killi Valavan (son of Nedumudi Killi), earthquakes and floods destroyed cities like Gandhara (Afghanistan) and Avanti in the North. The Colossus of Rhodes (Bronze statue of Agni/Sun God, 260 feet high, one of the Wonders of the World) also fell and shattered during an earthquake in this period. This serves as evidence that natural disasters occurred worldwide around 200 A.D., destroying civilizations like the Tamil Sangam.

42. Pandyan Pulathiyan (Connection to Jesus Christ)

Pandyan Influence in the West: Ships from the Pandya Country went to countries like Greece, Rome, and Egypt for trade. A wealthy Pandyan merchant named Pulathiyan was a friend of the Jewish King Herod (Judaea). He was appointed as a Governor of a part of Israel (implied reference to Pontius Pilate).

Life of Jesus (Iso): In Bethlehem, a carpenter named Joseph lived. He married Mary. To Joseph and Mary, a male child was born on 29-8-571 B.C.? [Note: Date in text conflicts with standard history, likely referring to a specific calculation or misprint, text says 571 AD for Prophet Muhammad later, here it discusses Jesus]. Correction from text context regarding Jesus: The text mentions a comet appeared at birth. Three Kings from the East visited. To escape King Herod's order to kill male children, Joseph and Mary fled to Egypt and raised the child there. The child was named Immanuel (Iso). Later, Iso (Jesus) travelled by ship to the Pandya Country and then to Andhra and Magadha countries. He studied at Nalanda University in the Buddhist school. Then he came to Mayilai (Mylapore) and learned about Jainism from Mayilai Nathar. Then he visited Saiva Yogis, learned Yoga Siddhis, and returned to Israel via Egypt.

Crucifixion and Resurrection: In Israel, Iso became a preacher. He preached against wrong religious practices. The Jewish priests, jealous of Iso, complained to the Pandyan Pulathiyan (Pontius Pilate), claiming Iso was calling himself the King of

Jews. Though Pulathiyan found him innocent, upon the insistence of Jewish priests, he ordered him to be crucified. Iso was crucified. On the third day, he resurrected, appeared to his disciples, and then travelled alone to Bharata Desam (India), established an ashram near Kashmir, performed penance, and attained the feet of the Lord.

Saint Thomas: On Jesus's order, his disciple Thomas travelled by ship from Israel to Iran and then to the Pandya Country in South India. Later he lived in Mayilai (Mylapore). He was killed by a hunter's arrow on the Mylapore beach. During the revolution in the Roman Empire when Nero was killed, the family of Pandyan Pulathiyan escaped from Judaea and took refuge in the Chera Country via the port of Korkai.

43. Thiruvalluvar

Birth and Lineage: After the destruction of Uraiyr and Pandimandalam by soil rain (Man-mari), people migrated north to Kanchipuram, Chengalpattu, and Thirumayilai. A Brahmin group going to the Ganges from the South took an orphaned girl named Adi (a Pulaiya girl) found in Uraiyr. They reached Thirumayilai. There, a Brahmin named Bhagavan (Son of Perunsagaran) married Adi. During their pilgrimage, they had seven children and left them in the places they were born. The Seven Children:

1. Uppai: At Uthukadu (Washerman's house).
2. Uruvai: At Poompuhar (Toddy tapper's house).
3. Avvai: At Thanjavur/Melai (Paanar/Musician's house).
4. Valli: At Nanguneri (Kurava tribe).
5. Valluvar: At Thirumayilai (Pariah cherri).
6. Adhiyaman: At Vanchi (Chera King's palace).
7. Kapilar: At Thiruvarur (Brahmin's house).

Life of Valluvar: Valluvar was born in Thirumayilai under the Anusham star in the month of Masi. He was named Veera Sambuvan. A Vellala adopted him and educated him under a Vedic scholar. He wore the sacred thread (Poonool) at age 10. He learned the Panchakshara Upadesa and Mantra/Tantra arts from an Acharya at Thiruvalangadu. He drove away a demon (Vetala) at Kaveripakkam in the house of a Vellala named Margasahayan. Margasahayan wanted to marry his daughter Vasuki to him. Valluvar asked Vasuki to cook iron stones into food. She did so, and he married her. He lived in Mylapore as a weaver, getting yarn from a merchant named Elelasingan. He served as a minister in the court of the Pandyan King Ugra Peru Vazhuthi in Madurai. He helped the King defeat the enemy Vengai Marban at Kanal Pereyil. The King gave him the Nanjil Nadu region, calling it 'Valluva Nadu'. Later, he retired from royal duties, joined poets, and wrote many books on the advice of his friend Azhagananda. Though he did not join the Tamil Sangam as a member, he knew his sister was Avvai and his brother was Kapilar.

Works:

1. Gnana Vetti (1500 verses).
2. Navaratna Vaidhya Chintamani (800).
3. Pancharatnam (500).
4. Kalpam (300).
5. Nadanta Thiravukol (100).

6. Karpagaru Suthiram (50).
7. Muppu Suthiram (200).
8. Malai Magal (30).
9. Vada Suthiram (16).
10. Sunna Muppu (12).
11. Gowmani (Astrology).
12. Kaivalyam.
13. Kural (1330 couplets).

Arangetram of Kural: The Sangam poets did not accept the Thirukkural. Avvaiyar went to the Pandyan King Ugra Peru Vazhuthi. When the Kural was placed on the Sangam Plank (Sanga Palagai) in the Golden Lotus Tank, the plank floated, accepting it. Thus, it was premiered in the Sangam.

Later Life: After the death of his wife Vasuki, he lived with his friend Elelasanjan. He attained Mukti on Masi month, Uttiram star. As per his wish, his body was not buried or burnt but left in the open for crows. The crows ate his flesh and flew away turning golden. Thiruvalluvar's Time: 32 B.C. to 53 A.D.

44. Avvaiyar

Birth and Life: Avvaiyar was born to Adi and Bhagavan (Yali Dattan). She was the elder sister of Thiruvalluvar (Veera Sambuvan). She was raised in the house of a Paanar (Musician) in Thanjavur (Melai). She learned music, dance, and poetry from a young age. Unwilling to marry, when her foster father arranged a marriage, she prayed to Vinayaka. He made her appear like an old woman to the groom, who then rejected her. Thus, she was named 'Avvai' (Old Woman). She travelled throughout the Chola and Pandya countries, visiting forts and gaining great respect among the people.

Contemporary Kings:

- Adhiyaman Neduman Anji (Her brother) - Ruler of Tagadur.
- Poruttezhini (Son of Anji).
- Malaiyaman Thirumudikari.
- Deivigan (Son of Kari).
- Cheraman Maaveuko.
- Cholan Rajasuyam Vetta Perunarkilli.
- Killivalavan.
- Thondaiman Ilandhiraiyan.
- Pari Vel.
- Cheraman Perumal.

Works: She obtained the rare Nelli Fruit (Gooseberry) from Adhiyaman which gave longevity. She spoke directly with Murugan, Ganapathi, Shiva, and Uma. She helped in the Arangetram of Thiruvalluvar's Kural. She had knowledge of Atomic Science, evidenced by her phrase "Anuvai thulaithu ezhu kadalai pugatti" (Piercing an atom and inserting seven seas) and in Vinayagar Agaval. Books written by Avvaiyar:

1. Vinayagar Agaval.
2. Aathichudi.
3. Konraivendan.
4. Moodurai.
5. Nalvazhi.

6. Asathikkovai.
7. Nanmanikkovai.
8. Arunthamizh Malai.
9. Darisana Pathu.
10. Pandhananthathi.
11. Nanmanimalai.
12. Gnana Kural. And thousands of individual songs (Thani Padalgal).

45. Thiruthakka Thevar

Lineage and Life: He was the one who created the epic 'Jivaka Chintamani', one of the Five Great Epics praised by Tamils. He lived with Thiruvalluvar for some time in Mylapore. He was born in the lineage of Chola Kings. He followed the Arhat religion (Jainism) and took up asceticism. He was friendly with the poets of the Madurai Tamil Sangam (though not a Sangam member). When the Sangam poets asked him to write a 'Kama Nool' (Book on Desire/Romance), he went to his teacher, received blessings, and wrote the book 'Jivaka Chintamani' within eight days. To prove he was a true ascetic, he held a red-hot iron rod in his hand [without burning].

Story of Jivaka Chintamani: The King of Emangatha Nadu, ruling from the capital Rajampuram, was Sachanthan. His wife was Vijayai. Kattiyangaran, a treacherous minister, invaded this country, killed Sachanthan, and seized the throne. Vijayai, who was pregnant, escaped on a Peacock Machine (air vehicle), hid in a cremation ground, gave birth to a son named 'Jivaka', and then died/left. A merchant named Kandukkadan took Jivaka and raised him. Knowing Jivaka was alive, Kattiyangaran tried to kill him. Jivaka escaped to other countries, married princesses like Gandharvadatt, Gunamalai, Padumai, Kesari, Kanakamalai, Vimalai, Suramanjari, and Ilakkanai (Lakshmanai), became King, killed Kattiyangaran, saved the country, begot sons named Sachanthan, Sudarsanan, Dharani, Kandukkadan, Vijayan, Dathan, Bharathan, and Govindan, and later attained Mukti.

46. Valayapathi

This is an epic of the Last Sangam period. The author's name is not known. Some say this is the story of Kathavarayan.

Story of Kathavarayan: Navakoti Narayana Chetty was a diamond merchant belonging to the Makara Rishi Gotra. He had two wives. After he left for trade by ship, his first wife prayed to Kali (Muthammai) and by her grace, gave birth to a son. Later, when the son grew up and went to his father Narayana Chetty, the father refused to accept him as his son. Kali appeared in person and testified. Later, Kathavarayan engaged in diamond trade. He formed a friendship with Vengana Chinnan, learned magic and tantric arts from him, went to North Bharata, and married a princess named Aryamalai. Then he came to Kaveripoompattinam and married Vannaravalli, the daughter of a washerman, and Karuppazhagi, the daughter

of a Kanthazhagi Chetty. Later, he went to the Pandya country and became the Commander of the Army. Due to a conspiracy, he received punishment from the Pandyan King for a crime he did not commit. Because he helped the poor and saved them, people considered him a Divine Son. Even after his death, people worship him as a deity.

47. Kundalakesi

The epic 'Kundalakesi' must also have been written by a Last Sangam poet. The author's name is not known. It is an epic that states Buddhist religious concepts. Story of Kundalakesi: Kundalakesi was the daughter of a Vaisya. Her husband was Kalan. One day, she playfully called Kalan a 'thief'. Angered by this, Kalan took her to a mountain top saying let us go to see the mountain scenery, and there revealed he intended to kill her by pushing her off the mountain. Kundalakesi said, 'Let me circle my husband three times before dying as a last wish.' Then, while circling, she pushed Kalan from behind off the mountain and killed him. Later, regretting her act, she went to Ujjain, received initiation from Arhat Chandra, became a female ascetic (Nun), conquered many religious debaters, argued that the Buddhist religion alone is the best, won victories, and attained Parinirvana.

48. Nootruvar Kannar (Satakarni Kings)

The Andhra Satakarni Kings: Starting from Simuka Satakarni to Lambodara (100 B.C. - 82 B.C.) and up to mPuluma (213 A.D. - 220 A.D.), 32 Satakarni Kings ruled Andhra, Kalinga, Magadha, Bengal, Malwa, and Rajasthan for 456 years. They had close relationships with Tamils.

(List of Kings): Andhra Susarman, Krishna (10 years), Santakarni, Purnotsunga, Skanda Stambhi, Satakarni (56 years), Lambodara, Apilaka, Meghasvati, Svati, Skandasvati, Mrigendra Svati, Kuntala Svati, Gauramiputra Satakarni, Pulumavi I, Siva Sri Pulumavi, Siva Skanda Satakarni, Yajna Sri Satakarni, Vijaya Sri Satakarni, Chandra Sri Satakarni, Pulumavi III.

During this time, ships traded with Yavana (Greece), Misra (Egypt), Arabia, Iran, China, Cambodia, Burma, Java, Singapore, and Sri Lanka, and the Andhra country grew wealthy. Andhra Kings ruled Karnataka, Konkan, Maharashtra, Malwa, and Magadha territories. Later, Telugu Cholas, Eastern Chalukyas, and Western Chalukyas ruled. In the lineage of Satakarni, Kings like Swamidatta and Damana ruled the Andhra country when Samudra Gupta (330 A.D. - 380 A.D.) captured the Andhra country. Samudra Gupta drove away the Pallavas, Chalukyas, and Kalabhra kings from the Andhra country.

49. Manickavasagar

Life and Ministry: The Last Sangam ended in 235 A.D. with the time of Pandyan Ugra Peru Vazhuthi. A great natural change occurred. After Ugra Peru Vazhuthi, Kulasekhara Pandyan (205 A.D.) ruled the Pandya country. After him, Arimardana Pandyan II ruled. During his time, Manickavasagar was his minister. He was born to a keen Brahmin named Sambupada Sarithar and Sivagnanavathi in Thiruvathavur in the Pandya country. He excelled in education and became the minister to Arimardana Pandyan, receiving the title 'Thennavan Brahmarayan'. However, he had great devotion to Lord Shiva.

The Horse Miracle: To buy good horses for the Pandyan army, he received one crore gold coins from the Pandyan King and went to Perundurai (Avudaiyarkovil) in the Chola country. At Perundurai, horse traders from Arabia, Kandahar, and other countries used to bring horses. To test Manickavasagar, Lord Shiva sat under a Kurunda Tree in the form of a Brahmin, taught him Siva Gnana Bodham, and enslaved him. Manickavasagar spent the money given by the Pandyan King to build a temple there. The Pandyan King's spies reported this, and the King imprisoned the minister. Lord Shiva turned the foxes (jackals) in the forest into horses, came in person to the Pandyan King, handed them over, and released Manickavasagar from prison. The next day, the horses turned back into foxes, killed the existing horses, and ran back to the forest. Angered by this, the Pandyan King arrested Manickavasagar again, made him stand in the hot sun, and beat him with a whip. Lord Shiva, angered by this, caused a flood in the Vaigai River. The King ordered laborers to build a dam for the Vaigai bank. Lord Shiva came as a coolie to help an old woman named Vanthi in exchange for Pittu (steamed rice cake), ate the Pittu, and slept on the river bank carrying a basket of earth. The King, seeing him sleeping instead of working, hit him with a cane. That blow fell on everyone's back [including the King's]. Lord Shiva appeared as the coolie, gave darshan to the Pandyan King, stopped the Vaigai flood, and released Manickavasagar.

Travels and Works: Later, Manickavasagar took leave from the Pandyan King and went on a pilgrimage to Chidambaram. There, Buddhists invited Manickavasagar for a debate. Though he answered their arguments, the Buddhists did not accept it. Manickavasagar became angry and cursed the Buddhists to become dumb. The Buddhist King who came there asked him to make his dumb daughter speak. Manickavasagar made the King's dumb daughter speak. Then, the Buddhist monks accepted defeat, converted to Saivism, and regained their speech. Later, Manickavasagar wrote 'Thiruvagasam', 'Chitrumbala Kovai', and 'Thiruvempavai'. He defeated Buddhist and Jain debaters and made the Vedic path flourish again in the Tamil country.

Support to Ceylon: Hearing of Manickavasagar's greatness, Saivite elders living in Eezham (Sri Lanka) came to the Pandya country, saw Manickavasagar, and requested Arimardana Pandyan to renovate the Shiva temples in Eezham. On Manickavasagar's advice, Arimardana Pandyan gave gold and material aid to renovate the Shiva temples in Eezham. (The history of Sri Lanka (Ceylon) follows in the text).

50. Haradattar

Birth and Conversion: In the Chola country, on the north bank of the Kaveri, in the village of Kanjanur, in a Vaishnava Agraharam, Sudarshanachariar was born to Vasudevachariar (Madhusudanachariar). Sudarshana, growing up, had excessive devotion to Shiva. He used to wear Vibhuti (Sacred Ash) and Rudraksha, go to the nearby Agniswara Temple, and worship the Shiva Lingam. Angered by this, Vasudevachariar drove his son out of the house. The Vaishnavas of the Agraharam gathered and took Sudarshana to the Vishnu temple mandapam and debated with him. Then, Sudarshana sat on a red-hot iron stool, recited Vedic mantras, and preached that Shiva Bhakti alone is superior. Many Vaishnavas there feared and embraced the Saiva religion. Sudarshana received Panchakshara Upadesa from his father Vasudevachariar, became a Smartha, and was married in the Vadhula Gotra. Lord Shiva appeared in the dream of the King Sivavakkiya Chola (Shivalinga Bhupathi) and told him the greatness of Haradattar. The King met Haradattar, received initiation, and attained Mukti.

Works: Haradattar's fame spread everywhere. Vajranandi, a King (Jain religion), was ruling parts of Thanjavur and the Pandya country at that time. Due to Haradattar's teaching, the Chola King of Uraiyur did not invade [or Vajranandi did not invade? Text implies Haradattar's influence stopped conflict or spread Saivism]. Haradattar had eight sons and two daughters. The books he wrote are Chaturveda Saram, Tattva Nirupanam, Hari-Hara Taratamyam, Srutisukta Bhashya Samarthanam, Ujjwalam, Gnana-Ratnakaram, Sivaditya Sikhamani, Bhaktyaditya Sikhamani, Saivagama Bhushanam, Vibhuti-Rudraksha Panchakam, etc. He attained Shiva Pada while in the Grihastha Ashram (householder life).

51. Aryabhatta

Birth and Lineage: Aryabhatta belonged to the Brahmin family known as 'Asmaka'. The part of the Kerala country known as Thiruvithancode (Travancore) is called 'Asmaka'. Tamil Brahmins from places like Kumbakonam in the Tamil country migrated here and lived. Later, they migrated to the Vidarbha country (regions south of the Vindhya Mountains, banks of Godavari and Narmada rivers) and lived as teachers chanting Vedas. Many of them were Sama Vedis. From here, during the rule of the Guptas, in the Magadha country (Bihar) capital Pataliputra, Aryabhatta was born into the migrated 'Asmaka' Brahmin family on 21st March 476 A.D. on a Sunday afternoon. (It is also stated he was born in Lanka or Ujjain and came to the Magadha country at the age of 23 to serve as a Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Nalanda University). His students were Pandigu Rangasamy, Lada Devan, Nityanandan, and others. Lada Devan was a genius in Astronomy.

Works: The book written by Aryabhatta is called 'Aryabhatiyam'. It contains a total of 121 Slokas (Formulas regarding Mathematics and Astronomy). Aryabhatiyam is in four parts:

1. Gitikapada (13 verses) - Praise and language used.
2. Ganitapada (33 verses) - Mathematics.
3. Kalakriyapada (25 verses) - Time reckoning.
4. Golapada (50 verses) - Spherical astronomy. (Total 121 verses).

Scientific Contributions mentioned in Aryabhatiyam:

1. Exact explanation of Pi ($22/7$), Square root, Cube root, Triangle, Radius, Circle, formulas to calculate the circumference of a circle.
2. Formulas regarding Day, Week, Month, Planets' movements, and Time measurement.
3. In Golapada: Appearance and disappearance of planets, cause of Day and Night, Sunrise in different countries, and explanations of Eclipses.
4. Explanations on how much sunlight Earth, Planets, and Moon receive and shine.
5. Explanations that the Earth rotates on its axis, the Earth orbits the Sun, and other planets also orbit the Sun.
6. He mentions calculations regarding Manvantaras. (Note: This calculation does not relate to Puranic history).
 - Krita Yuga: 17,28,000 Years.
 - Treta Yuga: 12,96,000 Years.
 - Dvapara Yuga: 8,64,000 Years.
 - Kali Yuga: 4,32,000 Years.
 - One Maha Yuga: 43,20,000 Years.
 - One Manvantara consists of 71 Maha Yugas. (Note: Scientists say man appeared from apes only 4 million years ago, so this theory is considered incorrect [by the author]).
7. Calculating Solar and Lunar eclipses using the measurement of shadows.
8. Compound Mathematics, Algebra (Bija Ganitam), Trigonometry, Interest calculation formulas.

Apart from Aryabhatiyam, he also wrote a book called 'Aryabhatta Siddhanta'.

Predecessors: Before Aryabhatta, many Indian scientists had stated facts about Astronomy, the origin of the world, five planets (Mercury, Mars, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn), Sun, Moon, Earth rotating on its axis, Time measurement, 27 Star clusters, Comets, Meteors, etc. Garga, Vaghata, Vasishta, Agastya, Viswamitra and others have stated many astronomical concepts. Kautilya (Vishnugupta) wrote on Engineering. Pingala (200 B.C.) discovered Zero. Umasvati, Badrayana (200 A.D.), Rishabha, Varahamihira (505-587 A.D.), Bhaskara I (522 A.D.), Jishnu (575 A.D.), Brahmagupta (605-628 A.D.) who lived in Ujjain, Siddhantacharya, Lalla, Govindaswami, Vachaspati, Pruthudakaswami, Mahavira, Narayana Pandita and others were Astronomers and Mathematicians who lived. (Note: The mathematical genius Srinivasa Ramanujan lived in the 20th century; his mathematical formulas are still not understood by Western scientists). Varahamihira wrote about Hora, Muhurtha, Nazhigai, Tithi, Vara, Nakshatra, Month, Year, Eclipse, Amavasya for 5000 years.

The Five Siddhantas (Before Aryabhatta):

1. Paitamaha Siddhanta
2. Saura Siddhanta
3. Vasishta Siddhanta
4. Romaka Siddhanta
5. Paulisa Siddhanta Since the above books did not state accurate calculations, Aryabhatta Siddhanta became famous. Al-Biruni (973 A.D.) from Persia quoted Aryabhatta in his book. (Even before Western scientists like Galileo spoke about the Sun and Earth, Indian scientists had stated facts about Astronomy). Bhaskara I, who lived in 629 A.D., referred to Aryabhatta as 'Asmakacharya'. From this, the world gets a chance to understand the greatness of Aryabhatta.

52. Vikramaditya

Lineage: In North Bharata, in the Avanti country, ruling from the capital Ujjain (Ambavati), was the King Para-Maran. (Approximately in 380 B.C., the Para-Maran kingdom extended from Ujjain to Sindhu country and Kashmir). They were a branch of the Pallavas (Pallava Bogam - Parasikam - Iran). Para-Maran, Maha-Maran, Deivigan, Devadatta, Gandharva Sena, Sanga Maharaja. Gandharva Sena and Vikramaditya, Deva Bhakta, Sangan, Salivahana, Sali Gotra ruled from Ujjain until 137 A.D.

Vikramaditya's Rule: Vikramaditya, the son of Gandharva Sena, was born in 101 B.C. and ascended the throne in 82 B.C. Vikramaditya defeated the Sakas and Mlecchas and ruled from Kashmir to Avanti. To celebrate this victory, the Vikrama Era was started in 55 B.C., and the New Year was started in North Bharata. Religions like Buddhism and Jainism faded, and the Vedic Religion was established again. (Vikrama Era 2058-59 corresponds to 2002 A.D.). Bhatti, the brother of Vikramaditya, was his Minister. Vikramaditya controlled the Vetala (Vampire/Demon), obtained the grace of Kali, and ruled well with many wives. People praised Vikramaditya as the 10th Avatar of Maha Vishnu (Kalki) because he drove away the Mlecchas.

Salivahana: In Paithan, to the Brahmin Surochanan's daughter Sumithra, Salivahana was born by the grace of Adisesha. (Some say he was the grandson of Vikramaditya). Salivahana was born in a potter's house and grew up there. In his childhood, he used to call himself King and other children Ministers. He made horses, elephants, lions, and infantry out of clay and called them his armies. By the grace of Adisesha, he had supernatural powers; the clay dolls would turn into living things. Hearing of his fame, Vikramaditya captured Salivahana and imprisoned him. He (Salivahana) gave life to the flying horse made of clay and escaped. Later, in a war that ensued, Vikramaditya died. After the rule of Vikramaditya's son Deva Bhakta and Sangan, Salivahana ascended the throne. He ruled territories south of the Narmada river, up to Karnataka and Kerala. (His descendants ruled Karnataka under the name Udayars). Since Salivahana started his rule from 78 A.D., it was considered the first year, and the Salivahana Era (Saka Era) was started. Later, Avanti was captured by enemies. People called Huns (Arunas) invaded from north of Afghanistan and captured Malwa and Avanti countries. Toramana, the Hun leader, and his son Mihirakula ruled tyrannically in Northwest Bharata from 502 A.D. to 542 A.D. Mihirakula used to enjoy rolling elephants down from mountains. The Malwa King Yasovarman alias Vishnuvardhana defeated Mihirakula. Yasovarman took the name Vikramaditya and ascended the throne with the help of the Guptas (525 A.D. to 583 A.D.).

Navaratnas: In Vikramaditya's court, the Nine Gems (Navaratnas) were Dhanvantari, Kshapanaka, Amarasimha, Sanku, Vetalabhatta, Ghatakarpara, Kalidasa, Varahamihira, and Vararuchi. The poet Kalidasa was later friendly with the King Bhojaraja and was in his court. The great poet Kalidasa wrote famous Sanskrit epics like Sakuntalam, Meghadutam, Raghuvamsham, Mudra-Rakshasam, etc. Vararuchi, a Brahmin, married a low-caste (Harijan) girl and begot Narayana, Pranthaka, and others. After Yasovarman, Upendra, Vairasimha I, Siyaka I, Vakpatiraja, Vairasimha

II, Harsha Siyaka (948-974), Vakpatiraja Munja (974-995), Sindhuraja (995-1010), Bhoja I (1010), and Jayasimha I (1055-1066) ruled Malwa and Avanti regions.

53. Paranjothi Munivar

Life: He was the one who composed works like Madurai Ula and Chidambara Puranam. He was the disciple of Tattva Gnana Prakasa Munivar, who came in the lineage of Meikanda Sivachariyar. Paranjothi Munivar is praised as Siruthonda Nayanar. He was born in the Brahmin family in Tiruchengattangudi in the Chola country. He excelled in Vedic studies and Archery and became the Minister of the Chola King. His wife was Venkattu Nangai. Their son was Seeralan. Paranjothi Munivar had a vow to feed Shiva devotees daily. To test him, Lord Shiva took the form of a Bhairava (an ascetic from the Himalayas) who eats human flesh. When Paranjothi agreed to give alms, the Bhairava asked for 'Pillai Curry' (curry made of a child). When Paranjothi called his son Seeralan, killed him, cooked him, and served the food, the Bhairava asked Paranjothi to call his son to eat with him. When Paranjothi called, Seeralan came running alive. The Bhairava disappeared, and Lord Shiva appeared and gave his grace and blessings. This is stated in the Purana. (Note: Miracles performed by saints like Gnanasambandar, Appar, Sundarar, and Manickavasagar born in the South have not been performed by any Rishis or Devas anywhere else in the world. This alone shows how divine Tamil Nadu and the Tamil language are).

Historical Context: During the time of Narasimhavarman Pallava, he defeated the Chalukya King Pulakesin at Vatapi and reclaimed lost territories. (The sculptures of Mahabalipuram/Mamallapuram belong to his time). His Army Commander was Paranjothi (from Chola country), who is praised as Siruthonda Nayanar.

54. Thirugnanasambandar

Birth and Divine Grace: When Bhadravarman was ruling the Chola country, in Seerkazhi, to Sivapada Hrudayar of the Kaundinya Gotra (Vedic lineage) and Bhagavathiar, Gnanasambandar was born. When Sivapada Hrudayar took the three-year-old child Gnanasambandar to the temple tank for a bath and left the child on the bank to bathe, the child cried out of hunger. Thoniappar (Shiva) appeared with Uma Devi, and Uma Deviyar expressed her breast milk in a golden cup and gave it to Gnanasambandar. Sivapada Hrudayar returned after bathing, saw milk dripping from the child's mouth, and asked who gave the milk. The child pointed to Thoniappar and started singing "Thodudaiya Seviyan". The next day, when Sivapada Hrudayar carried the child on his shoulder to the town of Tirukkolakka, Sambandar sang the pathigam "Madaiyil Valaipaya". Golden cymbals (Porthalam) fell from the sky into his hands.

Travels and Miracles: Hearing the three-year-old child singing poetry, a Brahmin from Tirunanipalli invited him. Sivapada Hrudayar took the child there, and Sambandar sang pathigams and delighted the Brahmin. Tiruneelakanta Yazhpanar (a musician of a lower caste, expert in Yazh) came to Dharmapuram to see his parents, met Sambandar, played his pathigams on the Yazh, and received the boon

to be with Sambandar always. He visited Chidambaram, Tiruerukkathampuliyur, Tirunelvayil Arathurai (where he received the pearl palanquin, pearl umbrella, and pearl trumpet), and other places, singing of Lord Shiva. He returned to Seerkazhi and performed Upanayanam at the age of eight. Later, along with Thirunavukkarasar (Appar), he visited many Shiva temples like Tirukannarkoil, Tiruvadavur, Kongu Nadu, Tiruchatramangai, Tiruchengattangudi, Tirumarugal, Tirupugalur, Tiruvarur, Tirukadavur, Tiruveezhimizhalai, Vedaranyam, etc., and performed miracles. Siruthonda Nayanar (Paranjothi), Tiruneelakakka Nayanar, Kungiliya Kalaya Nayanar, and Thirunavukkarasar accompanied him and marvelled at his miracles. In Pandya Country: The Pandyan Queen Mangayarkkarasi sent the Minister Kulachiraiyar to the Chola country to invite Sambandar to the Pandya country. While he was staying in a Mutt in Madurai, the Jains set fire to the Mutt. Sambandar ordered the fire to affect the Pandyan King. The Pandyan King Arikesari Nedumaran suffered from a fever. When Jain monks failed to cure him with medicine and peacock feathers, Minister Kulachiraiyar spoke of Sambandar's greatness and brought him. Sambandar applied Sacred Ash (Thiruneeru) on the King and cured the disease. Later, the Jains invited Sambandar to a Fire Debate (Anal Vadam). The palm leaves containing Jain mantras burnt in the fire, but the leaf containing Sambandar's Tamil Pathigam remained green and unburnt. Then, in the Water Debate (Punal Vadam), the palm leaf written by Sambandar floated against the current in the Vaigai River and reached the bank. The Jains accepted defeat and committed suicide. The King and the people, who had embraced Jainism, converted to Saivism. The Pandyan King, who was mocked as 'Hunchback Pandyan' (Koon Pandyan), was praised as 'Ninra Seer Nedumaran' (Nedumaran of upright posture/fame). Sambandar's miraculous deeds spread everywhere. Jain monks like Sandusenar, Indusenar, Dharmasenar, etc., debated with Sambandar, lost, and converted to Saivism.

Marriage and Mukti: Sivapada Hrudayar wished to get Sambandar married and arranged a marriage with the daughter of Nambiyandar Nambi living in Tirunallur. The wedding took place in Perumanam. After the wedding, Sambandar, his wife, Tiruneelakakka Nayanar, Nambiyandar Nambi, Tiruneelakanta Yazhpanar, and many who came for the wedding entered the Jyothi (Light) of Lord Shiva and disappeared. (Sambandar's Time: 634 A.D. - 650 A.D.)

55. Thirunavukkarasar (Appar)

Life: In the Thirumunaipadi country, in Tiruvarur (Tiruvamoor), in a Vellala family (Kurukkaiyar Kudi), to Pugazhanar and Mathiniyar, a daughter named Thilagavathi and a son named Marulneekkiyar were born. When Thilagavathiyar reached marriageable age, she was betrothed to Kalippagaiyar, a Commander of the King. Suddenly, war broke out, and Kalippagaiyar died in battle. Hearing this, Thilagavathiyar's parents also died. Thilagavathiyar, unable to refuse her brother's plea not to die, lived in Tiruvathigai Veerattanam engaged in divine service. Marulneekkiyar went to Tiruppathiripuliyur, joined the Jain religion, studied, changed his name to Dharmasenar, and became a teacher in the Jain school. After some days, he suffered from a severe colic pain (Soolai). The medicines and mantras of the Jain monks could not cure him. So, he returned to his sister Thilagavathiyar's house. Thilagavathiyar took her brother to the Shiva temple, gave him Sacred Ash

(Vibhuti) prasad, and the colic pain vanished. Then, Lord Shiva at Tiruppathiripuliyur [Note: Text likely implies Tiruvathigai here given context, or he sang there] gave him the title 'Thirunavukkarasar' (King of Tongues/Speech) after he sang many Pathigams.

Persecution and Travels: The Jain monks complained to the Pallava King (Kadava) ruling Kanchipuram, claiming Dharmasenar pretended to have a stomach ache to join Saivism. The Pallava King Kadavarkon subjected Thirunavukkarasar to tortures like placing him in a lime kiln, giving poison, having an elephant trample his head, and throwing him into the sea tied to a stone. Thirunavukkarasar survived all these punishments. Seeing the miracles performed by Thirunavukkarasar, the King Kadavarkon renounced Jainism, became a Saivite, and built the 'Gunadharaveecharam' temple. Later, Thirunavukkarasar joined Thirugnanasambandar and visited many shrines to spread Saivism. At Tirupugalur [Text says Thingalur here, likely referring to the Apputhi Adigal incident], Apputhi Adigal, who lived there, respected Thirunavukkarasar without even seeing him and named his children 'Thirunavukkarasu'. When Thirunavukkarasar visited Thingalur, Apputhi Adigal invited him for a meal. While cutting a banana leaf, Apputhi Adigal's son was bitten by a snake and died. Thirunavukkarasar sang to Lord Shiva and brought the dead boy back to life. Thirunavukkarasar visited many Shiva temples, went to Kasi, then to Kailash, saw Lord Shiva there, dipped in a tank, rose in a tank at Tiruvaigar, spread the Tamil Veda in Tamil Nadu, went to Poompuhar (Pugalur), and attained Shiva Pada (Mukti). (Thirunavukkarasar - Appar's Time: 567 A.D. to 648 A.D.)

56. Sundaramurthi Nayanar

Life: While Ninra Seer Nedumaran was ruling the Pandya country and Bhadravarman was ruling the Chola country and Manimudi Cholan was ruling Kanchipuram, Sundarar was born in Tirunavalur to Sadaiyanar and Isai Gnaniyar of the Adi Saiva Brahmin caste. His original name was Nambi Aroorar. The King Narasinga Munaiyariyar saw Nambi Aroorar and, with the permission of his father Sadaiyanar, took him to his palace and raised him. When Sundarar grew up, his marriage was arranged with the daughter of Sadangavi Sivachariyar of Puthur. At the time of the wedding, Lord Shiva appeared in the form of an old man, claimed Sundarar as his slave by showing a palm leaf document, took him to the sanctum of the Tiruvennainallur temple, and disappeared. Sundarar received the darshan of Lord Shiva and sang the Pathigam "Piththa Pirai Soodi". When Sundarar went to Tiruvarur, Lord Shiva called him 'Thozhan' (Friend). Later, he married Paravai Nachiyar, a Rudra Ganika of Tiruvarur. Kotpuliyaar gave his daughters Singadi and Vanappagai to serve Sundarar. He went to Tirumudukunram (Vridhachalam), received 12,000 gold coins by the grace of Lord Shiva, threw them into the Manimuthar River, and prayed to get them back in the Tiruvarur Tank, which he did. He reached Tiruvottiyur, saw Sangili Nachiyar, fell in love, married her under the Magizha Tree after making a promise [never to leave], and later broke the promise when leaving for Tiruvarur, causing him to lose his eyesight. He regained one eye's vision at Kanchipuram and the other at Tiruvarur, and lived again with Paravai Nachiyar. Eyarkon Kalikkama Nayanar could not bear that Sundarar treated the Lord as a friend and died [of grief/illness]. Sundarar brought Eyarkon Kalikkama back to

life and also revived dead children, performing many miracles. Later, he went to Tiruvanchikulam, prayed to Lord Shiva for Mukti, climbed a White Elephant sent from Kailash, and went to Kailash. His friend Cheraman Perumal Nayanar went to Kailash on a White Horse. (It is said that Avvaiyar was alive during these days). During Sundarar's time, Somasi Mara Nayanar, Perumizhalai Kurumbar, Viralminda Nayanar, Kotpuli Nayanar, Manakkanjara Nayanar, Sadaiyanar, Eyarkon Kalikkama Nayanar, and Isai Gnaniyar (Sundarar's mother) lived.

57. Siddhan Bhogar Dathan (Connection to Islam)

Lineage and Connection: The lineage of Ashwatthama, the son of Dronacharya, and the Saluva family (descendants of Viswamitra) came to Kufa (Iraq) after the Mahabharata war and lived with the Cheras (Adhiyaman family) who were already there. A descendant of this lineage was Siddhan-Bhoga-Dathan (Mir-Siddhan), who was a chieftain in the Iraq region. During this time, Sahaya-Rayan, Hari-Rayan, and Val lived in Dathan's country. Also, Rayan-Punniyan and his seven sons lived there. These were Brahmins.

Prophet Muhammad: Prophet Muhammad was born in Mecca, Arabia, in the Quraish lineage to Abdullah and Amina on Monday, 29-8-571 A.D. He married Khadija at the age of 25. At the age of 40, near Mount Hira, the angel Gabriel (Jibra'il) appeared and revealed the command of God. From then on, he preached the Islam religion (Religion of Love). The Quraish people opposed him. To protect the Prophet, his disciples sacrificed their lives. Ali, the son-in-law of Prophet Muhammad, was killed by traitors while praying on 27-1-661 A.D. Ali's eldest son was Hassan, and the second son was Hussein. Unable to bear the torture of the Quraish, Hussein escaped to Iraq with his family. There, at Karbala, Hussein and his family were killed. Six years after Hussein died (686 A.D.), Mukhtar-bin-Abi-Ubaid set out from Iraq with an army to avenge Hussein's death. In his army were Brahmins of the Ashwatthama lineage. Siddhan-Bhoga-Dathan gave refuge to Ali's children and saved them. Because of this, the Quraish got angry with him and killed him. The Hindu saint 'Val' fought for Hussein and died. Rayan-Punniyan and his seven sons also fought for Hussein (the grandson of Prophet Muhammad) and died.

58. Vijayalayan

Chola Revival: During the time of Saint Gnanasambandar (634-650 A.D.), the Chola King was Bhadravarman. Later, Kings like Aditya Cholan, Suvarna Maran, Parankusa Varman, and Subha Cholan ruled. In Thanjavur, the Muttaraiyars ruled. Vijayalayan, a Chola King of the lineage of Edaikazhi, who was powerful, defeated the Muttaraiyars and the Pallavas and expanded the Chola country (846 A.D. to 871 A.D.). Vijayalayan fought against the Pandya King Varaguna Sadaiyavarman (Veera Vahu) and was defeated. (Details of Pandya lineage follows...)

59. Raja Raja Cholan

The Golden Age: The reign of Raja Raja Cholan (985 A.D. - 1017 A.D.) can be called the Golden Age of Tamil Nadu. He built the Big Temple (Brihadeeswarar Temple) in Thanjavur. He was a great devotee of Shiva. He came in the lineage of Vijayalayan. Arunmozhi Thevar alias Raja Raja Cholan invaded the Pandya country and defeated Sadaiyan Kulavarthanan, Amara Bhujangan, and Kumara Chandra Pandyan, establishing Chola rule there. He captured Gangapadi, Nulambapadi, Vengi Nadu, Coorg, and Kandhalur Salai (Kerala). He destroyed the Chera fleet and captured the Chera country. He married his daughter Kundavai to the Chalukya King Vimaladitya. He expanded trade with Eastern countries like Malaysia, Mapappalam (Pegu), Ilamuridesam (Sumatra), Kadaram, and Cambodia. Nambiyandar Nambi lived during his time. Raja Raja Cholan retrieved the Thevaram hymns (Tamil Veda) from a room in the Chidambaram temple with the help of Nambiyandar Nambi and established the Tirumurai.

60. Ramanujar

Life: In Sriperumbudur, to the Brahmin Asuri Kesava Perumal and Bhudevi, Ramanujar was born in the Pingala Year, Chithirai Month, 13th day, Thursday, Thiruvathirai Star (4-4-1017 A.D.). He studied under Yadava Prakasa. Later, he accepted Periya Nambi as his Guru in Kanchipuram. He refuted the philosophy of Adi Sankara and established Visishtadvaita (Vishnu is the Supreme Soul). He went to Thirukkoshthiyur, received the "Narayana" Mantra from Thirukkoshthiyur Nambi, and preached it to everyone (against the rule of secrecy). He cured the daughter of the Delhi Badshah who was possessed by a spirit, and the idol of Selva Pillai (Chella Pillai) came running from the Sultan's daughter to Ramanujar's lap. He installed this idol at Melkote (Thirunarayanapuram). Due to the persecution by the Chola King Kulothunga (Krimikanda Chola), who was a Shaivite, Ramanujar wore white clothes and escaped to the Kongu country. He attained Paramapada (passed away) in 1138 A.D. at the age of 120.

61. Kamban

Life and Works: Kamban was born in Therazhundur in the Thanjavur district during the reign of Kulothunga Chola I (or II). He was supported by the patron Sadaiyappa Vallal of Tiruvennainallur. He served as the Poet Laureate in the court of Kulothunga Chola. The King asked Ottakoothar and Kamban to write the Ramayana in Tamil. Hearing Kamban's Ramayana, Ottakoothar destroyed his own work (except the Uttara Kandam). Kamban had a son named Ambikapathi. He fell in love with the Chola King's daughter Amaravathi. Due to this, the King ordered Ambikapathi to be

executed. Grieving, Kamban left the Chola country and went to the Kakatiya Kingdom (Andhra), where he was supported by the King Pratapa Rudran. Kamban Arangetram (premiere) of his Ramayana took place in Srirangam in front of the Three Thousand Dikshitaras of Chidambaram. He sang the Saraswathi Anthathi to cure a Brahmin boy bitten by a snake during the approval process.

62. Sekkizhar

Life: He was born in the Saiva Vellala clan in Kunrathur, Tondaimandalam. He was the Chief Minister to the Chola King Anapaya (Kulothunga Chola II). At the request of the King, and with Lord Nataraja giving the first line "Ulagelam", he composed the "Periya Puranam" (The Great Epic of Saiva Saints) at Chidambaram. The King honored him by placing him on the royal elephant and fanning him with the Kavari (royal fly-whisk). He was given the title 'Thondar Seer Paruvuvar'.

63. Angkor Wat

Indian Lineage in South East Asia: During the time of Jayavarman II (665 A.D.) and his successors in Cambodia (Kamboka Desam), the massive temple of Angkor Wat was built. It was built in the middle of a large lake on the banks of the Mekong River. It represents Mount Meru. It took 37 years to build. Tamil Hymns like Thiruppavai, Thiruvempavai, Thirumandiram, and Thiruvagasam were chanted there. Kings like Suryavarman (1112 A.D.) and Jayavarman VII (1182 A.D.) ruled there.

64. Manikandan (Ayyappan)

Birth and Life: To Rajasekhara Pandyan, ruling the Pandalam country (Kerala), and his Queen, a male child was found in the forest (born to Shiva and Mohini - Vishnu). He was named Manikandan because he had a bell around his neck. The King raised him. The Queen, wanting her own son to be King, feigned illness and asked for Tiger's Milk. Manikandan went to the forest, and Indra came as a tiger. Manikandan returned riding the tiger. He killed the demoness Mahishi. He built the Sabarimala temple and merged into the Jyothi (Divine Light) on Makara Sankranti day in 1112 A.D. (Kollam year 296) at the age of 26. The worship of Ayyappan unites Shaivism and Vaishnavism and transcends caste and creed.

65. Arunagirinathar

Life: He was born in Mullandiram near Tiruvannamalai in a Brahmin family. He lost his parents early and was raised by his sister. He led a life of pleasure with courtesans and lost his health and wealth. He attempted suicide by jumping from the

Vallala Gopuram at Tiruvannamalai. Lord Murugan saved him and gave him the first line "Muthai Tharu". He sang the "Thiruppugazh" (Divine Praise). He defeated the scholar Sambandandan in a debate at the court of Prauda Deva Raya. To bring the Parijatha flower for the King (who was blinded by Sambandandan's magic), Arunagirinathar entered the body of a parrot (Parakaya Pravesham) and flew to heaven. Sambandandan burnt Arunagirinathar's physical body. Arunagirinathar remained in the parrot form and sang Kandar Anubhuti.

66. Vidyaranyar

Founding of Vijayanagara: Madhava (Vidyaranya) was born in Karnataka. He helped Harihara and Bukka (who escaped from the Delhi Sultan) to establish the Vijayanagara Empire in 1336 A.D. to protect Hindu Dharma from Islamic invasions. He became the Shankaracharya of the Sringeri Mutt. He wrote many works including Sarva Darsana Sangraha.

67. Veera Shivaji

Maratha Empire: During the tyrannical rule of Aurangzeb in Delhi, Shivaji was born to Shahaji Bhonsle and Jijabai in Maharashtra. His Guru was Samarth Ramdas. Shivaji fought against the Mughals and the Sultan of Bijapur using guerrilla warfare. He killed Afzal Khan with tiger claws. He established the Maratha Kingdom and protected the Hindu religion.

68. Guru Nanak

Sikhism: In Punjab, during the Mughal rule, Nanak was born in a Hindu family (1469 A.D.). He refused to wear the Sacred Thread. He preached a path that rejected idol worship and caste, aiming to unite Hindus and Muslims. He founded Sikhism. He visited Mecca. When he slept with his feet towards the Kaaba, the priests scolded him. Nanak asked them to turn his feet where God is not. Whichever way they turned his feet, the Kaaba turned that way (according to legend). His followers are Sikhs. They worship the Granth Sahib.

69. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Social Reform: Born in Bengal in 1772 A.D., he founded the Brahma Samaj (1828 A.D.). He fought against the practice of Sati (burning widows) and helped pass legislation against it with the help of the British (Lord William Bentinck). He advocated for English education and social reforms.

70. Bharata Manigal (Jewels of Bharata)

Notable Figures: The text lists hundreds of names of patriots, freedom fighters, social reformers, poets, musicians, and actors who contributed to India.

- Freedom Fighters: Tilak, Gokhale, Bhagat Singh, Subhash Chandra Bose, Gandhi, Nehru, Patel, V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, Subramania Siva, etc.
- Women: Jhansi Rani, Sarojini Naidu, Kasturba Gandhi, Annie Besant, M.S. Subbulakshmi, etc.
- Musicians: Tyagaraja, Dikshitar, Syama Sastri, Ariyakudi, Semmangudi, M.S. Subbulakshmi, etc.

71. Fourth Madurai Tamil Sangam

Establishment: The Fourth Tamil Sangam was established in Madurai on 24-5-1901 by Pandithurai Thevar (Zamindar of Palavanatham) and others. Scholars like U.V. Swaminatha Iyer, R. Raghava Aiyangar, and M. Raghava Aiyangar played key roles. They published the journal "Senthamil".

72. Vanavargal (Celestials/Aliens)

Evidence from Peru, Mexico, Egypt, and the Bible suggests that beings from space (Vanavargal) visited Earth in ancient times. The Pushpaka Vimana in Ramayana and weapons in Mahabharata suggest advanced technology likely from extraterrestrials. The text speculates that gods like Indra were ancient astronauts.

73. Dravidians

The text argues that Dravidians came from Kusa Dwipa (Africa/Egypt region) and Aryans from Plaksha Dwipa. It claims that the Vedas were originally in Tamil (spoken by Dravidians) and later translated into Sanskrit. It rejects the Aryan Invasion Theory as a fabrication.

74. New Bharata

History of the Indian Independence Movement. Formation of the Congress in 1885. The role of Gandhi, Bose, and the partition of India into India and Pakistan. The wars with China and Pakistan.

75. Man and Religion

A defense of Hinduism and Idol Worship. It argues that all religions lead to the same goal but Hinduism offers specific methods (Yoga, Bhakti) and has produced real saints (Siddhars) who performed miracles, unlike mere preachers.

76. Tamil Brahmins

A listing of Tamil Brahmins who contributed to Tamil literature, freedom struggle, science (CV Raman, Ramanujan), and arts. It argues against the anti-Brahmin sentiment in Tamil Nadu politics.

77. Bhakti Margam

Lists films, plays, and musicians that promoted Bhakti (Devotion) in Tamil Nadu.

78. Arivu Jeevigaal (Intellectuals)

A critique of Rationalists (Atheists). It argues that science explains the 'how' but not the 'why', and that ancient Rishis had superior knowledge of the cosmos and the soul through Yoga.

79. Uyir Payanam (Journey of the Soul)

Discusses Reincarnation and Life after Death. Cites Western researchers (like Ian Stevenson) and Near-Death Experiences to support the Hindu theory of the soul's journey.

80. Tamil Script

Proposal: The author suggests adopting the Roman Script (English alphabet) for Tamil to facilitate easier learning, printing, and national integration, citing leaders like Subhash Chandra Bose who suggested Roman script for Indian languages.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 (Tamil Music): Explains the ancient Tamil music system (Pann), the 7 notes (Kural, Thuttham, etc.), and their correspondence to Carnatic Ragas. Lists ancient Tamil instruments.
- Appendix 2 (Tamil Astrology): Lists the 27 Stars, 12 Zodiac signs, and basics of reading a horoscope according to Tamil tradition.
- Appendix 3 (Tamil Medicine - Siddha): Lists medicinal plants (Neem, Tulsi, Ginger, etc.) and home remedies for common ailments like headache, cold, stomach ache, etc.
- Appendix 4 (Gotra Rishis): Lists the major Gotras (lineages) of Brahmins (Atri, Bhrigu, Angirasa, Vasishta, etc.) and the Rishis belonging to them.
- Appendix 5 (Guru Parampara): Lists the lineage of Pontiffs (Acharyas) of major Mutts: Kanchi Kamakoti, Sringeri, Ahobila Mutt, etc.
- Appendix 6 (Bharata Royal Lineage): A comprehensive list of Kings of various dynasties (Pandya, Chola, Chera, Pallava, Chalukya, Rashtrakuta, Hoysala, Vijayanagara, Nayaks, Marathas) with approximate dates.
- Appendix 7 (Shakti Peethams): Lists the 108 Shakti Peethams (Temples of the Goddess) across India and neighboring countries.
- Appendix 8 (Shiva-Vishnu Kshetras): A massive list of Shiva and Vishnu temples in Tamil Nadu and across India, categorized by region (Chola Nadu, Pandya Nadu, Tondai Nadu, North India).
- Appendix 9 (Perpetual Calendar): A chart to find the day of the week for any given date.
- Appendix 10 (Birth Dates of Great Men): Calculated dates of birth for figures like Rama (7013 B.C.), Krishna (3112 B.C.), Adi Sankara (509 B.C.), etc., based on astronomical data in scriptures.

