

HIS5B07 KERALA SOCIETY AND CULTURE: ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL

MODULE-2

TOPIC- LITERATURE OF PERUMAL PERIOD

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- ▣ Rudimentary beginning of Malayalam language
- ▣ Growth of Kerala as a separate political entity
- ▣ 'Muthollayirum' – 9th C CE
- ▣ Works on Tamil Bhakti movt- references about social conditions of Kerala society
- ▣ Thevaram songs of Sundaramurthi Nayanar & Munmunikovil of Cheraman Perumal – spread of saivite mvt in Kerala
- ▣ Perumal Tirumozhi of Kulasekhara Alwar – vaishnavite bhakti movt
- ▣ Tamil works – Periyapuramam of Sekkizhar & Takayakaparani of Ottakuthan – about contemporary socciety- 12th C

- ▣ Sanskrit works produced
- ▣ Kulasekhara Alwar -Mukundamala in Sanskrit
- ▣ Kulasekhara Varman- wrote
 - Subadra Dhananjayam
 - Tapti-Samvaranam
 - Vichinnabhishekam
 - Ashcharya Manjari – a prose
- ▣ Vasudeva – Yudishtira –Vijaya on the basis of Mahabharatha

- ▣ Works of Sankaracharya-
- Wrote commentaries on Brahmasutra, Upanishads, Bhagavat Gita
- Vivekachudamani
- Atma Bodha
- Sivanandalahari
- Saundaryalahari

- ▣ Astronomical work – Sankaranarayaneeyam by Sankaranarayana- 869 CE
- ▣ Also known as Laghu Bhaskariya Varnana
- ▣ A commentary of mathematical work ‘ Laghubhaskareeyam of Indian astronomer – mathematician Bhaskara I
- ▣ Sankaranarayana- official in the observatory of Chera king Sthanu Ravi- it was known as Ravi Varma Yantravalayam
- ▣ Observatory was filled with an armillary sphere which was model of celestial sphere

- ▣ In every Kadigai –duration of 34 minutes bells were sounded at important centres of the capital town to announce correct time
- ▣ Sankaranarayana was a student of another important astronomer & mathematician, Govindan Swami- 9th C CE
- ▣ Work gives details about observation of sky, about mathematics, also about city of Mahodayapuram

ARMILLARY SPHERE



