



The Chera Dynasty: Nautical Innovators

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Abstract

The Chera Dynasty, a prominent and significant ruling authority in ancient South India, exemplifies the region's political acumen and cultural richness. This dynasty thrived from the 4th century BCE until the 12th century CE, significantly influencing the culture, trade, and architectural heritage of Tamilakam. The Cheras, famous for their shrewd administration, vast trading networks, and support of literature, significantly impacted the socio-political and economic landscape of their day. Positioned strategically along the Malabar Coast, the Cheras became a crucial element in the network of historic marine trade. Their maritime skills facilitated active economic interactions with the Roman Empire, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia. Valuable commodities like black pepper, esteemed lumber, and ivory emerged as their hallmark exports, solidifying their position as essential intermediaries in international trade. These commercial exchanges not only augmented their wealth but also enabled cultural assimilation, integrating foreign influences into the fabric of their culture. The Cheras developed an intricate government scheme that balanced centralised power with local management. This framework created stability, promoting unity throughout their realm. Their acceptance of religious pluralism further improved societal balance. By embracing Hinduism, Jainism, and Buddhism, they fostered an atmosphere of inclusivity that supported societal harmony. The decline of the Chera Dynasty, caused by internal strife and external invasions, signified the conclusion of their direct governance, however did not diminish their legacy. Their lasting contributions to Tamil literature, grand temple building, and complex socio-economic systems resonated through later centuries, significantly impacting following dynasties and the overall history of South India. The Chera Dynasty's profound influence on the cultural, economic, and political development of Tamilakam is incalculable. Their crucial position in the interconnected environment of the ancient Indian Ocean globe highlights their historical significance as architects of a dynamic and resilient civilisation.

Keywords: - Chera Dynasty, South India, Culture, Political System, Tamil identity

Introduction

The Chera Dynasty, a significant entity in the history of ancient South India, is prominently featured in Tamil Sangam literature, which dates back to the beginning of the Common Era. This esteemed body of work highlights the Cheras' significance as sovereign leaders and reveals the development of a unified Tamil identity, a process occurring from the late Iron Age to the Early Historic period (circa 300 B.C. to A.D. 300) (Sohn, 2023; Abraham, 2003).

The Cheras' enormous trading networks, revealed through archaeological findings, demonstrate their crucial role in facilitating transcontinental commerce. The discovery of unique Chera coinage in Egypt's Eastern Desert indicates their involvement in the extensive Erythraean trade network ("An Indian coin in the Eastern

[Desert of Egypt,” 2022](#)). These artefacts highlight the dynasty's global interconnectedness and its entrepreneurial skill in cross-cultural interactions.

The Cheras established an organised chiefdom that significantly impacted the cultural and economic landscape of South India. Their administrative and cultural frameworks made a lasting impact, forming a foundational basis for later governing dynasties ([Sohn, 2023](#); [Kumar, 2024](#)). This government not only ensured societal stability but also stimulated cultural progress, enriching South Indian civilisation with unique traditions and economic frameworks.

The Chera Dynasty's enduring legacy serves as a fundamental element for understanding the complex development of South Indian history. Their efforts in commerce, administration, and cultural integration provide a unique insight into the dynamic forces that influenced the ancient history of the subcontinent, making their narrative essential to the records of Indian antiquity.

Objectives

- To investigate the origins, chronology, and geographical setting of the Chera Dynasty, emphasising its historical importance.
- To examine the marine trade, political framework, and cultural contributions of the Cheras, highlighting their significance in regional and global connections.
- To analyse the religious tolerance, social hierarchy, and elements contributing to the legacy and demise of the Chera Dynasty.

Origins and Chronology

The Chera Dynasty, a significant Tamil dynasty in South India, dates back to the early historic period, approximately 300 B.C. to A.D. Three hundred. This period corresponds with the Tamil Sangam era, a significant phase in South Indian history that was essential in the development of early Tamil identity, language, and culture ([Abraham, 2003](#)). The Cheras are often featured in ancient Tamil literature, especially in Sangam poetry, which illustrates their socio-political importance, bravery, and cultural accomplishments. These literary works depict the Cheras as formidable kings intricately woven into the socio-political landscape of the Tamil region, overseeing domains that encompass contemporary Kerala and portions of Tamil Nadu ([Sohn, 2023](#)).

Their capital, commonly recognised as Vanchi (in proximity to contemporary Karur), functioned as a centre for administration, commerce, and culture. The governance of the Cheras had a chiefdom structure, with leaders such as Uthiyar Cheralathan and Nedunjeral Adan distinguished by their leadership and military skill. They are distinguished for their support of art and literature, considerably contributing to the advancement of Tamil culture during this century.

The Cheras significantly contributed to the development of long-distance trade, especially marine commerce, connecting South India with the Roman Empire, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia. The economic prosperity was propelled by the export of valuable commodities, notably spices like black pepper, which conferred upon Kerala the designation "Land of Spices." These trade networks not only enhanced the Cheras' wealth but also enabled cultural exchanges that profoundly influenced the region.

The dynasty's influence persisted into the early mediaeval era, during which it engaged with other prominent South Indian empires such as the Cholas and These connections, encompassing both alliances and conflicts, profoundly influenced the cultural and political environment of the region. The Chera Dynasty's lasting legacy is seen in its contributions to Tamil identity, its significant involvement in regional geopolitics, and its facilitation of trade and culture, which jointly influenced the historical development of South India ([Kumar, 2024](#); [Abraham, 1986](#)).

Early Cheras (4th century BCE - 5th century CE) and Later Cheras (8th - 12th century CE)

The Chera Dynasty, a significant political entity in South India, is categorised into two distinct periods: The Early Cheras (4th century BCE–5th century CE) and the Later Cheras (8th–12th century CE). The Early Cheras are mostly recorded in Tamil Sangam literature, which illustrates their chiefdom rule and rich cultural traditions. Archaeological findings from this period indicate a vibrant material culture from the late Iron Age to the Early Historic period, characterised by the formation of a unique Tamil identity and the development of vast trade networks ([Sohn, 2023](#); [Abraham, 2003](#)). This identity was enabled by a common linguistic foundation, as demonstrated by Tamil-Brahmi inscriptions ([Mahadevan, 2004](#); [Rajan, 2011](#)). The Early Cheras governed present-day Kerala and western Tamil Nadu, with their capital presumably located in Vanchi near Karur. Their economy thrived on maritime commerce, especially with Roman and Southeast Asian empires, exporting commodities such

as black pepper, which conferred upon the region the designation "Land of Spices." Notable sovereigns like Uthiyar Cheralathan and Nedunjeral Adan maintained their supremacy through valour and astute diplomacy. They supported Sangam literature, promoting artistic and architectural advancements that profoundly impacted the cultural character of ancient Kerala. Nevertheless, internal strife and external incursions catalysed their demise by the 5th century CE.

The Later Cheras arose in the 8th century CE as the Perumal dynasty, signifying a revival of political and cultural prominence. In contrast to the decentralised framework of their predecessors, the Later Cheras established a more centralised government, improving land revenue systems and strengthening their economic base (Thapar, 2002). They leveraged Kerala's strategic position along significant Indian Ocean trade routes, perpetuating the export of spices and accumulating wealth. This period witnessed heightened cultural exchange, as the Later Cheras actively participated in South Indian geopolitics, forming alliances or entering battles with the Cholas and Pandya's to safeguard territorial integrity. They became fervent advocates of Hinduism, erecting splendid temples that serve as architectural masterpieces while simultaneously endorsing Jainism. In summary, the Early Cheras concentrated on cementing authority in Tamilakam and promoting Tamil Sangam culture, whilst the Later Cheras transitioned to centralised rule and temple-centric Hinduism, thereby establishing a lasting impact in the cultural and political history of South India.

Geographical Context

The Chera dynasty, established in the southern region of the Indian subcontinent, governed areas that correspond to present-day Kerala and Tamil Nadu. This geographical location significantly impacted their political power, economic success, and cultural development. The region's unique topographical and ecological features both advanced and challenged the Cheras, significantly influencing their legacy.

The Cheras, who dominated the lush western coast of India, specifically the area now known as Kerala, enjoyed fertile fields enriched by abundant rainfall. This fertile terrain was optimal for agriculture, with spices like black pepper, cardamom, and turmeric emerging as valuable commodities. The vast woods of the Western Ghats provided the Chera realm with timber, medicinal plants, and various natural resources, enhancing their economy and strategic independence (Dowson and Bland, 1846).

Their holdings extended eastward, encompassing portions of Tamil Nadu, particularly the arid yet essential Kongu Nadu region. Kongu Nadu, albeit less productive than the coastal plains, functioned as an essential link between inland commerce routes and the vibrant coastal ports. This merger allowed the Cheras to establish a unified economic and administrative framework. Notable cities such as Vanchi (present-day Karur) and Muziris (in proximity to Kodungallur) developed as significant centres in their region. Vanchi, presumed to be the initial capital, was ideally located along inland trade routes, serving as both a cultural centre and a political pivot. Simultaneously, Muziris gained international recognition as a thriving port on the Malabar Coast, enabling considerable marine commerce with the Roman Empire, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia.

The geographical features of the Chera kingdom offered natural fortifications and economic benefits. The formidable Western Ghats served as a defensive barrier, safeguarding the central regions from eastern invasions while also providing essential commodities like spices and timber. To the west, the Arabian Sea provided access to extensive maritime trade routes, facilitating the dynasty's involvement in the prosperous commerce of the Indian Ocean region. Ports like Muziris became renowned commercial emporiums, facilitating the exchange of commodities like ivory, jewels, and spices, hence enhancing the wealth and influence of the Cheras (Dowson and Bland, 1846).

Cultural exchange thrived in this vital coastal region. Interactions with far areas, such as Greece, Rome, Arabia, and Southeast Asia, facilitated the introduction of novel ideas, artefacts, and practices, so enhancing the local environment and fostering the vitality of Chera society. Inland trade routes, enhanced by navigable rivers such as the Periyar and Bharathappuzha, further linked the hinterlands to the thriving ports, hence strengthening the kingdom's economic vibrancy (Dowson and Bland, 1846).

Nonetheless, the Chera dynasty encountered difficulties due to its geographical conditions. The formidable landscape of the Western Ghats, although a natural barrier, presented challenges for internal communication and government. The region's dependence on monsoon rains for agriculture made the economy vulnerable to climate variations, with unpredictable monsoon patterns often threatening crop yields and trade stability.

The geographical configuration of the Chera kingdom was, in numerous aspects, its paramount asset—a convergence of natural wealth, strategic positioning, and defensive benefits. The Cheras prospered as agricultural and commerce magnates due to fertile fields and coastal access, while natural barriers ensured their sovereignty.

This distinctive geographical framework not only supported their political and economic dominance but also established a lasting legacy in the historical and cultural narrative of South India (Dhiraj, 2022).

Maritime Commerce and Economy

The Chera dynasty garnered significant recognition for its robust marine trade, which was crucial in establishing its economic might and promoting cultural exchanges. The Cheras, strategically located on the Malabar Coast, participated in substantial trade with the Middle East, the Graeco-Roman world, and Southeast Asia. Traders from Arabia and Mesopotamia visited Chera ports, exchanging luxury items such as perfumes, dates, and linens for the dynasty's esteemed spices and rare stones.

The Roman Empire was a prominent trading partner of the Cheras. Roman traders valued black pepper, fittingly referred to as "black gold," along with other exotic goods. Archaeological findings, such as Roman coins and artefacts located near Muziris, highlight the significance of these trading interactions. Outside the Graeco-Roman realm, the Cheras sustained strong ties with Southeast Asian kingdoms. Spices, pearls, and lumber were traded for luxury goods such as silk and gold, facilitating a reciprocal interchange of commodities and cultural concepts that enhanced both regions.

The Chera dynasty's exports achieved international acclaim for their superior quality and scarcity. Black pepper, grown in the rich regions of the Western Ghats, was the dynasty's most profitable export, alongside other spices like cardamom and turmeric. The vast forests of the Western Ghats provided premium timber, esteemed for shipbuilding and architectural endeavours. Coastal and inland regions produced pearls and semi-precious stones, coveted in Middle Eastern and Roman markets. Moreover, ivory from Indian elephants constituted an essential element of the Chera trade portfolio, fulfilling the requirements of luxury markets throughout the ancient world ("An Indian coin in the Eastern Desert of Egypt", 2022).

To facilitate this thriving commerce, the Cheras developed a complex system of ports and other infrastructure. Muziris, or Muchiri, established as the principal port, serving as a vital hub for international trade with the Roman Empire and the Middle East. The notable port of Tondi enabled the integration of inland trade routes with maritime commerce. These ports developed became cosmopolitan centres, functioning as hubs for the collection, storage, and delivery of goods, while facilitating contacts among many civilisations (Sohn, 2023).

The Cheras exhibited exceptional skill in shipbuilding and navigation. Employing the plentiful high-quality timber from the Western Ghats, they devised advanced methods to construct durable and seaworthy ships. Chera mariners excelled in maritime navigation, adeptly utilising monsoon winds to accelerate journeys across the Arabian Sea and further. Conventional navigational instruments and astronomical knowledge presumably directed their extensive travels.

Maritime commerce was essential to the Chera dynasty, supporting its economic wealth and cultural significance. The Cheras established themselves as significant participants in ancient global commerce networks by exporting unique commodities like spices, lumber, pearls, and ivory, alongside advancements in port facilities and shipbuilding. These prosperous operations not only enhanced the dynasty's income but also facilitated cultural contacts, creating a lasting impact on the historical and cultural landscape of South India.

Political Framework and Governance

The Chera dynasty, a significant polity in southern India, exhibited a sophisticated political structure and administrative system that harmonised centralised authority with local government. This decentralised concept successfully included regional chieftains and local leaders into a unified hierarchical organisation. The Chera kings exercised considerable authority and played pivotal roles in administration and ceremonial, however they depended significantly on the collaboration and independence of local chiefs, indicative of a government form resembling a structured chiefdom (Sohn, 2023).

The king was central to the Chera administration, with supreme authority in political, military, and religious matters. The monarchy was not only a governing authority but also a revered institution. Kingship was frequently validated by intricate rites and religious ceremonies, linking the ruler's power with divine approval. This amalgamation of political and religious authority reinforced the ruler's status while promoting cohesion throughout their domains (Heitzman, 2001).

At the local level, the Cheras granted considerable autonomy to regional chieftains and village leaders, who were instrumental in overseeing daily operations. These local officials were tasked with supervising agricultural productivity, ensuring order, and promoting trade within their designated territories. Their incorporation into the wider governmental structure enabled the Cheras to efficiently administer their vast domain while preserving local allegiances. This decentralised strategy was especially beneficial for overseeing the

agricultural economy, the foundation of the Chera dynasty, and for facilitating the extensive trade networks linking the Cheras to international markets (Heitzman, 1997).

Trade and agriculture, fundamental components of the Chera economy, were significantly shaped by this governmental framework. The collaboration between central authorities and local leaders facilitated the efficient collection of taxes, regulation of trade, and mobilisation of resources. Ports such as Muziris and interior trade centres depended on this cooperative administration to sustain operational efficiency and stability.

The Chera political system prioritised the incorporation of religious institutions into governance. Temples functioned as both places of worship and centres for economic and administrative activities. Religious festivals, temple endowments, and rites sometimes served as occasions to reinforce the ruler's power and foster loyalty among the citizenry. The Chera kings enhanced their legitimacy and solidified their authority over urban and rural regions by presenting themselves as guardians and benefactors of religion (Heitzman, 2001).

Tamil literature and inscriptions reveal insights into the Chera administration principles, underscoring their focus on justice, economic stability, and cultural patronage. The intimate connection between the royal and local authorities is apparent in the preservation of regional autonomy alongside the maintenance of loyalty to the central authority. The combination of localised administration and central kingship established a balance that reduced dissent and facilitated successful rule over varied communities.

The governmental organisation of the Chera dynasty demonstrated a refined combination of centralised power and decentralised administration. The Cheras effectively governed their vast lands by empowering local leaders while upholding a robust central monarchy supported by religion and cultural traditions. This approach facilitated the governance of a complex civilisation while ensuring the stability and prosperity of the realm, hence leaving a significant legacy in South Indian history.

Contributions to Culture

The Chera dynasty was a significant benefactor of the arts and literature, crucial in influencing the cultural milieu of South India. The leaders of this esteemed dynasty zealously patronised poets, scholars, and painters, cultivating an atmosphere conducive to creativity. The Chera

monarchs were often lauded in Tamil literature during the Sangam period for their magnanimity and commitment to literary patronage.

like the Pathitru Pathu, a venerated collection of Sangam poetry, provide detailed depictions of Chera monarchs, including their military achievements, societal contributions, and the principles they championed. These works not only immortalise the actions of the kings but also offer insight into the cultural milieu of the period.

The literary traditions fostered by the Chera dynasty established the foundation for the development of Tamil literature. Their reign significantly impacted the evolution of literary topics, emphasising valour, passion, and the natural world. The persistent themes in Tamil literature—valor in warfare, profound emotions in romance, and veneration for nature—were shaped by the cultural and intellectual inclinations of the Cheras. These literary works established the basis for the further development of Tamil literature, enhancing the cultural identity of Tamil-speaking individuals.

In addition to their literary accomplishments, the Cheras significantly influenced architecture, emblematic of the dynasty's marine affluence. The wealth derived from trade, particularly via vibrant ports such as Muziris and Tondi, enabled the Chera monarchs to finance the erection of magnificent temples, prosperous townships, and remarkable architectural edifices. The architecture of the Chera dynasty was characterised by its seamless connection with the natural surroundings, prioritising simplicity, practicality, and aesthetic usefulness. Temples functioned as both places of worship and cultural and commercial centres, where merchants from diverse locations gathered, promoting spiritual and economic interchange.

The marine commerce network that enhanced the Chera economy not only augmented the realm's wealth but also promoted the exchange of architectural concepts and methodologies. The interaction is apparent in the unique architectural forms of Chera structures, which embody a fusion of indigenous traditions and exterior influences. The architectural designs exhibit the influence of Southeast Asian, Greco-Roman, and Arabian features, highlighting the Cheras as significant patrons of the arts and pivotal participants in the ancient world's cross-cultural contacts (Kumar, 2024).

The Chera dynasty substantially enhanced the cultural and architectural history of South India through their support of literature and the arts, along with their investment in architectural innovation. Their endorsement

of creativity, along with the wealth generated from marine commerce, produced a period of cultural amalgamation that remains commemorated and esteemed.

Religious Tolerance and Societal Framework

The Chera dynasty excelled in its remarkable acceptance of religious pluralism, fostering a society that was both diverse and inclusive. Their administration enabled the amicable coexistence of Hinduism, Jainism, and Buddhism, each intricately linked with the dynamic commerce communities of the period. Sanctuaries, monasteries, and shrines devoted to these faiths served as emblems of unification, highlighting the Cheras' commitment to social harmony. In contrast to the inflexible caste systems that characterised subsequent periods, the Chera social structure exhibited much flexibility. Trade enclaves, consisting of persons from diverse ethnic backgrounds and beliefs, flourished under a framework of relative autonomy and integration. The lack of a rigidly stratified social hierarchy facilitated fluidity and cooperation, especially in vibrant port towns where several cultures converged (More, 2011).

The Cheras skilfully integrated spiritual practices with commercial endeavours, situating temples and religious structures in the centre of economic activity. These hallowed locations frequently served as centres of business, providing secure storage for goods and refuges for travelling merchants. Religious festivities attracted merchants from afar, converting these occasions into vibrant marketplaces that stimulated commercial transactions and cultural exchanges. The dynasty's intentional promotion of Jain and Buddhist institutions demonstrated the significant impact of these religions in their domain. This principle of tolerance strengthened internal unity and increased the attractiveness of Chera ports to international commerce, promoting economic prosperity and a rich cultural diversity.

Through the promotion of the arts, architecture, and social inclusion, the Chera kings established a culture characterised by vibrancy and innovation. Their contributions to Tamil literature, significant architectural accomplishments, and progressive social dynamics are firmly embedded in the cultural and historical fabric of South India, reflecting their lasting impact (More, 2011).

Heritage and Deterioration

The Chera dynasty, a significant political entity in ancient southern India, is acknowledged in Tamil literature and corroborated by archaeological evidence, highlighting its prominence as a leading chiefdom in the area (Sohn, 2023). However, like many other dynasties in history, the Cheras saw a steady decline in power due to various internal conflicts and external invasions, issues frequently examined in the context of political disintegration (Yoffee, 2022). The disintegration of centralised power frequently facilitates the emergence of alternative political centres, a phenomenon observed in various historical transitions, exemplified by the shift from the Polonnaruwa Kingdom to Dambadeniya in Sri Lanka, where local leaders capitalised on the decline of larger authorities (Liyangamage, 1963). This recurring motif suggests that although the political unity of the Chera dynasty may have disintegrated, the cultural legacies of their rule persisted, continuing to shape and influence subsequent generations, akin to the enduring legacies of other prominent rulers and dynasties throughout history (Fazlhashemi, 2022).

Conclusion

The Chera Dynasty signifies a notable and transformative period in South Indian history, illustrating the complex interplay between culture, commerce, and governance that contributed to the development of a prosperous civilisation. The dynasty, originating in the Sangam period and later revived as the Later Cheras, significantly influenced Tamil identity, promoted artistic and literary achievement, and enabled economic development through extensive trade networks. Their contributions to Tamil literature, architecture, and social unity underscore a profound cultural dedication to fostering a vibrant and inclusive community.

The geography of the Malabar Coast was pivotal to the Chera Dynasty's lasting impact, serving as a crucial centre for marine trade and cultural interchange. Their extensive trading connections, reaching far areas such as Rome, Arabia, and Southeast Asia, highlighted their crucial role in ancient global commerce. Exports included black pepper, wood, and ivory reinforced their economic supremacy. These linkages not only enhanced the Chera economy but also enabled significant cultural exchanges, resulting in a lasting influence on the heritage of South India.

Despite their demise, the Cheras' legacy in administration, commerce, and culture continued to exert influence, impacting subsequent rulers and regional changes. Their revolutionary combination of centralised authority and localised government, together with their religious tolerance, developed a community that was both unified and diverse. The enduring influence of the Chera Dynasty permeates the cultural, economic, and historical

accounts of South India, providing profound insights into the complexities of ancient Tamilakam and the wider Indian Ocean region. Their narrative persists as evidence of the region's ability to reconcile tradition with innovation, fostering the development of a thriving and lasting civilisation.

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