

# Bhartiya History

## Introduction

The history of **Bharatvarsh** (which is now called India) is the description of the timeless glory of the Divine dignitaries who not only Graced the soils of India with their presence and Divine intelligence, but they also showed and revealed the true path of peace, happiness and the Divine enlightenment for the souls of the world that still is the guideline for the true lovers of God who desire to taste the sweetness of His Divine love in an intimate style

## Definition of Bharatvarsh

According to the scriptural description of the brahmand the entire earth planet is called Bharatvarsh, but particularly the area of the continent that lies south of the Himalayas is called Bharatvarsh. It is also called Aryavart. The inhabitants of Aryavart are called the Aryans as referred to in the Rigved. Thus, the words Bhartiya or Aryans were both used for the inhabitants of Bharatvarsh or Aryavart, however, the words Bhartiya and Bharatvarsh were more popular.

Persians used to call 'Hindu' for the Sindhu river, which was a localized version of the word Sindhu. When Muslims invaded Bharatvarsh from the west (which was the land of the Sindhu river) they started calling the inhabitants of Bharatvarsh 'the Hindus.' Accordingly, the country of the Hindus was called Hindustan by them which means:

the place of the Hindus: Hindu **हिन्दू** sthan **स्थान**

For speaking convenience the colloquial form of the word 'sthan' became 'stan' and in this way the word Hindustan (Hindu + stan) came into being. The Greeks used to call 'Indu' for 'Hindu,' because there is no letter 'h' in the Greek alphabet.

When English people came, for their convenience, they altered the names of quite a few places and also some of the rivers. They called 'Indus' for the Sindhu river and, accordingly, 'India' for Hindustan or Bharatvarsh. Thus, the words Hindu and India became popular.

## Bhartiya Chronology

(BC)

3228	Descension of Bhagwan Krishn
3139	The Mahabharat War Start of Brihadrath dynasty of Magadh Start of Yudhisthir dynasty of Hastinapur
3102	Ascension of Bhagwan Krishn Start of kaliyug
2139	End of Brihadrath dynasty
2139-2001	Pradyot dynasty
2001-1641	Shishunag dynasty
1894-1814	Gautam Buddh
1641-1541	Nandas
1541-1241	Maurya dynasty
1541-1507	Chandragupt Maurya
1507-1479	Bindusar
1479-1443	Ashokvardhan
1241-784	Shung and Kanau dynasty
784-328	Andhra dynasty
509-477	Jagadguru Shankaracharya
328-83	Gupt dynasty
328-321	Chandragupt Vijayaditya
326	Alexander's invasion
321-270	Samudragupt Ashokaditya Priyadarshin, or Ashok the Great
102BC-15AD	Vikramaditya, established Vikram era in 57 BC

(AD)

25-85	Shalivahan, established Shalivahan Shak era in 78 AD
85-1192	There were several kingdoms of Rajpoot kings all over India. They ruled for 1,107 years.
1192-1757	In 1192, Mohammad Gori invaded Delhi (Hastinapur) the second time, defeated and killed Prithviraj Chauhan, and became the king. Since then several dynasties of Muslims ruled India for 565 years.
1757-1947	In 1757 English regime was established in Bengal. British ruled India for 190 years.
1947	India got Independence

### 3228 BC - Descension of Bhagwan Krishn

According to the "Surya Siddhant" the astrologers have calculated that kaliyug started on the afternoon of 17th February, 3102 BC. In the Bhagwatam, Brahma tells in round figures that Krishn remained on this earth planet for 125 years

(यद्वंशोऽवतीर्णस्य भवतः पुरुषोत्तम । शरच्छतं व्यतीयाय पञ्चविंशधिकं प्रभो ॥ 11/6/25).

Accordingly, if 125 years is added to February, 3102, it comes to February 3227 BC. But Krishn's descension was in the Rohini *nakshatra* (asterism) of the 8th waning moon midnight of *bhadon* (August) which is about seven months earlier. Thus, His descension date is 3228 BC and He stayed on the earth planet for 125 years and about 7 months.

### 3139 BC - The Mahabharat War

The Pandavas, after winning the **Mahabharat** war, ruled for 36 years and 8 months until the start of *kaliyug* in 3102 BC. Accordingly, the date of Mahabharat war comes to 3139 BC.

### 3102 BC - Beginning of Kaliyug

The famous Aihole inscription of glorious Chalulaya King Pulkeshi II of the 7th century says,

“त्रिंशत्सु त्रिसहस्रेषु भारतादाह्वादितः ।  
सप्ताब्दशतयुक्तेषु गतेष्वब्देषु पञ्चसु ॥  
पञ्चाशत्सु कलौ काले षट्सु पञ्चशतेषु च ।  
समासु समतीतासु शकानामपि भूभुजाम् ॥”

It means, “3,735 (30 + 3,000 + 700 + 5) years have already elapsed in *kaliyug* (कलौ काले) after the Mahabharat war, and 556 (50 + 6 + 500) years of Shalivahan era is running (on this date of engraving this inscription).” The inscription says that 3,735 years of *kaliyug* had already elapsed. It means the 3,736th year of Kali era was running in the Shak era 556 AD which was 556 + 78 = 634 AD. Thus, deducting 634 from 3,736 comes to 3102 BC. (For more evidences read **Mahabharat - 3139 BC**).

### 3139-83 BC - The Magadh Dynasties

The authority of the Bhagwatam is taken to determine the dates of the dynasties of the kings of Magadh up to the Andhra dynasty. There were nine dynasties that ruled Magadh after the Mahabharat war (3139 BC). They were: 21 kings in Brihadrath dynasty (1,000 years), 5 in Pradyot (138 years), 10 in Shishunag (360 years), one King Mahapadm Nand along with his 8 sons (100 years), 10 Maurya (137 years), 10 Shung and 4 Kanva (457 years), and 30 kings of Andhra dynasty for 456 years (Bhagwatam 9/22/46-49, 12/1/1-28). The ninth one is **Gupt dynasty**. There were seven kings in the Gupt dynasty with total reigning period of 245 years (Kaliyug Rajvrittant, Bhavishyottar Puran).

The reigning period of 10 Maurya kings, shown only for 137 years, appears to be much less as compared to the reigning period of the other kings of Magadh. Apart from the Mauryas, 81 kings in the other seven dynasties ruled for 2,511 years which give an average of 31 years per king. It appears to be a copying mistake while writing the period of Maurya dynasty. Probably, instead of 317 it was mistakenly written as 137, because the Kaliyug Rajvrittant gives the figure of 316 years for 10 Maurya kings. However, 300 years in round figures for the Maurya dynasty has been taken.

### 1894-1814 BC - Gautam Buddha

According to the Buddhist records, Gautam Buddha was already 72 years old at the time of Ajatshatnu's coronation; it means that he was in his 73rd year at that time. Shishunag dynasty's period is 2001 BC to 1641 BC. The first five kings of Shishunag dynasty, Shishunag to Bindusar, ruled for (40+36+26+40+38) 180 years. Then Ajatshatnu became the king and ruled for 27 years. Accordingly, 2001 BC (-) 180 = 1821 BC is the coronation year of Ajatshatnu. Adding 73 years (the existing age of Gautam Buddha at that time) to 1821 BC comes to 1894 BC. Thus, the date of birth of Gautam Buddha is 1894 BC and his *nirvan* year is (1894-80) 1814 BC. He was born on Vaishakh full moon day which is March/April.

### 1541-1507 BC - Chandragupt Maurya

Magadh was the fourth dynasty after the Mahabharat war (3139 BC). Chandragupt Maurya was the first king of the Maurya dynasty. His mother's name was Mur, so he was called Maurya in Sanskrit which means the son of Mur, and thus, his dynasty was called Maurya dynasty. A pious, learned and determined *brahman*, Chanakya, also known as Kautilya, who didn't have a pleasant appearance but had an intelligent brain, managed to terminate the existing King Mahapadm Nand and his eight sons and made Chandragupt the King of Magadh who was also the legitimate heir of the throne. The total period of the four dynasties including the Nand dynasty after the Mahabharat war is 1,598 years (1,000 + 138 + 360 + 100). Thus, the coronation date of Chandragupt Maurya comes to 3139 - 1598 = 1541 BC. Chandragupt Maurya ruled for 34 years (1541-1507 BC), his son Bindusar ruled 28 years (1507-1479 BC) and his grandson Ashokvardhan ruled for 36 years (1479-1443 BC).

### 509-477 BC - Jagadguru Shankaracharya

The most efficient documentary evidence of Shankaracharya's period is the carefully preserved date-wise list of all the succeeding Shankaracharyas who sat on that religious throne which was established by Adi (the original) Shankaracharya thousands of years ago; and that list goes back up to 477 BC. Adi Shankaracharya lived only 32 years so his birth date is  $477 + 32 = 509$  BC. He had established four *maths*. (*Math* is a religious throne, which is used as a center for propagating *dharm*, and whoever sits on that throne, holds the title of Shankaracharya.) In his last days, Adi Shankaracharya lived in Kanchi Kamkoti so it is also considered as a *math*. Dwarika Sharda Math and Kanchi Kamkoti Math both have the complete date-wise record of all the succeeding Shankaracharyas for the last 2,500 years, but the records of Kanchi Math are more detailed.

Shankaracharya, after establishing the four *maths* and spreading the greatness of Sanatan Dharm, came back to South India and, for the last four to six years of his life, he lived in Kanchi Kamkoti. Thus, Kanchi Kamkoti is also called the fifth *math*. Thus, according to the records of Kanchi Kamkoti Math, Adi Shankaracharya was born on 2593 Kali era and left this earth planet on 2625 Kali era which comes to (3102 - 2593) 509 BC and (3102 - 2625) 477 BC.

### 328-83 BC - Gupt Dynasty

The Gupt dynasty was the ninth Magadh dynasty. There were seven kings in the Gupt dynasty: (1) Chandragupt Vijayaditya (ruling period 7 years), (2) Samudragupt Ashokaditya Priyadarshin or Ashok the Great (51 years), (3) Chandragupt II Vikramaditya (36 years), (4) Kumargupt Mahendraditya (42 years), (5) Skandgupt Parakramaditya (25 years), (6) Nrasinghgupt Baladitya (40 years) and (7) Kumargupt II Vikramaditya (44 years). The total reigning period was 245 years. After the downfall of Gupt dynasty the kingship of Magadh ended and it went under the subordination of Vikramaditya of Ujjain (Malva).

### 102 BC-15 AD - Vikramaditya and Start of Vikram era in 57 BC

Vikram era started in 57 BC by Vikramaditya the Great as a commemoration of his victory upon the Shaks. There is plentiful literature on Vikramaditya, and in the Bhavishya Puran itself there are descriptions of Vikramaditya in more than 40 chapters between Pratisarg Parv I and IV. Pratisarg Parv IV, chapter 1 of Bhavishya Puran says that after the elapse of a full 3,000 years in *kaliyug* (3102 - 3000 = 102 BC), a dynamic Divine personality was born who was named Vikramaditya. Bhavishya Puran further says that the great King Vikramaditya ruled for one hundred years. When he was only five years old he went into the jungles to worship God. After twelve years, when he came out, God Shiv sent for him a celestial golden throne which was decorated with thirty-two statues. According to the above descriptions Vikramaditya lived for (5 years + 12 years + 100 years) 117 years (102 BC - 15 AD).

Kalidas, the greatest poet, writer and the literary figure of his time, living a pious life and sincerely devoted to his scholarly work, was one of the nine gems of King Vikram's court. The "Jyotirvidabharnam" by Kalidas tells in its first chapter

(युधिष्ठिरात् वेदयुगाम्बराग्रयः ॥ 10 ॥) that Vikram era started at the elapse of (*agni* 3, *ambar* 0, *yug* 4 and *ved* 4 = 3,0,4,4) 3,044 years of *kaliyug*. Thus, the 3,045th year of *kaliyug* was the beginning of Vikram era which is 57 BC. At the end of Jyotirvidabharnam, Mahakavi Kalidas mentions the exact date of his writing and says that

(वर्षेः सिन्धुरदर्शनाम्बरगुणोर्याते कलो सम्मिते । मासे माघवसंज्ञिके च विहितो ग्रन्थक्रियोपक्रमः ॥ 21 ॥)

in the Kali era (गुण 3, अम्बर 0, दर्शन 6, सिन्धु 7) 3067 he had started to write this book. It means, he wrote that book when 3,067 years of *kaliyug* had passed. That comes to 35 BC (3102 - 3067 = 35), which is after the beginning of Vikram era.

Thus, Vikramaditya was born in 102 BC (3102-3000), established his 'era' in 57 BC and left this earth planet in 15 AD.

### 25-85 AD - Shalivahan and Start of Shalivahan Shak era in 78 AD

Detail of the kings of Pramar dynasty up to King Bhojraj as given in the Bhavishya Puran (Pratisarg Parv IV chapter one) states Vikramaditya, son of Gandharv Sen, reigned up to 15 AD. Vikramaditya's son Deobhakt ruled from 15-25 AD and his grandson, Shalivahan, ruled from 25-85 AD. Shalivahan established his era in 78 AD. It is called the Shalivahan Shak era.

## **Mahabharat 3139 B.C.**

The Great War of Mahabharat between the Pandavas and the Kauravas happened in 3139 BC. The Pandavas, after winning the Mahabharat war, ruled Hastinapur for 36 years and 8 months until the beginning of *kaliyug* in 3102 BC. Since the Mahabharat war and the beginning of *kaliyug* were important historical events, they have been widely documented in Bhartiya scriptures and frequently referenced by great scholars such as Mahakavi Kalidas, the greatest poet, writer and the literary figure of his time and Aryabhata, the greatest astronomer and mathematician. There are astrological, natural, geographical, physical, inscriptional and scriptural evidences that unquestionably establish the date of Mahabharat war as 3139 BC and the beginning of *kaliyug* as 3102 BC.

## **History of Hastinapur**

The dynasty of Surya Vansh of Kaushal (Ayodhya) ends with Sumitra (Bhagwatam 9/12/16); the dynasty of Chandra Vansh of Hastinapur ends with Chemak (Bhagwatam 9/22/44, 45); and the dynasties of the kingdom of Magadh flourished up to the Gupt dynasty (80's BC).

The kingdom of Hastinapur, after Chemak, was constantly ruled by the people who took over the throne. An ancient book describing the date-wise chronology of all the kings of Hastinapur (Indraprasth or Delhi) from Yudhishtir up to Vikramaditya was found by the proprietors of the fortnightly magazine of Nathdwara (Rajasthan) called "Harishchandra Chandrika and Mohan Chandrika" in about 1872 AD. The proprietor of the magazine printed the entire description in two of its issues (called *kiran*) 19 and 20 of 1882.

The description is detailed to year-month-days of each and every king who ruled. By adding the total number of years of the four dynasties from Yudhishtir to Vikramaditya, it comes to 3,148 years which is 3111 Kali era or 9 AD, which represents the date when Vikramaditya left this earth planet. Vikramaditya ruled Hastinapur for 93 years from 83 BC to 9 AD. Accordingly, the date for the Mahabharat war comes to  $(3148 - 9 = 3139 \text{ BC})$ .

According to the Bhavishya Puran and Rajtarangini, Vikramaditya lived between 102 BC and 15 AD; and according to the above details his period ends by 9 AD. There is only a difference of 6 years in the date-wise record of 70 kings who ruled Hastinapur for 3,055 years. A discrepancy of 6 years in 3,000 years of record could be a copying or printing mistake, and is thus negligible when dealing with a longer span of years.

**The unbroken chronology of the exact dates of all the Hindu kings of the 4 dynasties that ruled Hastinapur (up to Vikramaditya) since the reign of Yudhishtir is the most potent evidence that Mahabharat war had happened in 3139 BC.**

## Astrological Descriptions

There is a most prestigious, 48 page detailed date-wise journal (panchang) with all the astrological facts and figures called “Vishva Panchangam”, established in 1925 and published by Kashi Hindu Vishvavidyalaya (Benares Hindu University), Varanasi. It gives all the three eras: Kali era, Vikram era and (Shalivahan) Shak era.

It says on page 3 that 5,100 years have already elapsed before 2056 Vikram year which is 1999 AD. It means that the existing Kali era is 5101 in 1999 AD, which comes to (5101 - 1999) 3102 BC.

## Aryabhata

The greatest astronomer and mathematician, Aryabhata, was born in 476 AD. His work in astronomy is an asset to the scholars. He gave an accurate figure for pi ( $\pi$ ) 3.1416. He finished his book “Aryabhata” in 499 AD in which he gives the exact year of the beginning of kaliyug. He writes,

षष्ट्यब्दानां षष्टिर्यदा व्यतीतास्त्रयश्च युगपादाः ।  
अधिका विशतिरब्दास्तदेह मम जन्मनोऽतीताः ॥10॥

“When the three *yugas* (*satyug*, *tretayug* and *dwaparyug*) have elapsed and 60 x 60 (3,600) years of *kaliyug* have already passed, I am now 23 years old.” It means that in the 3,601st year of Kali era he was 23 years old. Aryabhata was born in 476 AD. Thus, the beginning of *kaliyug* comes to 3,601 - (476 + 23) = 3102 BC.

Lord Krishna ascended to His Divine abode at the end of *dwaparyug* and immediately ***kaliyug* started in 3102 BC**. When Bhagwan Krishna left the earth planet and ascended to His Divine abode a catastrophic rain, storm and sea deluge, that lasted for seven days, totally drowned and destroyed Dwarika town. This catastrophe was also recorded in Babylonia’s ancient town Ur (which was mythologized in the West as Noah’s flood) and the ancient Mayan records. The dates of both are the same.

## Chandragupt Maurya 1541 - 1507 B.C.

Chandragupt Maurya was an important personality in the history of Bharatvarsh (India). He is falsely described as a contemporary of Alexander the Great and his reigning period is incorrectly defined circa 312 BC in much of the modern literature on Indian history. The Puranas give a detailed genealogical account of all the kings of the Magadh kingdom, starting from the **Mahabharat** war and up to the Andhra dynasty. The Bhagwatam says that the four dynasties, 21 kings of Brihadrath, 5 of Pradyot, 10 of Shishunag and Mahapadm Nand Family ruled Magadh for 1,598 years (1,000 + 138 + 360 + 100). Chandragupt Maurya succeeded after Mahapadm Nand Family and established the Maurya dynasty. The Mahabharat war happened in 3139 BC. Subtracting 1598 years of total reign of four dynasties from 3139 BC establishes 1541 BC as the coronation year of Chandragupt Maurya.

Chandragupt Maurya was the first king of the Maurya dynasty. His mother’s name was Mur, so



he was called Maurya in Sanskrit which means the son of Mur, and thus, his dynasty was called Maurya dynasty. A pious, learned and determined brahman, Chanakya (Vishnugupt), also known as Kautilya, who didn't have a pleasant appearance but had an intelligent brain, managed to terminate the existing King Mahapadm Nand and his eight sons and made Chandragupt the King of Magadh who was also the legitimate heir of the throne.

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