

CHRONOLOGY OF ANCIENT BHARATH

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JRI AUROBINDO STUDY CIRCLE
119, BIG STREET, TRIPLICANE, MADRAS-5
SOUTH INDIA

Saka 1896

Summary of The Chronology of Ancient Bharat

By

Prof. K. SRINIVASARAGHAVAN, M.A.,

The purpose of this book is to show the havoc played by the British Historians in the History and Tradition of Ancient Bharat.

Part I: CRADLE OF MAN: Geography, Geology, Anthropology and Rig Vedic Hymns show that Life was first evolved only in the basin of River Saraswaty. Man first appeared here about the time the Himalayas began to grow rapidly i.e. about 2 million years ago. The Human form was well established by the time the Himalayas stopped its rapid growth i.e. about a million years ago. The evolution of races and cultures was here in this cradle. Man urged by the wandering lust spread over the world in waves.

Part II: ELEMENTS OF ANCIENT HINDU ASTRONOMY: Astronomical data in ancient traditions and books give the correct dates of the events mentioned therein. The Vedic Astronomy is the oldest and its elements are explained here.

The Nakshatra system is the greatest discovery of Ancient Man in Bharat. In Part 2, The Aswinyadhi is correctly fixed for reckoning Ayanamsa.

Part III: KALI YUGADHI—ASTRONOMICAL & LUNI SOLAR: The mistakes committed by Bentley and others is shown clearly. The arrogant abuses of these scholars is proved to be baseless. 17/18 Feb. 3102 B.C. as determined arbitrarily by Bentley is shown to be wrong. The correct date of the conjunction of the 5 planets at the Zero point of the Zodiac of Vedanga Jyothisha is 10 Jan. 3104 B.C. The Luni solar Kaliyuga began on 28 Dec. 3101 B.C. with the sun and moon at the same point—Mid Shravishta.

Part IV: THE SAPTHA RISHI ERA or VAIVASWATHA MANVANTRADI: To all scholars of chronology, this is a real era, with cycles of 100 years. But so far no one has fixed the correct date of its beginning. It is shown that it began on Friday, 21 Nov. 8576 B.C. One important point to note is that the week cycle, the 5 year yuga cycle, 60 year cycle and 100 year cycle, began on this date with the sun and the moon at the beginning of the Zodiac of the Vedanga Jyothisha i.e. Mid Shravishta.

Part V: DATE OF MAHA BHARATA WAR: 22, Nov. 3067 B.C. The Maha Bharata is teeming with plenty of astronomical data which are all consistent. The Historicity of Maha Bharata is thus established.

Part VI: PURANIC CHRONOLOGY: The Puranas have clear and consistent Chronology. The British Historians have distorted the facts, and have written their own Purana of Bharat.

Part VII: The biographies and horoscopes give the date of birth of Sri Rama, Sri Krishna and Adi Sankara. These fit in very well with the Puranic Chronology. Sri Rama was born on 10, Jan. 4439 B.C. Sri Krishna was born on 27, July 3112 B.C. and Sri Adi Sankara was born on 18, April 608 B.C. The Paripadal verse on Vaigai was sung on 25 June 540 B.C.

The History of the Ancient Tamils is in general agreement with the other important events in the history of Ancient Bharat. Racially and culturally Bharat is one. The 2 race theory of the British historians was invented to help the policy of "divide and rule". There is no mention of 2 races in any ancient book of Bharat. The History of the Tamils is as old as the history of Bharat.

The doubts raised in the horoscopes of Sri Rama and Sri Sankara are clearly analysed and proved baseless.

The age of Buddha as found in the puranas agree with the age of Moryas. It was intended to civilise the nations that lived to the West and North West of India. It did not take root in Bharat. But when these semi civilised races invaded Bharat again and again, they were slowly absorbed and their religion—Buddhism, found a revival for a short time, till it was also completely absorbed.

Jainism and Buddhism gave birth to christianity and Islam. When these religions entered Bharat with the spirit of conquest, they were met by the upheavals of Vaishnavism and Sivaism and slowly silenced.

The History of Bharat from its very early days has been one of integration in all fields of human activities.

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SOUTH INDIA

Saka 1896

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At the feet of the Lord, Kurukshetra

Dedicated to
Sri G. S. SAMPATH IYENGAR, B.Sc.,
Gorur, Hassan.

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Chronology of Ancient Bharath

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PREFACE

Part I → A

This book has two parts; the first part fixes the Cradle of Man and the second part deals with his knowledge of Astronomy and the time when he framed the first Almanac.

It is not mere patriotism that prompted me to write this paper. It was an earnest desire of mine that I should put in writing what I learnt from my Acharyas, and what I added to it. Since this traditional knowledge is fast disappearing and is giving place to a disbelief in the Vedic age, I felt it my duty to publish this; a few of my friends goaded me to do so, and but for their sustained enthusiasm, I would not have picked up enough courage to write this book.

I wish to repeat the words of Lokamanya Bala Gangadhar Tilak: "I shall consider myself well rewarded if this essay does in any way contribute to a fuller and unprejudiced discussion of the high antiquity of the Aryan civilisation".

Evidence is brought in from Archaeology, Anthropology, Astronomy, Geology, Geography, Palaeontology, Rig Veda, Sanskrit literature, and the works of the Indian and western Oriental scholars.

In the first part, it is established that the valley of the River Saraswathy (the present Ghagger) in the broad flat plain between the Rivers Sutlej and Jumna in the Punjab, was the home of the earliest man and his culture.

In the second part, is explained the origin and development of the concepts of Nakshatra, Thithi, Vara, Masa [solar, lunar and luni-solar], Rithu, Ayana, Varsha, Yuga (cycle of 5 years), Saptha Rishi cycle of 100×27 years, Kali yuga Era Saptha Rishi Era (or Vaivaswatha Manvanthara Era). These are regularly repeated by the Hindus in their daily sankalpa (prayer etc). The Rig Vedic Rishis must have had an era to reckon time, and an almanac to regulate the annual sacrifices. There was greater need for the almanac, since they were great navigators of the inland waters of the "Sindhu" and the "Rajaputana Sea", and of the open Southern Ocean (Arabian Sea), with their regular winds and tides. The exact dates of the Kali Yuga and the Saptha Rishi Era are accurately determined by mathematical methods. (page 32, chap. VII).

I must thank Dr. V. N. Sharma, Ph.D., Professor of Indology and Principal, Children's Garden School, Mylapore, Madras, and Sri. K. J. Sharma, B.T., Retired Lecturer, National Theosophical College, Adyar, Madras. They have spent many hours with me in framing the subject matter, and drawing the necessary maps.

Prof. K. Subramaniam, M.A., Additional Professor of Mathematics, Vivekananda College, Mylapore, Madras, Professor L. V. Subramaniam M. A., Professor of Mathematics, Vivekananda College, Agatheeswaram, Kanya Kumari District, Madras State, Professor T. S. Kuppanna Sastriar, M.A., L.T., a scholar of Siddanta Jyotishas and Retired Professor of Sanskrit, Pudukotta College, Madras State, and Professor V. Rajagopal M.A., Professor of Sanskrit, Vivekananda College, Mylapore, Madras, have helped me a good deal. My thanks are due to them for their invaluable help.

I must thank Dr. George Kuriyan Ph. D. Professor of Geography, Madras University. In spite of the very heavy work on hand, he was able to spare time to go through the manuscript, and discuss the various points in detail. He suggested many changes to improve the presentation of the subject matter. It is his encouragement that emboldens me to present this to the readers.

My thanks are due to Professor R. S. Chakravarthy, M.A., Retired Professor of History, Vivekananda College, Mylapore, Madras. He was a source of inspiration at every stage. He discussed the subject with me in detail and went through the manuscript carefully. The present form of the book is due to his intellectual guidance.

I must thank the Srinivasa Gandhi Nilayam Press, Mylapore, Madras for their earnest cooperation.

I request the readers to write to me their suggestions, criticisms and remarks.

6, Srinivasa Raghavan Road,
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22nd March 1967 A.D.
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