



An Outline of Indian Chronology

From King Manu (14500 BCE) to the Fall of Maratha Empire (1761 CE)

1. Early Vedic Period (14500-11500 BCE)
2. Vedic Period (11500-10500 BCE)
3. Post Vedic Period (10500-6777 BCE)
4. The 28th Treta Yuga Period (6777-5577 BCE)
and the Ramayana Era (5677-5577 BCE)
5. The 28th Dvapara Yuga Period (5577-3177 BCE)
and the Mahabharata Era (3162 BCE)
6. The 28th Kaliyuga Period (from the 32nd century BCE onwards)
and the Mahabharata Era: From Mahabharata War (3162 BCE)
to King Vikramaditya (1 BCE)
7. The Medieval Period (from 1 CE to 1761 CE)

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The antiquity and the chronology of ancient Indian civilization can be presented in Seven distinct stages as follows:

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4. The 28th Treta Yuga Period (6777-5577 BCE) and the Ramayana Era (5677-5577 BCE)
5. The 28th Dvapara Yuga Period (5577-3177 BCE) and the Mahabharata Era (3162 BCE)
6. The 28th Kaliyuga Period (from the 32nd century BCE onwards) and the Mahabharata Era: From Mahabharata War (3162 BCE) to King Vikramaditya (1 BCE)
7. The Medieval Period (from 1 CE to 1761 CE)

Early Vedic Period (14500-11500 BCE)

14500 BCE	Brahma I (Summer Solstice occurred at Dhanishtha Nakshatra around 14500 BCE)
14480 BCE	Svayambhuva Manu (Founder of Manu/Ikshvaku/Surya Vamsh)
14480 BCE	Saptarshis (Atri, Marichi, Vasishtha, Angiras, Pulaha, Pulastya and Kratu)
14450 BCE	Uttanapada
14400 BCE	Dhruva
14310 BCE	Rishabhadev
14030 BCE	King Prithu
14030 BCE	Manu founded the city of Ayodhya
14030 BCE	Kashyapa I, Aditi, Surabhi
14011 BCE	Brihaspati I (Conjunction of Sun, Moon, Jupiter, and Winter solstice at Tishya Nakshatra occurred in 14011 BCE)
14000 BCE	12 Adityas, 11 Rudras, 8 Vasus and 2 Ashvini Kumaras
14000 BCE	Vritrasura and Danavas (Beginning of Political power struggle between Devas and Asuras)
14000 BCE	Soma (the founder of Chandra Vamsh)
13950 BCE	Puru, Yadu, Anu, Turvasha, Druhyu
13800 BCE	Marutta Avikshita and Vishve Devaah
13500 BCE	King Trishanku
13500 BCE	Vasishtha II & Jamadagni I (Autumnal Equinox occurred at Ashvini Nakshatra around 13500 BCE)
13500 BCE	Vishvamitra I & Menaka (Summer Solstice occurred at Sravana Nakshatra around 13500 BCE)
13480 BCE	Dushyanta & Shakuntala, Rishi Kanva
13450 BCE	King Bharata & Rishi Dirghatamas I
13450 BCE	Sauvira, Madra, Kekaya, Anga, Vanga, Kalinga, Pundra, Suhma, Kanyakubja, Kampilya, Kaushambi, Girivraja, Matsya, Saurashtra came into existence.
13400 BCE	Swarochisha Manu (Manu II)
13200 BCE	Uttama Manu (Manu III)
13000 BCE	Tapasa Manu (Manu IV)
12600 BCE	Raivata Manu (Manu V) [Founder of Kushasthali city in Saurashtra near Girnar hills which came to be known as Raivatak Parvat]. Autumnal equinox occurred at Revati Nakshatra around 12600 BCE.
12300 BCE	Yadu King Vidarbha [the founder of Vidarbha kingdom]
12000 BCE	Kushasthali city was submerged by the sea but the land resurfaced later.
11800 BCE	Chakshusha Manu (Manu VI)

Vedic Period (11500-10500 BCE)

- 11500 BCE** Ajamidha II, Bahyashva [the founder of Panchalas]
11500 BCE Vrishni of Yadu dynasty
11500 BCE Kuru, the founder of Kuru dynasty
11300 BCE Indra III & Shambara
11270 BCE Datta Atreya
11270 BCE Vaivasvata Manu
11250 BCE King Ikshvaku
11250 BCE **Dasharajna War**
11240 BCE Aila Pururava & Urvashi
11218 BCE **Daksha Yajna (Shiva & Sati)**
Vridhdhagarga mentions that Kaliketu rises from the east stationed in the region of Jyeshtha, Mula and Anuradha nakshatras. This observation of Kaliketu corresponds to Hailey's Comet in Aug-Sep 11218 BCE.
- 11223 BCE** **Maharshi Agastya**
11223 BCE **The First Tamil Sangam Period [11223-6823 BCE] (4400 Years)**
11220 BCE Shukracharya
11220 BCE Hiranyakashyap, Prahlad
11200 BCE **Great Flood in Manu's Kingdom [in Saurashtra]**
11200 BCE Vishvamitra III
11200 BCE Arjuna Kartavirya
11200 BCE **List of Nakshatras starting from Mrigashira.** Winter Solstice shifted to Mrigashira around 11200 BCE.
- 11175 BCE** Madhuchchandras, son of Vishvamitra [Author of first sukta of Rigveda]
11177 BCE Parashurama I
11170 BCE **Veda Vyasa I [Compiled four Vedas] & Ganesha**
11160 BCE Vamana and King Bali
11153 BCE Birth of Devakiputra Krishna on 25th May 11153 BCE
11142 BCE **Kansa was killed by Krishna**
Andhaka tells Kansa a comet crossed 13 nakshatras starting from Bharani. केतुना धूमकेतोस्तु नक्षत्राणि त्रयोदश । भरण्यादीनि विद्वानि नानुयान्ति निशाकरम् ॥ हरिवंश, Vishnu Parva. 23.27. Hailey's Comet was in Bharani on 10 Sep 11143 BCE (Apparent Magnitude 8.5). It moved to Purva Bhadrapada in Jan 11142 BCE. During the period from 21 Jan 11142 BCE to 21 Feb 11142 BCE, Hailey's Comet crossed 180 degrees from Purva Bhadrapada nakshatra to Purva Phalguni, exactly 13 nakshatras. Sri Krishna killed Kansa on Magha Amavasya (24 Nov 11142 BCE) when he was 11 y 6 m old.
- 11150 BCE** King Mandhata
11130 BCE Paila, Vaishampayana, Jaimini, Sumantu and Romaharshana Suta
11100 BCE Jaiminiya Ashvamedha [History of Vedic Kuru Kings]
11000 BCE Taittiriya Samhita, Vajasaneya Samhita
10950 BCE Videha Madhava and Gautama Rahugana
10950 BCE **Sarasvati River lost in sands at Vinashana and started flowing westwards.**
10880 BCE Videha King Janak, Yajnavalkya, Gargi
10880 BCE Uddalaka Aruni, Shetaketu, Kaushitaki
10850 BCE Rishi Pippalada, Paippalada Samhita
10800 BCE Rishi Maitrayana, Maitrayani Samhita
10800 BCE Shakala and Bashkala Branches of Rigveda
10700 BCE Videha King Nimi performed Sarasvati Satra
10500 BCE **Compilation of Shakala Samhita of Rigveda**

Post Vedic Period (10500-6777 BCE)

10500 BCE	Vedic period ends with large scale migrations eastwards and southwards from the banks of Sarasvati River and Sapta Sindhu region due to arid climate. Vedic Sarasvati River (Kurukshetra to Prabhas Patan) disappeared at Vinashana and started flowing westwards from Kurukshetra to Sindh to Gujarat. Ikshvaku kings moved to Ayodhya and Videha kings shifted to Mithila.
11050-10050 BCE	1000-year Satra was performed in Naimisharanya. Ugrashravas Suta, son of Romaharshana Suta (disciple of Veda Vyasa I) and Rishi Shaunaka started this Satra.
10200 BCE	Resetting of List of Nakshatras starting from Rohini and Magha Shukla Pratipada in Dhanishtha Nakshatra (at Autumnal equinox). Winter Solstice shifted to Rohini around 10200 BCE.
10500-9500 BCE	Seemingly, Sapta Sindhu region was under Arid climate.
9300 BCE	Dvaravati city was submerged by sea
9300 BCE	Compilation of Panchavimsha Brahmana and Prashnopanishad.
9200 BCE	Rishi Mahidasa Aitareya wrote Aitareya Brahmana.
9200 BCE	List of Nakshatras starting from Kritika. Winter Solstice shifted to Kritika around 9200 BCE.
9200 BCE	Compilation of Nakshatra Sukta of Atharvaveda
9000 BCE	Compilation of Jaiminiya Brahmana, Tavalakara Upanishad Brahmana, Kenopanishad.
8800 BCE	Compilation of Shatapatha Brahmana and Brihadaranyakopanishad, Taittiriya Brahmana, Aranyaka, Upanishad, Kathaka & Kapishtala Samhitas, Maitrayani Samhita, Brahmana, Aranyaka, Upanishad, Chandogyanopanishad
8500 BCE	Exclusion of Abhijit Nakshatra (27 Nakshatras)
8000 BCE	Compilation of Gopatha Brahmana
7500 BCE	Compilation of Samavidhana Brahmana
7500-6500 BCE	Shrautasutras, Grihyasutras, Shulbasutras and Dharmasutras, Sankhya and Mimamsa Darshana Sutras, Sushruta Samhita and Charaka Samhita, Pingala's Chanda Shastra, Patanjali's Yoga Darshana
7322 BCE	List of Nakshatras starting from Ashvini. Winter Solstice shifted to Ashvini in 7322 BCE.
6778 BCE	Mayasura wrote Surya Siddhanta
10500-7322 BCE	Ikshvakus and Videha Kings were ruling over Ayodhya and Mithila respectively. Kurus and Panchalas were ruling over some areas of Sapta Sindhu region. Pandyas were ruling over Tamilnadu and Kerala. Ashmaka and Kuntala Kings were ruling over Andhra, Karnataka and Maharashtra regions. Unfortunately, we have irretrievably lost the genealogical data of the Ikshvaku kings because later Puranic updaters mistakenly assumed 7322 BCE as the time of Vaivasvata Manu instead of 11270-11200 BCE.

The 28th Treta Yuga Period (6777-5577 BCE)

7322 BCE	List of Nakshatras starting from Ashvini. Winter Solstice shifted to Ashvini in 7322 BCE.
7322 BCE	Counting of Chaturyugas of 20 years in a new series. Sun, Moon and Brihaspati were in conjunction at Tishya = Pushya nakshatra at vernal equinox (on 24 May 7321 BCE)
6823 BCE	The Second Tamil Sangam Period [6823-3123 BCE] (3700 years)
6782 BCE	27 Chaturyugas of 20 years elapsed and the 28 th Kritayuga commenced in 6782 BCE.
6778 BCE	Mayasura wrote Surya Siddhanta in 6778 BCE. All five planets, Sun and Moon were in a great conjunction in Aries on 22 Feb 6778 BCE, Chaitra Shukla Pratipada and Sun was at the first degree of Aries.
6777 BCE	28th Treta Yuga of 1200 years commenced. 12-year cycle and 60-year cycle were introduced.
6777 BCE	First Saptarshi Cycle of 2700 years commenced
6773 BCE	Introduction of Brahma Siddhanta Calendar and 6773 BCE was Prabhava Samvatsara
6500 BCE	Upavedas were compiled. Yaska wrote Nirukta.
6000 BCE	Compilation of Bharat Natya Shastra
5977 BCE	Introduction of Vasishtha Siddhanta
5650 BCE	Matanga Muni wrote Brihaddeshi

Ikshvaku Kings of Ayodhya

1.	Śaśāda	7450-7400 BCE	31.	Hariśchandra	6700-6670 BCE
2.	Kakustha I	7400-7380 BCE	32.	Rohitāśva	6670-6630 BCE
3.	Anenāḥ or Suyodhana	7380-7350 BCE	33.	Hārīta, Chanchu	6630-6600 BCE
4.	Prithu	7350-7330 BCE	34.	Vijaya	6600-6560 BCE
5.	Viśvagaśva	7330-7300 BCE	35.	Ruruka	6560-6530 BCE
6.	Ardra or Damaka or Indu	7300-7280 BCE	36.	Vrika	6530-6500 BCE
7.	Yuvanāśva II	7280-7250 BCE	37.	Bāhu	6500-6460 BCE
8.	Śrāvasta (the founder of the city of Śrāvastī)	7250-7230 BCE	38.	Sagara II	6460-6430 BCE
9.	Brihadaśva	7230-7200 BCE	39.	Asamañjasa	6430-6400 BCE
10.	Kuvalāśva II	7200-7180 BCE	40.	Añśumān	6400-6360 BCE
11.	Driḍhāśva	7150-7130 BCE	41.	Dilīpa I Khatvāṅga	6360-6330 BCE
12.	Pramoda	7130-7100 BCE	42.	Bhāgīratha II	6330-6300 BCE
13.	Haryāśva I	7100-7080 BCE	43.	Śruta or Śrutasena	6300-6270 BCE
14.	Nikumbha	7080-7060 BCE	44.	Nābhāga	6270-6230 BCE
15.	Samhataśva	7060-7040 BCE	45.	Ambarīṣa	6230-6200 BCE
16.	Kriṣāśva and Akritāśva	7040-7020 BCE	46.	Sindhudvīpa	6200-6160 BCE
17.	Prasenajit (Son of Kriṣāśva)	7020-7000 BCE	47.	Ayutāyu or Ayutajit	6160-6120 BCE
18.	Yuvanāśva III and Māndhātā II (Sons of Prasenajit)	7000-6980 BCE	49.	Rituparṇa	6120-6080 BCE
19.	Māndhātā II	6980-6950 BCE	50.	Ārtaparṇi or Kalmāṣapāda II or Mitrasaha	6080-6040 BCE
20.	Purukutsa (Son of Māndhātā II)	6950-6930 BCE	51.	Sarvakarma	6040-6000 BCE
21.	Vasuda (Son of Purukutsa)	6930-6900 BCE	52.	Anaraṇya II	6000-5960 BCE
22.	Sambhūta	6900-6880 BCE	53.	Mūlaka	5960-5920 BCE
23.	Anaraṇya I	6880-6860 BCE	54.	Śataratha	5920-5880 BCE
24.	Trisadaśva	6860-6840 BCE	55.	Ilavilā or Ailavila	5880-5840 BCE
25.	Haryāśva II	6840-6820 BCE	56.	Viśvasaha	5840-5800 BCE
26.	Vasumata	6820-6800 BCE	The genealogy (Kālidāsa's Raghu Varṇa)		
27.	Tridhanvā	6800-6780 BCE	57.	Dilīpa II Ailavila (Son of Ilavila)	5800-5770 BCE
28.	Tryāruṇa	6780-6760 BCE	58.	Raghu II or Dīrghabāhu	5770-5740 BCE
29.	Satyavrata	6760-6730 BCE	59.	Aja	5740-5700 BCE
30.	Satyaratha	6730-6700 BCE	60.	Daśaratha	5700-5649 BCE

Sri Rāma (5635-5603 BCE)

1.	The Birth Date of Sri Rāma (Rāma Navami)	3 rd Feb 5674 BCE
2.	The Birth Date of Sītā (Jānakī Navami)	15 th / 16 th Mar 5667 BCE
3.	The Marriage of Rāma-Sītā (Vivāha Pañchamī)	5 th Dec 5654 BCE
4.	Sri Rāma left Ayodhyā for Vanavāsa	26 th Nov 5649 BCE
5.	Hanuman returned from Lanka	3 rd Aug 5635 BCE
6.	Sri Rāma ordered Vānara Sena to march towards Lanka	5 th Sep 5635 BCE
7.	Sri Rāma killed Rāvaṇa (Vijaya Daśamī)	30 th Nov 5635 BCE
8.	Sri Rāma arrived at Bhāradwāja Ashram	18 th Dec 5635 BCE
9.	Sri Rāma met Bharata	19 th Dec 5635 BCE
10.	Sri Rāma arrived in Ayodhyā	20 th Dec 5635 BCE
11.	Sri Rāma was coronated in Ayodhya	21 st Dec 5635 BCE

Ikshvaku Kings of Ayodhya

61.	Rāma	5635-5603 BCE	75.	Śaṅkhana	5140-5100 BCE
62.	Kuśa	5602-5550 BCE	76.	Vyuṣitāśva	5100-5070 BCE
63.	Atithi (killed in a war with Asura Durjaya.)	5550-5520 BCE	77.	Viśvasaha	5070-5040 BCE
64.	Niṣāda	5520-5480 BCE	78.	Hiraṇyanābha	5040-5000 BCE
65.	Nala	5480-5440 BCE	79.	Kauśalya	5000-4970 BCE
66.	Nabhas	5440-5400 BCE	80.	Brahmiṣṭha	4970-4930 BCE
67.	Punḍarīka	5400-5370 BCE	81.	Putra	4930-4900 BCE
68.	Kṣemadhanvā	5370-5330 BCE	82.	Puṣya	4900-4870 BCE
69.	Devānika	5330-5300 BCE	83.	Dhruvasandhi (killed by a lion when his son Sudarśana was six years old)	4870-4850 BCE
70.	Ahināgu	5300-5260 BCE	84.	Sudarśana	4850-4800 BCE
71.	Paripātra	5260-5230 BCE	85.	Agnivarṇa	4800-4780 BCE
72.	Śīla	5230-5200 BCE	86.	Wife of Agnivarṇa	4780-4750 BCE
73.	Unnābha	5200-5170 BCE	Ikshvaku Kingdom declined after 4750 BCE		
74.	Vajranābha	5170-5140 BCE			

The 28th Dvapara Yuga Period (5577-3177 BCE)

5577 BCE	Beginning of Dvapara Yuga of 2400 years. The time span of Chaturyuga has been increased to 12000 years with differential duration of Yugas (1:2:3:4). Thus, the 28 th Dvapara Yuga lasted for 2400 years.
~5000 BCE	Compilation of Manusmṛiti
~5000 BCE	Akṣhapada Gautama and Kanada (Compilation of Nyaya and Vaisheshika sutras)
5000-4300 BCE	Introduction of Yavana, Romaka and Paulisha Siddhantas based on Surya Siddhanta.
4326 BCE	A Vaishnava tradition of 60-year cycle. 4326 BCE was the Prabhava Samvatsara.
3176 BCE	Saptarshi Cycle entered in Magha Nakshatra (3176-3076 BCE)
3162 BCE	Mahabharata War and the epoch of Yudhishtira Samvat

Bharata (Kuru) Kings of Dvapara Yuga

1.	Puru	4350-4300 BCE	19.	Bharata	3730-3700 BCE
2.	Janamejaya	4300-4270 BCE	20.	Bhumanyu	3700-3670 BCE
3.	Prachīnvān	4270-4230 BCE	21.	Suhotra	3670-3630 BCE
4.	Sarhyāti	4230-4200 BCE	22.	Hasti II	3630-3600 BCE
5.	Ahamyāti	4200-4170 BCE	23.	Vikunthina	3600-3570 BCE
6.	Sārvabhauma	4170-4130 BCE	24.	Ajamidha II	3570-3530 BCE
7.	Jayatsena	4130-4100 BCE	25.	Sarṁvaraṇa IV	3530-3500 BCE
8.	Arāchina	4100-4070 BCE	26.	Kuru III	3500-3470 BCE
9.	Mahābhauma	4070-4030 BCE	27.	Vidūratha	3470-3430 BCE
10.	Ayutanāyi	4030-4000 BCE	28.	Arugvan	3430-3400 BCE
11.	Akrodhana	4000-3970 BCE	29.	Parīkṣit	3400-3370 BCE
12.	Devātithi	3970-3930 BCE	30.	Bhimasena	3370-3330 BCE
13.	Richah	3930-3900 BCE	31.	Paryaśravas	3330-3290 BCE
14.	Rikśa	3900-3870 BCE	32.	Śāntanu	3290-3240 BCE
15.	Matināra	3870-3830 BCE	33.	Vichitravīrya	3240-3210 BCE
16.	Tansu	3830-3800 BCE	34.	Dhritarāṣṭra	3210-3162 BCE
17.	Ilina	3800-3770 BCE	35.	Yudhishtira	3162-3126 BCE
18.	Duṣṇanta	3770-3730 BCE	36.	Parikshit	3126-3100

The 28th Kaliyuga Period and the post Mahabharata period.

The Chronology: From Mahabharata War to King Vikramaditya

(3162 BCE to 1 BCE)

1	Śāntanu married Gangā and Satyawatī, daughter of the royal family of Matsya janapada.	3280-3242 BCE
2	Bhishma was the son of Gangā and Śāntanu. He was born around 3260 BCE and died on 29 th Jan 3161 BCE. He was 98 years old during the Mahābhārata War (3162 BCE).	3260-3161 BCE
3	Vyāsa was the son of Parāśara and Satyawatī. Śāntanu married Satyawatī around 3259 BCE. Most probably, Vyāsa was also born in the same year of the birth of Bhishma. Vyāsa might have lived for 135 years. He was probably still alive when Sri Krishna died in 3126 BCE.	3260-3125 BCE
4	Chitrāṅgada and Vichitravīrya were the sons of Śāntanu and Satyawatī. Most probably, Chitrāṅgada was born in 3258 BCE and Vichitravīrya was born in 3257 BCE. Chitrāṅgada was killed in a war. Vichitravīrya succeeded his father around 3242 BCE. He married Ambikā and Ambālikā.	3257-3230 BCE
5	Dhritarāṣṭra was the son of Ambikā and Vyāsa.	3240-3144 BCE
6	Pāṇdu was the son of Ambālikā and Vyāsa. He died when Yudhiṣṭhira was ~18 years old.	3240-3204 BCE
7	Vidura was the son of a maid and Vyāsa.	3240-3140 BCE
8	Karṇa was born to Kunti before her marriage.	3225-3162 BCE
9	Yudhiṣṭhira was the son of Pāṇdu and Kunti. He was born around 3223 BCE.	3223-3124 BCE
10	Sri Krishna was probably born in 3223 BCE and died in 3126 BCE, 36 years after the Mahābhārata War (3162 BCE).	3223-3126 BCE
11	Bhima , son of Pāṇdu and Kunti was born around 3222 BCE.	3222-3124 BCE
12	Arjuna , son of Pāṇdu and Kunti was born around 3220 BCE.	3220-3124 BCE
13	Nakula , son of Pāṇdu and Mādrī was born around 3218 BCE.	3218-3124 BCE
14	Sahadeva , son of Pāṇdu and Mādrī was born in 3217 BCE.	3217-3124 BCE
15	Duryodhana , son of Dhritarāṣṭra and Gāndhārī was born in 3222 BCE.	3222-3162 BCE
16	Abhimanyu , son of Arjuna and Subhadrā was born around 3180 BCE. He married Uttarā in 3162 BCE and died in the Mahābhārata War (3162 BCE). He was just 18 years old when he died.	3180-3162 BCE
17	Parīkṣit , son of Abhimanyu and Uttarā born in Dec 3162 BCE. He married Madravatī. Yudhiṣṭhira handed over the reins of Hastinapur and Indraprastha to Parīkṣit in 3126 BCE 36 years after the Mahābhārata War.	3162-3100 BCE
18	Janamejaya , son of Parīkṣit and Madravatī became the King of Hastinapur and Indraprastha around 3100 BCE.	3100-3050 BCE

The Historical events of Mahabharata era

1	Rājasūya Yajña and Yudhiṣṭhira's coronation in Indraprastha	3188 BCE
2	According to the Saptarṣi calendar, the Saptarṣis entered into Maghā Nakṣatra	3176 BCE
3	Pāṇdavas lost their kingdom in "Akṣadyūta" and proceeded for Vanavāsa	3175 BCE
4	Vanavāsa of 12 years	3175-3163 BCE
5	Ajñātavāsa of one year	3163-3162 BCE

6	The year of the Mahābhārata War	3162-3161 BCE
7	The first day of the Mahābhārata War (Kārttika Chaturdaśī or Amāvāsyā)	25 th Oct 3162 BCE
8	The fall of Bhishma (10 th day of the war) Mārgaśīrṣa Aṣṭamī or Navamī	3 rd Nov 3162 BCE
9	The war lasted for 18 days or the 18 th day of Mahābhārata war (Mārgaśīrṣa Krishna Pratipadā/Dvitiyā)	11 th Nov 3162 BCE
10	The epoch of Yudhiṣṭhira era or the coronation of Yudhiṣṭhira in Hastinapur (on Pauṣa Pūrṇimā after the Mahābhārata War)	8 th Dec 3162 BCE
11	Yudhiṣṭhira and Krishna met Bhishma (Pauṣa Krishna Pratipadā)	9 th Dec 3162 BCE
12	Adhika Pauṣa month began on	24 th Dec 3162 BCE
13	Uttarāyaṇa (Solar calendar) occurred on	15 th Jan 3161 BCE
14	Māgha Śukla Pratipadā	23 rd Jan 3161 BCE
15	Yudhiṣṭhira lived 50 days in Hastinapur. Thereafter, he met Bhishma on 51 st day, i.e., Māgha Śukla Pañchamī/Ṣaṣṭhī.	27 th Jan 3161 BCE
16	Uttarayana (lunisolar calendar)/Ratha Saptami	29 th Jan 3161 BCE
17	Bhishma went into Samādhi state (Māgha Śukla Aṣṭamī, Rohiṇī Nakṣatra).	30 th Jan 3161 BCE
18	The date of Bhishma Nirvāṇa (Māgha Śukla Dvādaśī and the 92 nd day counting from the 10 th day of the Mahābhārata War.	3 rd Feb 3161 BCE
19	Bhishma Pañchakam: Bhishma was in Samādhi state for five days from Māgha Śukla Aṣṭamī to Māgha Śukla Dvādaśī.	30 th Jan 3161 BCE to 3 rd Feb 3161 BCE

The Pandava Dynasty

<p><i>Hastinapur Kingdom</i></p> <p>Aśvamedhadatta or Yajñadatta (3030-3000 BCE)</p> <p>Adhisīma Krishna (3000-2970 BCE)</p> <p>Nichakṣu (2970-2930 BCE)</p> <p>[Hastinapur washed away in a heavy flood.]</p>	<p>Yudhiṣṭhira (3162-3126 BCE)</p> <p>Parīkṣit (3126-3100 BCE)</p> <p>Janamejaya (3100-3050 BCE)</p> <p>Śatānīka I (3050-3030 BCE)</p>	<p><i>Vatsa Kingdom (Kaushambi)</i></p> <p>Sahasrānīka I (3030-3000 BCE)</p> <p>Udayana I (3000-2950 BCE)</p> <p>Naravāhanadatta (2950-2900 BCE)</p>
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The Magadha Empire

The Brihadratha Dynasty (3162-2162 BCE) – 1000 years

1.	Somapī or Mārjāliya	58 years	3162-3104 BCE
2.	Śrutaśravā	64 years	3104-3040 BCE
3.	Apratipin or Ayutāyu	36 years	3040-3004 BCE
4.	Nirāmitra	40 years	3004-2964 BCE
5.	Sukritta	56 years	2964-2908 BCE

6.	Br̥hatkarman	23 years	2908-2885 BCE
7.	Senajit	50 years	2885-2835 BCE
8.	Śrutañjaya	40 years	2835-2795 BCE
9.	Mahābala or Vibhu	35 years	2795-2760 BCE
10.	Śuchi	58 years	2760-2702 BCE
11.	Kśema	28 years	2702-2674 BCE
12.	Anuvrata	64 years	2674-2610 BCE
13.	Dharmanetra	35 years	2610-2575 BCE
14.	Nirvṛti	58 years	2575-2517 BCE
15.	Suvrata	38 years	2517-2479 BCE
16.	Dṛdhasena	58 years	2479-2421 BCE
17.	Sumati	33 years	2421-2388 BCE
18.	Suchala	22 years	2388-2366 BCE
19.	Sunetra	40 years	2364-2326 BCE
20.	Satyajit (His reign of 79 (83?) years was probably inclusive of the reign of his brother.)	79 years	2326-2247 BCE
21.	Vīrajit	35 years	2247-2212 BCE
22.	Ripuñjaya	50 years	2212-2162 BCE

The Pradyota Dynasty (2162-2024 BCE) – 138 years

1.	Pradyota	23 years	2162-2139 BCE
2.	Pālaka	24 years	2139-2115 BCE
3.	Viśākhayupa	50 years	2115-2065 BCE
4.	Janaka	21 years	2065-2044 BCE
5.	Nandivardhana	20 years	2044-2024 BCE

The Sisunaga Dynasty (2024-1664 BCE) – 360 years

1.	Śisunāga	40 years	2024-1984 BCE
2.	Kākavarṇa	36 years	1984-1948 BCE
3.	Kśemadharman	26 years	1948-1922 BCE
4.	Kśatraujas	40 years	1922-1882 BCE
5.	Vidhisāra	38 years	1882-1844 BCE
6.	Ajātaśatru	27 years	1844-1817 BCE
7.	Darśakaor Darbhaka	35 years	1817-1782 BCE
8.	Udāsīn or Udayāsva or Ajaya	33 years	1782-1749 BCE
9.	Nandivardhana	42 years	1749-1707 BCE

Seemingly, the kings of Śiśunāga dynasty were weak rulers of Vaishali and could not stop the rise of Haryāṅka dynasty around 1950 BCE at Rajagriha and Pāṭaliputra. The Haryāṅka dynasty was an offshoot of Ikṣvāku Dynasty. Bhagavan Buddha was born on 15 Mar 1944 BCE.

The Haryanka Dynasty (1950-1715 BCE)

The Birth of Buddha	1944 BCE
Mahāpadma or Bhattiya conquered Rajagriha from the Śiśunāga dynasty and founded his rule in Magadha.	~1950 BCE
The Birth of Bimbisāra	1940 BCE
Bimbisāra ascended the throne at the age of 15 years and reigned for 52 years	1925-1872 BCE
Ajātaśatru ascended the throne eight years before Buddha nirvāṇa and reigned for 32 years.	1872-1840 BCE
Buddha's Mahāparinirvāṇa	1864 BCE
The first Buddhist Council	1864 BCE
Udayabhadda reigned 16 years	1840-1824 BCE
Anuruddha reigned 8 years	1824-1816 BCE
Nāgadasaka reigned 24 years	1816-1792 BCE
Śiśunāga reigned 27 years	1792-1765 BCE
Sisunaga putta Aśoka or Kālāśoka (Chandāśoka, Kāmāśoka & Dharmāśoka) reigned for 28 years.	1765-1737 BCE
The second Buddhist Council	1765 BCE
10 sons of Kālāśoka reigned 22 years (Jaloka reigned in Kashmir)	1737-1715 BCE
The Śiśunāga King Nandivardhana reconquered Rajagriha and established the rule of Śiśunāga dynasty in Magadha.	1715-1707 BCE
The Śiśunāga King Mahānandin reigned for 43 years	1707-1664 BCE
Mahāpadma Nanda founded his Nanda dynasty and ascended the throne in 1664 BCE and reigned for 56 years.	1664-1608 BCE
Eight sons of Mahāpadma Nanda ruled for 12 years.	1608-1596 BCE
Chandragupta Maurya reigned for 24 years.	1596-1572 BCE
Bindusāra reigned for 25 years.	1572-1547 BCE
Aśokavardhana reigned for 36 Years.	1547-1511 BCE
Maurya Aśoka ascended the throne 218 years after the epoch of Jinachakka or Theravāda Buddhism i.e. 1765 BCE.	1547 BCE
The third Buddhist Council held 236 years after the epoch of Jinachakka, i.e., 1765 BCE.	1529 BCE
Buddhist missions were sent to Sri Lanka, Burma, Thailand and Yavana janapada.	1529 BCE

The Nanda Dynasty (1644-1596 BCE)

1.	Mahāpadma Nanda - Ugrasena	56 or 54 years	1664-1608 BCE or 1662-1608 BCE
2.	Eight sons of Nanda	12 years	1608-1596 BCE

The Maurya Dynasty (1596-1572 BCE) – 137 years

1.	Chandragupta	24 years	1596-1572 BCE
2.	Bindusāra or Bhadrasāra	25 years	1572-1547 BCE
3.	Aśoka or Aśokavardhana	36 years	1547-1511 BCE
4.	Suyāśa	8 years	1511-1503 BCE
5.	Daśaratha	8 years	1511-1503 BCE
6.	Samyuta or Saṅgata	9 years	1503-1494 BCE
7.	Śāliśūka	13 years	1494-1481 BCE
8.	Soma Śarma	7 years	1481-1474 BCE
9.	Śatadhanvā	8 years	1474-1466 BCE
10.	Bṛhadratha	7 years	1466-1459 BCE

The Shunga Dynasty (1459-1346 BCE) – 112 years

1.	Puṣyamitra	36 years	1459-1423 BCE
2.	Agnimitra	8 years	1423-1415 BCE
3.	Vasujyeṣṭha Or Sujyeṣṭha	7 years	1423-1416 BCE
4.	Vasumitra	10 years	1415-1405 BCE
5.	Bhadraka	2 years	1405-1403 BCE
6.	Pulindaka	3 years	1403-1400 BCE
7.	Ghoṣāvasu	3 years	1400-1397 BCE
8.	Vajramitra	9 years	1397-1388 BCE
9.	Bhāgavata	32 years	1388-1356 BCE
10.	Devabhūti	10 years	1356-1346 BCE

The Kanva Dynasty (1346-1301 BCE) – 45 years

1.	Vasudeva	9 years	1346-1337 BCE
2.	Bhumimitra	14 years	1337-1323 BCE
3.	Nārāyaṇa	12 years	1323-1311 BCE
4.	Suśarman	10 years	1311-1301 BCE

The Decline of Magadha Empire after 1301 BCE

Śreṇika or Bhambhasāra	1250-1212 BCE
The Epoch of Mahāvira Nirvāṇa	1189 BCE
Kuṇika	1212-1172 BCE
Udāyi	1172-1129 BCE
Naapit Nandarāja's ascension	1129 BCE
<i>(Naapit Nanda lost to Kushana King Kanishka)</i>	

The timeline of Indo-Greeks

Heracles (a descendant of Ionians) conquered Gāndhāra and Bactria up to the rock of Alorus.	~1890 BCE
Many Yavanas (Ionians) migrated from Ionia and settled in Gāndhāra and Bactria. (It may not be correct to say that the Ionians colonized Bactria and Gāndhāra because Yavanas or Ionians originally belonged to Gāndhāra and Bactria.)	1890-1700 BCE
Antiyoka, the Indo-Greek King and his governors Turamaya, Antikini, Maga and Alikasundara were the contemporaries of King Kālāśoka or Aśoka.	1765-1737 BCE
Indo-Greek Governors of Gāndhāra, Bactria and Parthia gradually became independent rulers.	1700-1660 BCE
Alexander, Diodotus, Demetrius, Euthydemes, Pantaleon, etc.	1660-1530 BCE
Agathocles	1530-1510 BCE
Antimachus	1510-1500 BCE
Amyntas	1500-1485 BCE
Antialkidas	1485-1465 BCE
Minander I	1450-1430 BCE
Minander II (500 years after Buddha Nirvana)	1365-1340 BCE
Queen Agathoklea	1340-1330 BCE
Stratonos I	1330-1310 BCE
The Indo-Greek kings started using Indian names for themselves along with the names in Greek. (King Zoilos also had the name of Bhadrayaśa).	1300 BCE
The Indo-Greeks lost their kingdom due to the rise of Kushanas under the leadership of Kujula Kadphishes.	1250-1225 BCE

The Kushana Period

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------------|
| 1. | Kujula Kadphises or Kujula Kara Kadphises | (1240-1190 BCE) |
| 2. | Saddakśiṇa (Vima Taktu?) | (1190-1175 BCE) |
| 3. | Vima Kadphises | (1175-1150 BCE) |
| 4. | Kanishka I the Great | (1150-1118 BCE) |
| 5. | King Huvishka | (1118-1058 BCE) |
| 6. | King Bazodeo or Vāsudeva
[started ruling under his father at Mathura] | (1090-1025 BCE) |
| 7. | King Vima Takha | (1025-1010 BCE) |

Later Kushana Kings of Bactria

- | | | |
|----|--|---------------|
| 1. | King Vashishka or Vajeshka | (870-840 BCE) |
| 2. | King Kanishka II | (840-790 BCE) |
| 3. | Maharaja Gushana or Unknown Kushana King | (722-700 BCE) |
| 4. | Shah Vima Takshoma | (700-670 BCE) |

The Timeline of Kharavela

1.	Khāravēla ascended the throne (in 98 th year elapsed from Naapit Nandaraj’s coronation in 1129 BCE)	1031 BCE
2.	Khāravēla renovated the canal in his 5 th regnal year and in the 103 rd year of the epoch of Nandarāja.	1026 BCE
3.	Khāravēla sacked Goradhagiri in his 8 th regnal year that caused pressure on Rājagriha. Yavana King Vimaka (Vima Takha) retreated to Mathurā.	1023 BCE
4.	Khāravēla attacked Uttarāpatha and Magadha in his 12 th regnal year. He brought back the idol of Jina of Kālīṅga which had been taken to Magadha by Nandarāja. He also appointed Bahasatimita (Bṛhaspatimitra) as the king of Magadha. Probably, Bṛhaspatimitra was a later descendant of the Śuṅga dynasty. <i>(The Prabhas inscription (near Allahabad) refers to Āṣāḍhasena, son of Vaihidari and the uncle (Mātula) of King Bṛhaspatimitra, the son of Gopālī. Many coins of Bṛhaspatimitra have been found in Kauśāmbī.)</i>	1019 BCE

The Kings of Magadha after 1019 BCE

1.	Bṛhaspatimitra	19 years	1019-1000 BCE
2.	The Chandra or Nāga Kings (Chandra, Chandragupta & Chandraprakāśa etc.) <i>Alexander’s invasion around 984 BCE (error of 660 years in dating of Alexander)</i>	120 years	1000-880 BCE
3.	The Later Śuṅgas (Puṣpamitra, Padhumitra and Padmamitra)	54 years	880-826 BCE

The Satavahana Dynasty (826-334 BCE)

1.	Simuka or Simhaka	23 years	826-803 BCE
2.	Krishna Śrī Śātakarṇi or Kānha	18 years	803-785 BCE
3.	Śrī Malla Śātakarṇi	10 years	785-775 BCE
4.	Purṇotsaṅga	18 years	775-757 BCE
5.	Śrī Śātakarṇi	56 years	757-701 BCE
6.	Skandhastambhin	18 years	701-683 BCE
7.	Lambodara	18 years	683-665 BCE
8.	Apītaka or Apīlaka	12 years	665-653 BCE
9.	Meghaswāti	18 years	653-635 BCE
10.	Swāti	18 years	635-617 BCE
11.	Skandasvati Śātakarṇi	7 years	617-610 BCE
12.	Mrgendra Śātakarṇi	11 years	610-599 BCE
13.	Kuntala Śātakarṇi	8 years	599-591 BCE
14.	Saumya Śātakarṇi	12 years	591-579 BCE
15.	Śāta or Svativarṇa Śātakarṇi	1 year	579-578 BCE
16.	Pulomān I	24 years	578-554 BCE
17.	Megha Śātakarṇi	38 years	554-516 BCE

18.	Ariṣṭapārṇi Śātakarṇi	25 years	516-491 BCE
19.	Hāla Śātavāhana	5 years	491-486 BCE
20.	Mantalaka	5 years	486-481 BCE
21.	Purīndrasena	12 years	481-469 BCE
22.	Sundara Śātakarṇi	1 year	469 BCE
23.	Chakora & Mahendra	1 year	468 BCE
24.	Śivasvati Śātakarṇi	28 years	467-439 BCE
25.	Gautamīputra Śātakarṇi	21 years	439-418 BCE
26.	Pulomān II	28 years	418-390 BCE
27.	Śivaśri Śātakarṇi	7 years	390-383 BCE
28.	Śivaskanda Śātakarṇi	7 years	383-376 BCE
29.	Yajñaśri Śātakarṇi	19 years	376-357 BCE
30.	Vijayaśri Śātakarṇi	6 years	357-351 BCE
31.	Chandraśri Śātakarṇi	10 years	351-341 BCE
32.	Pulomān III	7 years	341-334 BCE

The Gupta Empire (334-89 BCE)

		<i>Gupta Samvat</i>	<i>(334 BCE)</i>
Śrigupta		—	—
Ghaṭotkachagupta		—	—
Chandragupta I	4 years	0-4	334-330 BCE
Samudragupta	51 years	5-55	330-279 BCE
Rāmagupta	1 year?	56	279-278 BCE
Chandragupta II	36 years	57-93	277-241 BCE
Kumāragupta I	42 years	94-136	241-199 BCE
Skandagupta	23 years	136-159	199-176 BCE
Purugupta			
Budhagupta			
Narasimhagupta Bālāditya	40 years	159-199	176-136 BCE
Kumāragupta II and			
Viṣṇugupta	47 years	199-245	136-89 BCE

The Saka Kings or Western Kshatrapas

		<i>Śaka era (583 BCE)</i>
Caṣṭana, the son of Yaśamotika	1-52	583-531 BCE
Jayadāman, the son of Caṣṭana	-	-
Rudradāman I, the son of Jayadāman	52-90	531-493 BCE
Damajadasri I	91-97	494-486 BCE
Jivadāman	97	486 BCE
Rudrasimha I	97-110	486-473 BCE

Íśvaradatta	110-113	473-470 BCE
Rudrasim̐ha I (restored)	113-119	470-464 BCE
Jīvadāman (restored)	119-121	464-462 BCE
Rudrasena I	122-144	461-439 BCE
Saṅghadāman	144-145	439-438 BCE
Damasena	145-154	438-429 BCE
Damajadasri II (ruled along with Vīradāman and Yaśodāman)	154-161	429-422 BCE
Vīradāman	156-160	427-423 BCE
Yaśodāman	161	422 BCE
Vijayasena	161-172	422-411 BCE
Damajadasri III	173-177	410-406 BCE
Rudrasena II	177-199	406-384 BCE
Viśvasim̐ha	199-204	384-379 BCE
Bhartṛdāman	204-217	379-366 BCE
Viśvasena	215-226	368-357 BCE

Family of Rudrasim̐ha II

Rudrasim̐ha II (ruled along with Yaśodaman II and Rudradāman II)	226-270	357-313 BCE
Yaśodāman II	239-254	344-329 BCE
Rudradāman II	254-270	329-313 BCE
Rudrasena III	270-302	313-281 BCE
Sim̐hasena	302-304	281-279 BCE
Rudrasena IV	304-310	279-273 BCE
Rudrasim̐ha III	310-337	273-246 BCE

The Puṣpabhūti dynasty

1.	Naravardhana	590-560 BCE
2.	Rājyavardhana I	560-540 BCE
3.	Ādityavardhana	540-520 BCE
4.	Prabhākaravardhana	520-470 BCE
5.	Rājyavardhana II	470-458 BCE
6.	Sri Harsha or Harshavardhana	457-406 BCE

The Early Guptas:

Krishnagupta	630-610 BCE
Harshagupta	610-590 BCE
Jīvitagupta I	590-570 BCE
Kumāragupta	570-550 BCE
Dāmodaragupta	550-530 BCE
Mahāsenagupta	530-480 BCE
Mādhavagupta	480-440 BCE

Ādityasena	440-390 BCE
Devagupta	390-360 BCE
Vishṇugupta	360-330 BCE
Jīvitagupta II	330-300 BCE

Maukhari kings, the contemporaries of the early Guptas and Sri Harsha:

Yajñavarman	620-600 BCE
Śārdūlavarman	600-570 BCE
Anantavarman	570-550 BCE
Isānavarman (Isānavarman I)	550-510 BCE
Avantivarman	510-475 BCE
Grahavarman	475-460 BCE
Suvra or Suvratavarman	460-410 BCE
Bhogavarman	410-370 BCE

Maukhari kings, the contemporaries of the Imperial Guptas:

Sālanaka	260-235 BCE
Gītavarman	235-210 BCE
Vijayavarman	210-185 BCE
Harivarman	185-165 BCE
Ādityavarman	165-155 BCE
Isvaravarman	155-130 BCE
Isānavarman (Isānavarman II)	130-100 BCE
Sūryavarman	100-80 BCE
Śarvavarman	90-70 BCE
Ādityavarman	70-50 BCE
Su or Suchandravarman	50-30 BCE

The Lichchavi Kings of Nepal

		Licchavi era (966 BCE)	Sri Harsha era (457 BCE)	
1.	Jayadeva I	--	--	966 BCE?
2-12.	11 unnamed kings		--	
13.	Vriṣadeva	--	--	950-580 BCE?
14.	Śaṅkaradeva	--	--	
15.	Dharmadeva	--	--	
16.	Mānadeva	386-427	--	580-539BCE
17.	Mahīdeva	427-434	--	539-532 BCE
18.	Vasantadeva	434-454	--	532-512 BCE
19.	Manudeva?	455-459	--	511-507 BCE
20.	Vamanadeva	460-466	--	506-500 BCE
21.	Rāmadeva	467-477	--	499-489 BCE
22.	Gaṇadeva	478-510	--	488-456 BCE
23.	Śivadeva I	510-535	--	456-431 BCE

24.	Mahāsāmanta Añśuvarman I(Feudatory of Sivadeva I and Udayadeva)	--	29-47	428-410 BCE
25.	Udayadeva	--	42-47	415-410 BCE
26.	Dhruvadeva (Samanta Jivitagupta)	--	48-55	409-402 BCE
27.	Bhimārjunadeva (Sāmanta Vishnugupta)	--	55-66	402-391 BCE
28.	Narendradeva	--	66-118	391-351 BCE
29.	Śivadeva II	--	119-136	350-321 BCE
30.	Jayadeva II	--	137-157	320-300 BCE

The chronology of the main branch of Vākātakas:

1.	Vindhyaśakti	385-365 BCE
2.	Pravarasena I	365-305 BCE
3.	Rudrasena I	305-280 BCE
4.	Pr̥thvīsenā I	280-250 BCE
5.	Rudrasena II	250-245 BCE
6.	Prabhāvatīguptā (as regent of his son Divākarasena)	245-230 BCE
7.	Dāmodarasena	230-210 BCE
8.	Pravarasena II	210-180 BCE
9.	Narendrasena	180-160 BCE
10.	Pr̥thvīsenā II	160-150 BCE

The Maitrakas of Valabhi

Gupta Saṃvat (334 BCE)		
Bhaṭārka	140-150	194-184 BCE
Dharasena I	150-170	184-164 BCE
Droṇasiṃha	170-185	164-149 BCE
Dhruvasena I	185 -226	149-108 BCE
Dharapaṭṭa	227-235	108-99 BCE
Guhasena	235-251	99-83 BCE
Dharasena II	252-275	83-59 BCE
Śilāditya I (Dharmāditya)	275-295	59-39 BCE
Kharagraha I	295-300	39-34 BCE
Dharasena III	300-312	34-22 BCE
Dhruvasena II (Bālāditya)	312-323	22-11 BCE
Dharasena IV	323-333	11-1 BCE
Dhruvasena III	333-337	1 BCE-2 CE
Kharagraha II	337-340	2-5 CE
Śilāditya II	340-347	5-12 CE
Śilāditya III	347-381	12-46 CE
Śilāditya IV	381-390	46-55 CE
Śilāditya V	390-415	55-80 CE
Śilāditya VI	415-442	80-107 CE

The Chronology of Avanti Kings

Chañḍa Pradyota	1240-1189 BCE
Pālaka and his descendants (155 years)	1189-1034 BCE
Viṣaya or Gupta Kings (150 years)	
Chandragupta (disciple of Bhadrabahu)	1034-1020 BCE
Simhasena (He died in the year 209 of Mahāvira Nirvāṇa era.)	1020-980 BCE
Bhāskara (He defeated Kśemārāja of Kaliṅga and founded the Āguptāyika era in the year 239 of Mahāvira Nirvāṇa era, i.e., 950 BCE. He died in the year 244.)	980-945 BCE
Samprati (He died in the year 293 of Mahāvira nirvāṇa era, i.e., 896 BCE.)	945-896 BCE
Muruṇḍas	884-844 BCE
Puṣpamitra	844-814 BCE
Vasumitra and Agnimitra	814-754 BCE
King Gardabhilla	736-723 BCE
Śaka kings	723-719 BCE
King Vikramāditya I	719-659 BCE
Four successors of Vikramāditya I	659-583 BCE
Śaka King Caṣṭana and his descendants	583-246 BCE
Gupta kings	246-170 BCE
Aulikara kings Prakaśadharman and Yaśodharman	169-120 BCE
King Gandhrvasena	120-82 BCE
King Vikramāditya II (also known as Harsha)	82-1 BCE

The Medieval Period (From 1 CE - 1761 CE)

The Sheet Anchors of Indian Chronology

1	The epoch of the Saptarṣi calendar	6777 BCE
2	The epoch of Kaliyuga in Saptarṣi calendar and Paraśurāma era	3176 BCE
3	The epoch of Mahābhārata war and Yudhiṣṭhira Samvat	3162 BCE
4	The epoch of Kaliyuga (Lāṭadeva's Sūrya Siddhānta)	3101 BCE
5	The epoch of Kashmiri Saptarṣi calendar	3076 BCE
6	The epoch of Buddha Mahāparinirvāṇa	1864 BCE
7	The epoch of Theravāda Buddhism	1765 BCE
8	The epoch of Mahāvira nirvāṇa	1189 BCE
9	The epoch of Paraśurāma era	1176 BCE
10	The epoch of Yavana Era	972 BCE
11	The epoch of Licchavi era	966 BCE
12	The epoch of Āguptāyika era	950 BCE
13	The epoch of Azes era	844 BCE
14	The epoch of Kārttikādi Vikrama era (Malava-gana Samvat or Krita Samvat)	719 BCE

15	The epoch of Gāṇgeya era	656 BCE
16	The epoch of Śaka era	583 BCE
17	The epoch of Sri Harsha era	457 BCE
18	The epoch of Kalachuri-Chedi era	402 BCE
19	The epoch of Gupta era	334 BCE
20	The epoch of Chaitrādi Vikrama era	57 BCE
21	The epoch of Hijrah era	44-34 BCE
22	The epoch of Yazdajird era	32-29 BCE
23	The epoch of Bhaumakara era	75 CE
24	The epoch of Śākānta era	78 CE
25	The epoch of early Kolamba or Kollam era	166-167 CE
26	The epoch of Nepali Saṁvat	218 CE
27	The epoch of Valabhi era	319 CE
28	The epoch of Chālukya Vikrama Saṁvat	415-416 CE
29	The epoch of Simha Saṁvat	450-451 CE
30	The epoch of Bengali Saṁvat	593 CE
31	The epoch of later Islamic calendar	622 CE
32	The epoch of Bhāṭika Saṁvat	623-624 CE
33	The epoch of the Fasli calendar of the Yazdajird era	631 CE
34	The epoch of Burmese and Magi era	638 CE
35	The epoch of later Kollam or Paraśūrāma era	824 CE
36	The epoch of Newari Saṁvat	879 CE
37	The epoch of Śiva Simha Saṁvat	1109 CE or 1113 CE

The Sheet Anchors of Western Chronology

		Traditional Date	Erroneously assumed date
1	The Epoch of Biblical Flood in Mesopotamia	3708 BCE	??
2	The 1 st Sothic Cycle - Egypt	3605-2145 BCE	2773-1312 BCE
3	The Date of Assyrian King Belus	2865 BCE	??
4	The Date of Birth of Abraham	2668 BCE	??
5	The Date of Hammurabi	2619-2578 BCE	??
6	The Dates of Venus Tablet	2473-2453 BCE	??
7	The Epoch of Phoroneus Era	2412 BCE	??
8	The 2 nd Sothic Cycle - Egypt	2145-685 BCE	1312 BCE-139 CE
9	The Date of Exodus	2138 BCE	~1477 BCE
10	The Date of Heracles	1925-1868 BCE	~1300 BCE
11	The Epoch of the fall of Troy	1842 BCE	1184 BCE
12	The Epoch of Olympiad Era	1435 BCE	775 BCE
13	The Epoch of Rome’s Era	1410 BCE	753 BCE
14	The Epoch of Nabonassarian Era	1408 BCE	748 BCE
15	The Date of Zoroaster II	1307-1220 BCE	647-560 BCE

16	The Epoch of Chaldean Era	1282 BCE	??
17	The Date of Cyrus	1199-1190 BCE	539-530 BCE
18	The Date of Alexander	992-983 BCE	331-323 BCE
19	The Epoch of Philipus Era	984 BCE	323 BCE
20	The Epoch of Seleucid Era	972 BCE	312 BCE
21	The Epoch of Julian Calendar	1 Jan 703 BCE	44 BCE
22	The Epoch of Augustan Era (Alexandria)	689 BCE	27 BCE
23	The Epoch of Augustan Era (Rome)	687 BCE	27 BCE
24	The Date of Jesus Birth	10 Jan 660 BCE	25 Dec 1 AD
25	The Epoch of Antonian Era	523 BCE	137 CE
26	The Epoch of Diocletian Era	77 BCE	284 CE
27	The Epoch of Martyrs' Era	284 CE	284 CE

The Chronology of Uttarapatha Kingdoms (1-1761 CE)

The Pratihāra Dynasty:

Kārttikādi Vikramaera

(719-718 BCE)

Nāgabhaṭa I	794-814	75-95 CE
Kakkuka or Kākustha	814-824	95-105 CE
Devarāja or Devaśakti	824-830	105-111 CE
Vatsarāja	830-859	111-140 CE
Nāgabhaṭa II	859-889	140 -170 CE
Rāmabhadra	889-893	170-174 CE
Bhoja I or Mihira-Bhoja	893-953	174-234 CE
Mahendrapāla I	953-973	234-254 CE
Bhoja II	973-983	254-264 CE
Vināyakaṇṇa	983-993	264-274 CE
Mahendrapāla II	993-1004	274-285 CE
Vijayaṇṇa	1005-1040	286-321 CE
Rajayaṇṇa	1040-1080	321-361 CE
Trilochanaṇṇa	1080-1093	361-374 CE
Yaśaṇṇa	1093-1100	374-381 CE

The Paramāra Dynasty

Kārttikādi Vikramaera

(719-718 BCE)

Upendra	—	—
Vairisimha I	—	—
Siyaka I	—	—
Vākpati I or Krishnarāja	950-975	231-256 CE
Vairisimha II or Vajrata	975-1000	256-281 CE
Siyaka II or Śrī Harshadeva	1000-1027	281-308 CE
Vākpati II or Muṇja	1027-1043	308 -324 CE

Sindhurāja	1043-1057	324-338 CE
Bhojarāja	1057-1113	338-394 CE
Jayasimha	1113-1118	394-399 CE
Udayāditya	1118-1151	399-432 CE
Naravarman	1143-1190	432-471 CE
Yaśovarman	1190-1214	471-495 CE
Jayavarman I or Ajayavarman	1214-1255	495-536 CE
Vindhyavarman	1255-1262	536-543 CE
Subhaṭavarman	1262-1266	543-547 CE
Arjunavarman	1266-1274	547-555 CE
Devapāla (son of Hariśchandra)	1274-1290	555-571 CE
Jaitugideva (Elder Son of Devapāla)	1290-1312	571-592 CE
Jayasimha?	1312-1314	592-594 CE
Jayavarman II (Younger son of Devapāla)	1314-1331	594-612 CE

The Chāvaḍa Dynasty

Kārttikādi Vikramaera

(719-718 BCE)

Vanarāja	821-881	102-162 CE
Yogarāja	881-890	162-171 CE
Ratnāditya	891-893	172-174 CE
Vairasimha	893-903	174-184 CE
Kśemarāja	903-944	184-225 CE
Chamuṇḍarāja	944-981	225-262 CE
Ghaghada	981-991	262 -272 CE
Sāmantasimha	991-1018	272-299 CE

The Chaulukya Dynasty

Kārttikādi Vikramaera

(719-718 BCE)

Mūlarāja	1018-1053	299-334 CE
Chāmuṇḍarāja	1053-1067	334-348 CE
Vallabharāja	1067-1067	348-348 CE
Durlabharāja	1068-1079	349-360 CE
Bhimadeva I	1079-1128	360-409 CE
Karṇadeva	1128-1152	409-433 CE
Siddharāja Jayasimha	1152-1199	433-480 CE

Kumārapāla	1199-1229	480 -510 CE
Ajayapāla	1230-1232	511-514 CE
Mūlarāja II	1232-1234	514-516 CE
Bhimadeva II	1235-1298	517-579 CE
Tribhuvanapāla	1298-1300	579-581 CE

The Vīsaladeva family as given by Meruttuṅga

Kārttikādi Vikramaera (719-718 BCE)

Dhavalā	—	—
Arṇorāja	—	—
Lavaṇaprasāda	—	—
Vīradhavalā	—	—
Vīsaladeva	1300-1318	581-599 CE
Arjunadeva	1318-1331	599-612 CE
Sāraṅgadeva	1331-1353	612-634 CE
Karṇadeva	1353-1360	634-641 CE

The Kalachuri kings of Tripuri

Kalachuri Chedi era (402 BCE)

Kokalladeva I	583-623	180-220 CE
Mugdhatuṅga or Vandyaga or Baddega or Prasiddhadhavalā	623-679	220-276 CE
Bālaharsha 680-683	277-280 CE	
Yuvarājadeva I or Keyūravarṣa	683-718	280-315 CE
Lakṣmaṇarājadeva	718-743	315-340 CE
Śaṅkaragaṇa	743-753	340-350 CE
Yuvarājadeva II	753-763	350-360 CE
Kokalladeva II	763-770	360-367 CE
Gāṅgeyadeva	770-792	367-389 CE
Karṇadeva 792-822	389-419 CE	
Yaśaḥkarṇa 822-875	419-472 CE	
Gayākarṇa 876-905	473-502 CE	
Narasimha 906-917	503-514 CE	
Jayasimha 917-935	514-532 CE	
Vijayasimha	936-963	533-560 CE
Trailokyamalla	963-983	560-580 CE

The Chahamana Dynasty (Bijolia Inscription)

Kārttikādi Vikrama era (719-718 BCE)		
1.	Sāmantarāja I	—
2.	Purṇatalla	—
3.	Jayarāja	—
4.	Vigraharāja I	—
5.	Chandrarāja I	—
6.	Gopendrarāja	—
7.	Durlabharāja I	—
8.	Gūvaka I	850-875
9.	Chandrarāja II	875-900
10.	Gūvaka II	900-925
11.	Chandana	925-950
12.	Vākpatirāja I or Bappayarāja	950-970
13.	Vindhyaarāja	970-990
14.	Siṃharāja I	990-1010
15.	Vigraharāja II	1010-1030
16.	Durlabharāja II	
17.	Gundurāja or Govindarāja I	
18.	Vākpatirāja II	
19.	Vīryarāma	
20.	Chāmunḍarāja I	
21.	Siṅghata	
22.	Dūsala	1031-1209
23.	Vīśalarāja I (wife Rajadevi) [Vigraharaja III?]	312-490 CE
24.	Prithvirāja I (wife Rāsalladevi)	
25.	Ajayarāja I (wife Somalladevi)	
26.	Arṇorāja	
27.	Vigraharāja IV or Viśalaraja II	
28.	Prithvirāja II or Pṛthvibhata	
29.	Someśvara I	1209-1234
30.	Prithvirāja III	1234-1252

The Genealogy of Chamanas as given in Jayanaka’s Prithviraja Vijaya and Nayachandra Suri’s Hammira Kavya

1.

Vasudeva
2.

Naradeva
3.

Chandrarāja
4.

Jayapāla

5. Jayarāja
6. Samanta Simha
7. Guyaka
8. Nandana
9. Vaprarāja
10. Harirāja
11. Simharāja
12. Bhima (nephew of Simharāja)
13. Vighraharāja
14. Gundadeva
15. Vallabharāja
16. Rāma
17. Chamundarāya
18. Durlabharāja
19. Dushala
20. Vishvala or Visaladeva
21. Prithvirāja I
22. Alhana or Ajayarāja?
23. Anala or Arṇorāja?
24. Jagaddeva
25. Visala
26. Jayapāla
27. Gangapāla
28. **Someśvara I**
29. **Prithvirāja III (516-532 CE)**
30. Harirāja
31. Govinda
32. Balhana
33. Pahlāda
34. Viranārāyaṇa
35. Vagbhata
36. Jaitrasimha
37. Hammiradeva [KV 1339 -1356] (619-637 CE)

The chronology of Gāhadwāla Kings: Kārttikādi Vikrama

Karttikadi Vikrama era (719-718 BCE)

1.	Yaśovigraha	—	—
2.	Mahichandra	—	—
3.	Chandradeva	1145-1158	427-440 CE
4.	Madanachandra or Madanapāla	1158-1164	440-446 CE
5.	Govindachandra	1164-1211	446-493 CE

Three sons of Govindachandra

- Asphotachandra (KV 1193)
- Rājyapāla (KV 1199)

- Vijayachandra

6.	Vijayachandra	1211-1226	493-507 CE
7.	Jayachandra	1226-1253	507-534 CE
8.	Hariśchandra	1253-1259	534-540 CE

Prithviraj III (506-532 CE) was a contemporary of Gahadwala Jayachandra of Varanasi whereas Prithviraj Chauhan IV (1058-1101 CE) was a contemporary of Rathore Jaichand of Kanauj. The Later Chauhans of Sambhar or the Descendants of Manik Ray Chauhan (685 CE) as given in Prithviraj Raso:

1	Chahamana or Chauhan	
2	Samantadev	
3	Arimant	
4	Mahadev	
5	Mohant	
6	Ajayasingh	
7	Vir Singh	
8	Bindasar	
9	Uddaarhaar	
10	Vair Singh	
11	Vir Singh	
12	Arimant	
13	Manik Ray (CV 741) (Descendants of Manik Ray Chauhan)	685 CE
14	Mahi Singh	
15	Chandragupt	
16	Pratap Singh	
17	Moh Singh	
18	Sangram Singh	
19	Sen Ray	
20	Sampati Ray	
21	Nagahast	
22	Asthula Nand	
23	Anandraj	
24	Lohdhir	
25	Vira Singh	
26	Vibudh Singh	
27	Chand Ray	
28	Kisna Raj or Krishnaraj	
29	Harihar Ray	
30	Balanna Ray	
31	Prataw Ray	
32	Dharmadhiraj	
33	Bisaldev III (CV 921-986)	864-928 CE
34	Sarang Dev	
35	Ana	
36	Jay Singh	929-1058 CE
37	Ananddev	
38	Someshvar II	
39	Prithviraj IV (CV 1115-1158)	1058-1101 CE
40	Rainsi	1101 CE

The Vamshavali of Hada Chauhans

	Manik Rai	684 CE
	
	Bisaldev III	864-928 CE
	Anuraj	
	Ishtpal	1025 CE
	Chankarn	
	Lokpal	
	Rao Hammir	1193 CE
	Kal Karna	
	Mahamugdh	
	Rao Bacha	
	Rao Chand	
	Rainsi	1297 CE
	Kolun	
	Gangadev or Jaipal	
1	Rao Deva	1342-1343 CE
2	Rao Napuji (Son of Rao Hado)	1343 -1384 CE
3	Rao Hamuji	1384-1400 CE
4	Rao Birsinghji	1400-1415 CE
5	Rao Biruji or Bairi Sal	1415-1470 CE
6	Rao Banduji	1470-1491 CE
7	Rao Narayan Das	1491-1527 CE
8	Rao Surajmal	1527-1531 CE
9	Rao Surtan Singh or Rao Arjun	1531-1544 CE
10	Rao Raja Surjan Singh	1544-1585 CE
11	Rao Raja Bhoj Singh	1585-1608 CE
12	Rao Raja Ratan Singh	1608-1632 CE
13	Rao Raja Chhatra Singh	1632-1658 CE
14	Rao Raja Bhao Singh	1658-1682 CE
15	Rao Raja Anirudh Singh	1682-1696 CE
16	Rao Raja Budh Singh	1696-1735 CE
17	Rao Raja Dalel Singh	1735-1749 CE
18	Rao Raja Umaid Singh (1 st term)	1749-1770 CE
19	Rao Raja Ajit Singh	1770-1773 CE
	Rao Raja Umaid Singh (2 nd term)	1773-1804 CE
20	Rao Raja Bishen Singh	1804-1821 CE
21	Maharao Raja Ram Singh	1821-1889 CE
22	Maharao Raja Raghubir Singh	1889-1927 CE
23	Maharao Raja Ishwar Singh	1927-1945 CE
24	Maharao Raja Bahadur Singh	1945-1977 CE

The Chauhans of Kotah

1	Rao Madho Singh (son of Raja Ratan Singh)	1631-1648 CE
2	Rao Mukund Singh	1648 -1658 CE
3	Rao Jagat Singh	1658-1683 CE
4	Rao Prem Singh	1683-1684 CE
5	Rao Kishore Singh	1684-1696 CE
6	Rao Bishen Singh	1696-1697 CE
7	Rao Ram Singh	1697-1707 CE
8	Maharao Bhim Singh	1707-1720 CE
9	Maharao Arjun Singh	1720-1723 CE

The Bhadauria Chauhans

	Manik Rāya	684 CE

	Chandra Rāya or Chandrapal Dev	794-816 CE
1	Rao Bhado	816-842 CE
2	Rao Alam Dev	842-857 CE
3	Rao Bhagawat Dev	857 CE (only 6 months)
4	Rao Bhan Dev	857-858 CE
5	Rao Pragya Dev	858-889 CE
6	Rao Kankar Dev	889-903 CE
7	Rao Hasan Dev	903-917 CE
8	Rao Gopal Dev	917-933 CE
9	Rao Kharag Sen	933-936 CE
10	Rao Ram Sen	936-950 CE
11	Rao Vijay Sen	950-954 CE
12	Rao Gujarmal Dev	954-970 CE
13	Rao Bhogmal Dev	970-984 CE
14	Rao Arjun Dev	984-1008 CE
15	Rao Pahad Sen	1008-1025 CE
16	Rao Karam Sen	1025-1048 CE
17	Rao Karam sen	1025-1048 CE
18	Rao Tattar Dev	1048-1054 CE
19	Rao Hardol Dev	1054-1066 CE
20	Rao Tarachand Dev	1066-1081 CE
21	Rao Tihar Dev	1081-1092 CE
22	Rao Billor Dev	1092-1123 CE
23	Rao Kajjal Dev	1123-1163 CE
24	Rao Aasal Dev	1163-1183 CE
25	Rao Visal Dev	1183-1194 CE
26	Rao Shalya Dev	1194-1208 CE
	Interregnum	1208-1228 CE
27	Rajju Raut	1228-1262 CE
28	Udai Raj	1262-1296 CE
29	Madan Sen	1296-1328 CE
30	Abhai Chandra	1328-1371 CE
31	Ratan Sen	1371-1427 CE
32	Jait Singh	1427-1464 CE
33	Chandrasen	1464-1480 CE
34	Karan Singh	1480-1509 CE
35	Pratap Rudra	1509-1549 CE
36	Mukutman	1549-1590 CE
37	Mahendra Vikramaditya	1590-1617 CE
38	Mahendra Bhoj Singh	1617-1623 CE
39	Mahendra Kishan Singh	1623-1637 CE
40	Mahendra Mangat Ray	1637-1638 CE
41	Mahendra Keerat Singh	1638-1643 CE

42	Mahendra Badan Singh	1644-1654 CE
43	Mahendra Maha Singh	1654-1684 CE
44	Mahendra Udot Singh	1684-1694 CE
45	Mahendra Kalyan Singh	1694-1707 CE
46	Mahendra Gopal Singh	1707-1730 CE
47	Mahendra Aniruddh Singh	1730-1741 CE
48	Mahendra Bahadur Singh	1741-1743 CE
49	Mahendra Himmat Jai Singh	1743-1755 CE
50	Mahendra Bakhat Singh	1755-1803 CE
51	Mahendra Pratap Singh	1803-1820 CE
52	Mahendra Sirnet Singh	1820-1839 CE
53	Mahendra Singh	1839-1902 CE
54	Mahendra Maan Singh	1902-1942 CE
55	Mahendra Ripudaman Singh	1942-1991 CE

The Chauhan Kings of Orissa

		Regnal years	
1	Ramai Dev (Descendant of Prithviraj IV)	52	1158-1210 CE
2	Mahaling Simha Dev	6	1210-1216 CE
3	Baijal Dev	65	1216-1281 CE
4	Baikraj Dev	13	1281-1294 CE
5	Bujang Dev	34	1294-1328 CE
6	Pratap Rudra Dev	39	1328-1367 CE
7	Bhupal Dev	11	1367-1378 CE
8	Narasingh Dev I	30	1378-1408 CE
9	Vikramaditya Dev	34	1408-1442 CE
10	Baijal Dev II	30	1442-1472 CE
11	Bhanjan Hiradhar Dev	30	1472-1502 CE
12	Narasingh Dev II	20	1502-1522 CE
13	Chhatrapal Dev	3	1522-1525 CE
14	Baijal Dev III	63	1525-1588 CE
15	Hridaya Narayana Dev	15	1588-1603 CE
16	Pratap Dev	22	1603-1625 CE
17	Vikramaditya Dev II	15	1625-1640 CE
18	Mukund Dev	30	1640-1670 CE
19	Balram Dev	8	1670-1678 CE
20	Hirde Shah Dev	7	1678-1685 CE
21	Raisingh Dev	80	1685-1762 CE
22	Prithviraj Dev	3	1762-1765 CE
23	Ramachandra Singh Dev	55	1765-1820 CE
24	Bhupal Singh Dev	28	1820-1848 CE
25	Hiravajra Singh Dev	18	1848-1866 CE
26	Sur Pratap Singh Dev	12	1866-1878 CE
27	Ramachandra Singh Dev II	17	1878-1895 CE
28	Dalaganjan Singh Dev	15	1895-1910 CE
29	Prithviraj Singh Dev		1910-1924 CE
30	Rajendra Narayan Singh Dev		1924-1975 CE

The Nadol Branch of Chauhans

	Manik Rai	684 CE
1	Lakshman or Lakhan	950-982 CE
2	Shobhit	982-986 CE
3	Baliraj	986-990 CE
4	Vigrahpal	990-994 CE
5	Mahindu	994-1015 CE
6	Ashvapapal	1015-1019 CE
7	Ahil	1019-1024 CE
8	Anahilla	1024-1055 CE
9	Bala Prasad	1055-1070 CE
10	Jendra Raj	1070-1080 CE
11	Prithvipal	1080-1090 CE
12	Jojal Dev	1090-1110 CE
13	Asharaj	1110-1119 CE
14	Ratnapal	1119-1132 CE
15	Raipal	1132-1145 CE
16	Katukraj	1145-1148 CE
17	Alhana Dev	1148-1163 CE
18	Kalhan Dev	1163-1193 CE
19	Jayant Singh (the last ruler)	1193-1197 CE

The Jalor or Songara Chauhans

1	Kirti Pal (son of Nadol Chauhan Alhana Dev)	1160-1182 CE
2	Samar Singh	1182-1204 CE
3	Uday Singh	1204-1257 CE
4	Chachiga Dev	1257-1282 CE
5	Samanta Singh	1281-1305 CE
6	Kanhad Dev	1292-1311 CE
7	Viram Dev	Till 1311 CE

The Chandravati and Sirohi Chauhans

	Chandravati Chauhans	
1	Rao Man Singh (son of Songara Chauhan Uday Singh)	1213-1228 CE
2	Rao Devraj	1228-1250 CE
3	Rao Vijayraj Singh	1250-1311 CE
4	Rao Lumbha	1311-1321 CE
5	Rao Tej Singh	1321-1336 CE
6	Rao Kanhar Dev	1336-1343 CE
7	Rao Samant Singh	1343 CE
8	Rao Salkha	1374 CE
	Sirohi Chauhans	
1	Rao Ranmal (at old Sirohi)	1374-1392 CE
2	Rao Sobhaji (founded Shivpuri)	1392-1424 CE
3	Rao Sahas Mal (built new Sirohi)	1424-1451 CE
4	Rao Lakharaj Singh	1451-1483 CE

5	Rao Jagmal I	1483-1523 CE
6	Maharao Akshyraj ji I	1523-1533 CE
7	Maharao Rai Singh	1533-1543 CE
8	Maharao Dudaji	1543-1553 CE
9	Maharao Udai Singh I	1553-1562 CE
10	Maharao Man Singh II	1562-1572 CE
11	Maharao Surtan Singh	1572-1610 CE
12	Maharao Rai Singh II	1610-1620 CE
13	Maharao Akheraj	1620-1673 CE
14	Maharao Udaibhan	1673-1676 CE
15	Maharao Varisal Singh	1676-1697 CE
16	Maharao Surtan Singh	1697 CE
17	Maharao Chattarsal Singh	1697-1705 CE
18	Maharao Umaid Singh	1705-1749 CE
19	Maharao Prithviraj Singh	1749-1772 CE
20	Maharao Takhat Singh	1772-1781 CE
21	Maharao Jagat Singh	1781-1782 CE
22	Maharao Bairi Sal	1782-1809 Ce
23	Maharao Udaibhan Singh	1809-1817 CE
24	Maharao Sheo Singh	1817-1862 CE
25	Maharao Umaid Singh	1862-1875 CE
26	Maharao Kesari Singh	1875-1920 CE
27	Maharao Sarup Ram Singh	1920-1946 CE

The Kayamkhani Muslim Chauhans

	Muni	Manik Rai (684 CE)	Arimuni	
			
	Bhupalrai			
	Kahaklang			
	Ghangh Rai			
	Kanha			
	Amaraj	Ajaraj	Bachharaj	Singhraj
	Jivaraj or Jevar	Chahil	Mohil	
1	Gogaji Chauhan (946-1025)			
2	Vairi Singh or Bairsi			
3	Udairaj			
4	Jasraj			
5	Kesoraj			
6	Vijayraj			
7	Har Raj	Padamsi		
8	Keso & Nanda	Prithviraj		
9		Lalchand		
10		Ajaichand		
11		Gopal		
12		Jaitsi (1213 CE)		
13		Punapal		
14		Roop		
15		Ravan		
16		Tihunapal		
17		Moterai (1315 CE)		

Karamchand or Kayam Khan (1323-1418 CE)

1	Karamchand or Kayam Khan (1323-1418 CE)
2	Diwan Taj Khan [Samvat 1475-1503] (1418-1447 CE)
3	Fateh Khan [Samvat 1503-1531] (1447-1474 CE)
4	Jalaal Khan [Samvat 1531-1546] (1474-1489 CE)
5	Daulat Khan [Samvat 1546-1570] (1489-1513 CE)
6	Nahar Khan [Samvat 1570-1602] (1513-1545 CE)
7	Fadan Khan [Samvat 1602-1609] (1545-1552 CE)
8	Taj Khan II [Samvat 1609-1627] (1552-1570 CE)
9	Nawab Alaf Khan [Samvat 1627-1683] (1570-1626 CE)
10	Nawab Daulat Khan [Samvat 1683-1710] (1626-1653 CE)
11	Nawab Sardar Khan [Samvat 1710-1737] (1653-1680 CE)
12	Nawab Dindar Khan [Samvat 1737-1760] (1680-1703 CE)
13	Nawab Sardar Khan II [Samvat 1760-1786] (1703-1729 CE)
14	Nawab Kamyab Khan [Samvat 1786-1787] (1729-1730 CE)

The Chandella Dynasty

Karttikadi Vikrama era
(719-718 BCE)

1.	Nannuka	810-835	91-116 CE
2.	Vākpati	835-860	116-141 CE
3.	Jayaśakti	860-890	141-171 CE
4.	Vijayaśakti	860-890	141-171 CE
5.	Rāhila	890-930	171-211 CE
6.	Sri Harsha	930-970	211-251 CE
7.	Yaśovarman I	970-1003	251-284 CE
8.	Dhāṅgadeva	1003-1059	284-340 CE
9.	Gaṇḍadeva	1059-1060	340-341 CE
10.	Vidyādhara	1060-1095	341-376 CE
11.	Vijayapāla	1095-1106	376-387 CE
12.	Devavarman	1106-1115	387-396 CE
13.	Kīrtivarman	1115-1155	396-436 CE
14.	Sallakṣaṇavarman	1155-1165	436-446 CE
15.	Jayavarman	1165-1168	446-449 CE
16.	Prithvivarman	1168-1175	449-456 CE
17.	Madanavarman	1175-1220	456-501 CE
18.	Yaśovarman II	—	—
19.	Paramardideva	1220-1260	501-541 CE

20.	Trailokyavarman	1260-1300	541-581 CE
21.	Viravarman	1300-1338	581-619 CE
22.	Bhojavarman	1338-1346	619-627 CE
23.	Hammīravarman	1346-1368	627-649 CE
24.	Viravarman II	1368	649 CE

Mahoba Chandel Kings

1	Chandravarman	~600-650 CE (650-1070 CE)
2	Balavarman	
3	Paravarman	
4	Rupavarman	
5	Belavarman	
6	Gajavarman	
7	Jnanavarman	
8	Janavarman	
9	Saktivarman	
10	Prithuvarman	
11	Bhaktavarman	
12	Jagatvarman	
13	Kilavarman	
14	Kalyanavarman	
15	Surajavarman	
16	Rupavarman	
17	Vidhuvarman	
18	Rahilavarman	
19	Madanavarman	
20	Kirtivarman	
21	Paramal	1070-1098 CE
22	Brahmajit, Kamajit, Ranjit, Sabhajit, Samarajit	

The Chronology of Early Muslim Rulers in India

Persian and Afghan Sultans of Dilli			Dates from Inscriptions, Coins and Literature	
	Muhammad Bin Qasim		97 Hijri	52-55 CE
			
	Yamin-ad-doula Mahmud		420 Hijri	339-371 CE
			
1	Sāhavadina (Shihabuddin)		584-598 Hijri	532-546 CE
2	Kutbuddina		608 Hijri (1959-61, Inscr.)	546-550 CE
3	Samusadina	Lititimisi (Shamsuddin Iltutmish)	KV 1283 (564 CE) & KV 1288 (569 CE) 550-576 CE	
4	Ruknuddin Peroja Shahi (Firoj Shah)			576-580 CE
5	Jalaladin Alavadina (Jalaluddin)			580-586 CE
6	Maujadina (Muizzuddin)			586-590 CE

7	Nasaradina Alavadina (Nasiruddin)	644 Hijri	590-610 CE
8	Gayasadina (Gayasuddin)	KV 1333 (614 CE), 1347 (628 CE)	610-630 CE
9	Alavadina (Allauddin II)	KV 1356 (637 CE)	630-652 CE
10	Kutbuddina (Kutbuddin)		652-654 CE
11	Gayasadina (Gayasuddin)	KV 1374 (655 CE)	654-662 CE
12	Hammira Mahamada Shahi	KV 1382 (663 CE), 1384 (665 CE)	662-692 CE
13	Peroja Shahi (Firoz Shah)	KV 1425 (706 CE), 1426 (707)	692-728 CE
14	Mahmud Shahi		728- 736 CE
Invasion of Timur Shah Lung as mentioned in Bhavishya Purāṇa (Timira Linga) in 736 CE. Sayyid Sultans reigned around 750-787 CE			
15	Bahlol Shah Lodhi		788-727 CE
16	Sikandar Shah Lodhi	KV 1549 (830 CE), 923 Hijri (854 CE) KV 1573 (854 CE)	727-855 CE
17	Sultan Ibrahim	KV 1581 (862 CE)	855-863 CE

The Early Mughals

1	Babur I		870-871 CE
2	Humayun I		871-878 CE
	Sher Shah		878-884 CE
	Islam Shah		884-893 CE
3	Humayun I		893-894 CE
	Hemachandra Vikramāditya		894 CE
4	Akbar Shah or Akbar I	50 Years	894-943 CE
5	Salim	22 Years	944-967 CE
6	Khurdaka	10 Years	967-977 CE
7	Naurang Shah or Alamgir I	27 years	977-1004 CE
			~1005-1006 CE
Aurangzeb I or Alamgir I was killed by Sewajaya, a Maharashtriayan Brahman King			
Decline of Mughal Rule			1006 CE
Mahmud Ghazni's expeditions in India			1006-1026 CE
Mahmud's attack on Somnath and martyrdom of Gogaji Chauhan			1025-1026 CE
Masud killed by Raja Suheldev of Bahraich			1033 CE
The Rise of Hindu Kings and Hindu Princely states (Chauhans, Rathores, Chanderi Kings etc.).			1033-1233 CE
Raso literature was written during this period.			
Re-establishment of Muslim Rule in Dilli			1214 CE onwards
Mohammad Shah Alam			1214-1237 CE
Later Muslim Kings of Dilli			1237-1380 CE
The 2 nd Attack on Somnath by Turk Sultan of Delhi and Kanhad Dev of Jalor, Viramdev and Turk Sultan's daughter Firoza.			1311 CE
Invasion of Amir Timur II and Devpal Rana of Sarvakhap Panchayat Army and Harvirsingh Gulia			1377 CE?
Firoz Shah Zafar			1391 CE
Other Muslim Kings and Pathan Kings			1391-1526 CE
Babur II			1526-1530 CE
Humayun II?			1530-1555 CE
Akbar II			1555-1604 CE

Jahangir II	1604-1626 CE
Shah Jahan II (Construction of Red Fort and Taj Mahal)	1627-1658 CE
Alamgir II or Aurangzeb II	1658-1707 CE
Invasion of India by Nadir Shah	1747 CE
Invasion of India by Ahmed Shah Abdali	1761 CE

The Chronology of Later Rulers of Dilli

Mahmud II Ghazni	1000-1031
invaded numerous times and attacked Somnath in 1025 CE.	
Masud Shah	1031-1033
He was killed by King Suhalddev of Bahraich in 1033 CE.	
Tomar Kings	1033-1051
Re-established their rule in Dilli	
Anangpal Tomar	1051-1081
Prithviraj IV Chauhan	1081-1102
Anangpal gave Dilli to Prithviraj IV	
Mohammad bin Sam	1102
Prithviraj IV killed him in Ghazni	
Alauddin Shah	1102-1124
Contemporary of Hammira II	
Son of Alauddin Shah	1124....
Succeeded after his father's suicide	
.....	
Shamsuddin or Kutubuddin?	1193...
Kurma Devi, wife of Chittor King Samar Singh II and her son Karna Singh defeated him at Amber.	
.....	
Alauddin Shah	1290-1315
Contemporary of Kanhad Dev of Jalor	
Mohammad Shah (father of Firoj Shah)	1315-1330

Dilli Sultans as mentioned in Kayamkhan Raso

Bahlol Shah	1330-1340
Firoj Shah II	1340-1377
Invasion of later Mughals during the reign of Firoj Shah II	
Mahmud	1377
Nisar Khan	1378
Mallu Khan	1383
Amir Taimur II invaded Dilli during the reign of Mallu Khan	1383?
Pathan Khidar Khan (appointed by Amir Taimur II)	1383
Khidar Khan of Multan	1420 CE
Mubarak Shah	
Mohammad Farid	1420-1431 CE
Alaudin	
Amanat Khan, son of Mubarak Shah	
Bahlol Lodhi	1431-1489
Sikandar Shah	1489-1517
Ibrahim Shah	1517-1533

The Later Mughals

Zahiruddin Babar II (Not Ghyasuddin) and Humayun II	1526-1530 CE
Sher Khan	
Salem Shah	
Humayun II	1530-1555 CE
Akbar II	1555-1604 CE
Salim or Jahangir	1604-1626 CE
Shah Jahan	1627-1658 CE
Alamgir II	1658-1707 CE

The Chronology of Tomar Dynasty (The descendants of Pandavas)

Tomar Dynasty	
1	Ananga Pāl I (308-290 BCE)
2	Vasu Deva
3	Gangya
4	Prithivi Pāl (or Prithivi Malla)
5	Jaya Deva
6	Nir Pāl or Hira Pāl
7	Andiraj
8	Bichhraj
9	Anakpal
10	Raghupal
11	Nekpal
12	Gopal
13	Sulakshana Pal
14	Jaipal
15	Kunwar Pal
16	Anakpal
17	Vijaypal
18	Mahipal (Muhetsal)
19	Anekpal
20	Prithviraj Tomar (129 CE)

The Chronology of Delhi Kings from 129 CE to 734 CE:

Chauhan Kings of Dilli (Ain-i-Akbari)	
1	Baldev Chauhan
2	Amar Gangu
3	Khirpal
4	Sumer
5	Jahir
6	Nagdeva
The Tomars had re-established their rule in Delhi	
1	Unknown Tomar Kings
2	Madanpal Tomar (According to Lalitvigharaj Nataka, Madanpal Tomar married off his daughter to Chahamana King Vigharaj IV.)
Bijolia Inscription	
1	Chahamana King Vigharaj IV or Visaldev II conquered Dilli from Tomars and founded the reign of Chahamanas.
2	Someshvar I
3	Prithviraj III
Shihabuddin Ghori defeated Prithviraj III and established the rule of Muslims	
Muslim rulers of Delhi	

The Tomar Kings of Malava

1	Jitpal	593-598 CE
2	Rana Raju	598-603 CE
3	Rana Baju	603-604 CE
4	Rana Jaju	604-624 CE
5	Rana Chandra	624-654 CE
6	Rana Bahadur	654-659 CE
7	Rai Bhaktmal	659-664 CE
8	Rai Kiratpal	664-669 CE
9	Rai Anangpal II	669-734 CE
10	Kunwarpal	734 CE

The Chronology of Later Tomars

Later Tomar Kings of Delhi (Khadag Rai’s Gopachala Akhyana)		Indraprastha Prabandha	
1	Anangpal III or Bilhan Dev	Bilhan Dev (Anangpal III)	736-773 CE
2	Ganggeva	Gangeya	773-794 CE
3	Prathama	Prithaku	794-814 CE
4	Saha Deva	Sahadev	814-834 CE
5	Indrajita I	Shriyutyut	834-849CE
6	Nara Pāla	Kundayut	849-875 CE
7	Indrajita II	Narapal	875-897 CE
8	Vacha Raja	Vatsaraj	897-919 CE
9	Vira Pāla	Virapala	919-940 CE
10	Gopāla	Gopal	940-961 CE
11	Tillan Dev	Tolhan	961-979 CE
12	Suvari	Julkhari	979-1005 CE
13	Osa Pāla	Taskhari	1005-1021 CE
14	Kumara Pāla	Kunvarpal	1021-1051 CE
15	Anangapal IV	Anangpal IV	1051-1081 CE
16	Teja Pāla	Tepal	1081-1091 CE
17	Mahi Pāla	Mohpal	1091-1101 CE
18	Mukund Pāla	Skandpal	1101-1110 CE
19	Prithvipal	Prithvipal	1110 CE

From Achalabrahma Tomar to Virasimhadeva Tomar

Gopachala Akhyana		Tomar Jamindar Vamshavali	
1	Achalabrahma	Dilip Pal	1200-1375 CE
2	Virshah	Virpal	
3	Madanpal	Anup Pal	
4	Bhupati	Sonpal	
5	Kuwarsi	Sultansi	
6	Ghatamdev or Kamalsimha	Kuwarpal	
7	Devabrahma	Devabrahma or Devavarma	
8	Virasimhadev	Virasimhadev	1375-1400 CE

The Tomars of Gwalior

1	Virasimhadeva	1375-1400 CE
2	Uddharana Dev	1400-1402 CE
3	Viram Dev	1402-1423 CE
4	Ganapati Dev	1423-1425 CE
5	Dungarendra Singh	1425-1459 CE
6	Kirti Singh	1459-1480 CE
7	Kalyanmal	1480-1486 CE
8	Mansingh Tomar	1486-1516 CE
9	Vikramaditya	1516-1523 CE
10	Raja Ramsingh	1526-1576 CE

The chronology of the Rathores of Marwar

1	Jaichand II Rathore of Kanauj	~1052-1104 CE
2	Bardaisena	~1090-1170 CE
3	Rao Setaram	~1140-1220 CE
	Rao of Pali	
4	Rao Sihaji	1226-1273 CE
	Rao of Kher	
5	Rao Asthan ji	1273-1292 CE
6	Rao Duhad	1292-1309 CE
7	Rao Raipal	1309-1313 CE
8	Rao Kanhapal ji	1313-1323 CE
9	Rao Jalansi ji	1323-1328 CE
10	Rao Chado ji	1328-1344 CE
11	Rao Tidaji	1344-1357 CE
12	Rao Kanha Dev	1357-1374 CE
13	Rao Viram Dev ji	1374-1383 CE
14	Rao Chandaji	1383-1395 CE
	Rao of Mandore	
	Rao Chandaji	1395-1424 CE
15	Rao Kanha ji	1424-1427 CE
16	Rao Sataji	1424-1427 CE
17	Rao Ranmal	1427-1438 CE
	Rao of Jodhpur	
18	Rao Jodha (Founded Jodhpur in 1459 CE. Rao Bika, son of Rao Jodha founded Bikaner in 1488 CE.)	1438-1488 CE
19	Rao Satalji	1488-1491 CE
20	Rao Sujaji	1491-1515 CE
21	Rao Ganga	1515-1532 CE
22	Rao Maldev	1532-1562 CE
23	Rao Chandrasen	1562-1581 CE
24	Raja Rai Singh I	1581-1583 CE
25	Raja Udai Singh	1583-1595 CE
26	Raja Suraj Singh	1595-1619 CE
27	Maharaja Gaj Singh	1619-1638 CE
28	Maharaja Jaswant Singh I	1638-1678 CE
29	Maharaja Ajit Singh	1679-1724 CE
30	Maharaja Abhai Singh	1724-1749 CE
31	Maharaja Rai Singh II	1749-1750 CE

32	Maharaja Bhakt Singh	1750-1752 CE
33	Maharaja Ram Singh	1752-1773 CE
34	Maharaja Bijay Singh	1773-1793 CE
35	Maharaja Bhim Singh	1793-1803 CE

The Guhilas of Medapata

Kārttikādi Vikrama Era		
Kanakasen	Samvat 201	518 BCE
Vijaysen (great grandson of Kanaksen and the founder of Valabhi)		~430 BCE
.....		
Siladitya (Wife Pushpavati) or Bappa I		
Guha or Guhila I (son of Siladitya and Pushpavati)	Mahāvira Nirvāṇa 845	345-270 BCE
Atpur Inscription		
1. Guhadatta or Guhila II		130-90 BCE
2. Bhoja (Lātavinoda?)		90-75 BCE
3. Mahendra		75-50 BCE
4. Nāga		50-25 BCE
5. Śīlā or Śīlāditya or Bappa	KV 703	25-5 BCE
6. Aparājita	KV 718	5 BCE – 20 CE
7. Mahendra		20-40 CE
8. Kālabhoja		40-50 CE
9. Khommana I or Nāgāditya?		50-60 CE
10. Manttata		60-72 CE
11. Bhartripatta or Bhartribhata (Bappa II)	KV 810	72-102 CE

The Chronology of Guhila Kings after Bhartripatta:

Kārttikādi Vikrama Era		
1. Bhartripatta or Bappa II	KV 810	91-120 CE
2. Simha		120-150 CE
3. Khommana II		150-170 CE
4. Mahayaka		170-190 CE
5. Khommana III		190-210 CE
6. Bhartripatta II	KV 999 & 1000	260-282 CE
7. Allata	KV 1008&1010	282-290 CE
8. Naravāhana	KV 1028	290-309 CE
9. Śālivāhana		309-315 CE
10. Śaktikumāra	KV 1034	315-330 CE
11. Amraprasāda		
12. Suchivarman		
13. Naravarman		
14. Kirtivarman		330-440 CE
15. Yogarāja		

16.	Vairāta		
17.	Vamsapāla		
18.	Vairisimha		
19.	Vijayasimha	KV 1164 & 1173	440-450 CE
20.	Arisimha (son of Vijayasimha)		450-470 CE
21.	Chodasimha		470-480 CE
22.	Vikramasimha		480-490 CE
23.	Ranasimha	KV 1223	490-505 CE
24.	Kshemasimha	KV 1228, 1236, 1256, 1258	505-540 CE
25.	Samantasimha		
26.	Kumarasimha		540-550 CE
27.	Mahanasimha		
28.	Padmasimha		
29.	Jaitrasimha	KV 1270, 1279, 1284	550-580 CE
30.	Tejasimha	KV 1317, 1322, 1324	580-605 CE
31.	Samarasimha	KV 1330, 1331, 1335, 1342, 1344, 1345, 1356, 1358	605-641 CE
32.	Ratnasimha	KV 1359	641-642 CE
	(Rani Padmini was his wife)		

The Guhilas lost their kingdom to Alauddin Khilji in Aug 642 CE.

The Rawal Branch of Guhilas

1	Bappa Rawal or Bappa III	763-812 CE
2	Rawal Khumman or Khumman IV	812-836 CE
3	Rawal Yograj	
4	Rawal Bhato or Vajrata	836-1058 CE
5	Rawal Hamsapala	
6	Rawal Vairisimha	
7	Rawal Vijayasimha	
8	Rawal Vairasimha	
9	Rawal Arasimha	
10	Rawal Choda Simha	
11	Rawal Rana Simha (Son of Vikramakesari, brother of Choda)	
12	Rawal Kshema Singh	
13	Rawal Mahana Singh I	
14	Rawal Samanta (Sangram?) Singh	
15	Rawal Kumara Singh	
16	Rawal Mahana Singh II	
17	Rawal Padma Singh (brother of Mahana Singh)	
18	Rawal Jay Singh	
19	Rawal Jaitra Singh	
20	Rawal Tej Singh	
21	Rawal Samar Singh	1058-1101 CE
22	Rawal Ratan Singh	

The Rana Branch of later Guhilas known as Sisodias

Rawal Samar Singh I	1058-1101 CE
Rawal Ratan Singh	1101-1125 CE
Rawal Samar Singh II	1125-1150 CE
Rawal Karna Singh (son of Kurmadevi. He had two sons, Mahapa and Rahapa)	1150-1177 CE
Rana/Sisodiya Kings of Mewar	
1. Rahapa (had the title of "Rana" for the first time)	
2. Narapati	
3. Dinakaran	1201-1275 CE
4. Jasakarnan	
5. Nagapala	
6. Karnapal	
7. Prithvipal	
8. Bhuvanasingha	
9. Bhimasimha	
10. Jayasimha	
11. Lakshman Singh and Ajay Singh	1275-1302 CE
12. Hammira	1326-1364 CE
13. Kshetrasimha	1364-1382 CE
14. Lakshasena or Lakshasingha	1382-1421 CE
15. Mokala	1421-1433 CE
16. Kumbhakarna	1433-1468 CE
17. Uday Singh I	1468-1473 CE
18. Rana Raimal	1473-1508 CE
19. Rana Sanga or Sangram Singh	1508-1528 CE
20. Ratan Singh	1328-1531 CE
21. Vikramaditya Singh	1531-1536 CE
22. Uday Singh II (Founder of Udaypur)	1537-1572 CE
24. Maharana Pratap Singh	1572-1597 CE
25. Amar Singh I	1597-1620 CE
26. Karan Singh	1620-1628 CE
27. Jagat Singh	1628-1652 CE
28. Raj Singh	1652-1680 CE
29. Jai Singh	1680-1698 CE
30. Amar Singh	1698-1710 CE
31. Sangram Singh II	1710-1734 CE
32. Jagat Singh	1734-1751 CE
33. Pratap Singh	1751-1754 CE
34. Raj Singh	1754-1762 CE
35. Ari Singh	1762-1772 CE
36. Hammir Singh	1772-1778 CE
37. Bhim Singh	1778-1828 CE
38. Jawan Singh	1828-1838 CE
39. Sardar Singh	1838-1842 CE
40. Swarup Singh	1842-1861 CE
41. Shambhu Singh	1861-1874 CE
42. Sajjan Singh	1874-1884 CE
43. Fateh Singh	1884-1930 CE
44. Bhupal Singh	1930-1955 CE

The Chronology of Dakshinapatha Kingdoms (1-1761 CE)

The Early Chalukyas

Śaka era (583 BCE)

Jayasirīha	—	225-200 BCE?
Raṇarāga	—	200-172 BCE?
Pulakeśin I	411-466	172-117 BCE
Kīrtivarman I	466-488	117-95 BCE
Mangaliśvara	489-505	94-78 BCE
Kokkulla Vikramāditya (elder son of Pulakeśin II)	515-531	68-52 BCE
Pulakeśin II	531-561	52-22BCE
Vijayabhaṭṭārikā (wife of Chandrāditya)	562-576	22-7 BCE
Vikramāditya I (Younger son of Pulakeśin II)	577-601	6 BCE — 18 CE
Vinayāditya	602-618	19-35 CE
Vijayāditya	619-655	36-72 CE
Vikramāditya II	655-666	72-83 CE
Kīrtivarman II	666-680	83-97 CE

The Early Rashtrakutas

Śaka era (583 BCE)

Govindarāja	600-620?	16-37 CE?
Karkarāja	620-640?	37-56 CE?
Indrarāja	640-661?	57-77 CE?
Dantidurga (also known as Sāhasatuṅga, Khaḍgāvaloka)	662-676	78-93 CE
Krishnarāja (also known as Akālavarṣa, Shubhattuṅga)	677-692	94-109 CE
Govindarāja II (also known as Prabhūtavarṣa)	692-706	109-123 CE
Dhruvarāja (also known as Dhāravarṣa, Nirupama)	706-724	123-140 CE
Govindarāja III (also known as Prabhūtavarṣa, Jagattuṅga)	724-740	140-157 CE
Amoghavarṣa I	740-796	157-213 CE
Akālavarṣa Krishnaraja II	797-832	213-249 CE

The Ganga Dynasty

	<i>Śaka era (583 BCE)</i>	
Mādivarmā or Mādhava Varman	25?	??
Koṅgani Varman	111-134	472-447 BCE
Mādhava I	135-167	448-416 BCE
Harivarman	168-218	415-365 BCE
Vishnugopa	219-269	364-314 BCE
Unnamed elder son of Vishnugopa	270-280	313-304 BCE
Mādhava II (Younger son of Vishnugopa)	280-324	304-259 BCE
Avinīta	325-389	258-194 BCE
Durvinīta	390-445	193-138 BCE
Muṣkara	446-501	137-82 BCE
Śrīpuruṣa	501-531	82-52 BCE
Bhūvikrama	531-600	52 BCE-17 CE
Śivamāra I also known as Navakāma, Śrivalabha	601-648	18-65 CE
Śrīpuruṣa	649-699	66-116 CE
Śivamāra II also known as Saygotta	700-719	117-136 CE
Mārasimha	719-733	136-150 CE
Vijayāditya (Youngest brother of Śivamāradeva)	733-739	150-156 CE
Rājamalla I (Satyavākya Koṅganivarman)	739-780	156-197 CE
Nītimārga I	780-810	197-227 CE
Rājamalla II (Satyavākya Koṅganivarman)	810-824	227-241 CE
Butuga I (Youngest brother of Rājamalla II)	824-825	241-242 CE
Nītimārga II (Eragaṅgadeva)	825-826	242-243 CE
Narasiṅghadeva (Satyavākya Koṅganivarman)	826	243 CE
Rājamalla III or Nītimārga III (son of Narasiṅghadeva)	826-830	243-247 CE
Butuga II (Brother of Rājamalla III)	830-863	247-280 CE
Puṇuseya Gaṅga, Son of Butuga II (also known as Marula)	863-870	280-287 CE
Mārasimha-Guṭṭīya Gaṅga (Younger brother of Puṇuseya Gaṅga and son of Butuga II)	870-890	287-307 CE

The Kalyāna Chālukyās

Tailapa		300-325 CE
Satyāśraya		320-330 CE
Vikrama and his brother Dāsavarmā	330-340 CE	
Jayasimha (son of Dāsavarmā)		340-376 CE
Āhavamalla Trailokyamalla		376-390 CE
Someśvara Bhuvanaikamalla		390-415 CE
Vikramāditya Tribhuvanamalla (Permādideva)	415-467 CE	
Bhūlokamalla (Śaka 1047)		468-477 CE
Someshvara Jagadekamalla		477-510 CE
Trailokyamalla		510-530 CE

The Yādava dynasty

Śaka era (583 BCE)

Bhillama	1107-1114	523-530 CE
Jaitrapāla I or Jaitugi	1114-1124	530-540 CE
Siṅghaṇa	1124-1169	541-585 CE
Krishna	1169-1182	585-599 CE
Mahādeva	1183-1192	599-609 CE
Ammaṇa	1192-1193	609-610 CE
Rāmachandra	1193-1233	610-650 CE

The Hoysala Dynasty

1	Sala	??
2	Vinayāditya	387-438 CE
3	Ereyanga	438-442 CE
4	Ballala I	442-448 CE
5	Vishnuvardhana (Bittideva)	448-492 CE
6	Narasimha I	492-513 CE
7	Vira Ballala II	513-560 CE
8	Vira Narasimha II	560-574 CE
9	Vira Someshvara	574-603 CE
10	Vira Narasimha III	603-632 CE
11	Vira Ballala III	632-682 CE

The Vijayanagara Empire

The Sangama Dynasty:

Śaka era (583 BCE)			
Hakka & Bukka I			
Saṅgama			
1	Harihara I	1241-1258	658-675 CE
		1258-1269	675-687 CE
2	Bukka Rāya II	1270-1298	688-716 CE
3	Harihara II	1298-1325	716-742 CE
4	Virūpākśa Rāya I	1325-1327	742-744 CE
5	Bukka Rāya III	1327-1329	744-746 CE
6	Deva Rāya I	1329-1345	746-762 CE
7	Rāmachandra Rāya	1345	762-763 CE
8	Vijaya Bhūpati Rāya	1345-1346	763-764 CE
9	Deva Rāya II	1346-1366	763-783 CE
10	Vira Vijaya Rāya	1366-1370	783-787 CE
11	Mallikārjuna Rāya	1370-1390	787-807 CE
12	Rajaśekhara Rāya	1390	807 CE
13	Virūpākśa Rāya II	1390-1406	807-823 CE

The Saluva Dynasty

1	Sāluva Narasimha	823-830 CE
2	Immadi Narasimha	830-841 CE

The Tuluva Dynasty

1	Timma Bhūpati	841-874 CE 874 CE 875-896 CE
2	Narasa Nāyaka	
3	Vira Narasimha	
4	Krishnadeva Rāya	
5	Son of Krishnadeva Raya	
6	Rāmraja (33 years)	

Later Vijayanagara Kings (Reconstructed based on inscriptional evidence)

Dates mentioned in the inscriptions			
1	Devarāya	Śaka 1567	984 CE
2	Krishnadeva Rāya	Śaka 1635	1052 CE
3	Bukka Bhūpati Rāya	Śakānta 1004 & 1005	1082 CE
4	Harihara Rāya	Śakānta 1009	1087 CE
5	Bukka Mahārāya, son of Harihara Rāya	Śakānta 1026	1104 CE

6	Sadāśiva Rāya	Śakānta 1048	1126 CE
7	Purandara Rāya	Śakānta 1073	1151 CE
8	Pratāpa Deva Rāya	Śakānta 1129 & 1149	1207-1227 CE
9	Rāmadeva Rāya	Śakānta 1155	1233 CE
10	Pratāpa Venkata Rāya	Śakānta 1164	1242 CE
11	Bukka Bhūpati Rāya	Śakānta 1173	1251 CE
12	Harihara Rāya	Śakānta 1183 & 1200	1260 CE
13	Vira Bikkanna	Śakānta 1202 & 1207	1280-1285 CE
14	Yuvarāja Kumāra Kampana	Śakānta 1207	1285 CE
15	Bukka Rāya, Deva Rāya, Gundamma Rāya, Śaṅkara Rāya, Ambhoja Rāya, Harihara Rāya	Śakānta 1212, 1216, 1217 & 1221	1290-1299 CE
16	Abhinava Bukka Rāya	Śakānta 1226	1304 CE
17	Bukka Rāya and his son Pratāpa Harihara Rāya	Śakānta 1228	1306 CE
18	Bukka	Śakānta 1236	1314 CE
19	Bukka Rāya, son of Devarāya	Śakānta 1244	1322 CE
20	King Narasimha	Śakānta 1252	1330 CE
21	Deva Rāya	Śakānta 1254	1332 CE
22	Mallikārjuna Rāya, Bukka Rāya	Śakānta 1261	1339 CE
23	Achyuta Deva Rāya, son of Nrisimhadeva Rāya, grandson of Anantadeva Rāya	Śakānta 1270	1348 CE
24	Krishna Rāya, son of Narasimha Rāya and grandson of Achyuta Rāya	Śakānta 1291	1369 CE
25	Bhāskara Bhavadūra	Śakānta 1291 & Kaliyuga 4470	1369 CE
26	Chikka Kampana, son of Bukka Rāya	Śakānta 1294, 1302	1372-1380 CE
27	Yimmadi Harihara Rāya, son of Vira Hariyanna Vodeyaru	Śakānta 1308 & Kaliyuga 4487	1386 CE
28	Devarāya, son of Harihara Rāya	Śakānta 1312	1390 CE
29	Mallikārjuna Rāya	Śaka 1975	1392 CE
30	Harihara Rāya	Śakānta 1319	1397 CE
31	Bhāskara Rāya, son of Pratāpa Rāya	Śakānta 1329	1407 CE
32	Venkatapati Rāya	Śakānta 1330	1408 CE
33	Sadāśiva Rāya	Śakānta 1329/1330, 1381	1407-1459 CE
34	Tryambaka	Śakānta 1377	1455 CE
35	Sadāśiva Rāya	Śakānta 1381	1459 CE
36	Venkatapati Rāya	Kaliyuga 4565	1464 CE
37	Bukkanna Vodeyaru, son of Sangameśvara	Śakānta 1398	1476 CE
38	Harihara	Śakānta 1402	1480 CE
39	Vira Pratāpa Bukka Rāya	Śakānta 1406	1484 CE
40	Śriraṅga Rāya	Śakānta 1407	1485 CE
41	Sadāśiva Rāya	Śakānta 1422, 1427	1500-1505 CE
42	Harihara	Śakānta 1432	1510 CE
43	Vira Krishnadeva Rāya	Śakānta 1435 & Kaliyuga 4614	1513 CE
44	Sadāśiva Rāya	Śakānta 1446, 1449	1524-1527 CE

45	Sāluva Narasimha	Śakānta 1457	1507 CE
46	Venkatapati Rāya	Śakānta 1457	1507 CE
47	Vira Narasimha	Śakānta 1464 & 1484	1542-1562 CE
48	Achyuta Rāya	Śakānta 1480, 1517	1558-1595 CE
49	Sadāśiva Rāya	Śakānta 1507, 1514, 1558	1585-1636 CE
50	Venkatapati Rāya	Śakānta 1603, 1624	1681-1702 CE

The Araviti Kings of Penukonda

1.	Aliya Rāmarāya	896-990 CE
2.	Tirumala Deva Rāya	
3.	Śriraṅga Deva Rāya	
4.	Venkatapati Deva Rāya	
5.	Śriraṅga II	
6.	Rāma Deva Rāya	
7.	Venkata Rāya	
8.	Śriraṅga III	

According to traditional Vamśāvali, the Araviti kings reigned for ~510 years. James Princep gives the following list of Araviti kings:

		Regnal years	
1.	Śri Ranga	25	990-1500 CE
2.	Viranarayana	23	
3.	Wobala	21	
4.	Siruvayanagada	22	
5.	Pirungel Endia	15	
6.	Chandra Gopala	32	
7.	Narasimha	13	
8.	Chambuli	15	
9.	Bachan	22	
10.	Vira Narasimha	12	
11.	Narasimha	8	
12.	Duia	12	
13.	Śri Pandia	9	
14.	Vasudeva	12	
15.	Siri Virindi	15	
16.	Achyuta Deva	14	
17.	Raja Visia Bhujanga	12	
18.	Saluva Narayana	10	
19.	Pritivadi Bachukera Sadicum	87	
20.	Urichandi Pratāpa Rudra	58 or 54	
21.	Anna Pemma	77	

The Vamśāvali of Vijayanagara kings of Andhra

James Princep gives the following genealogical list of Vijayanagara kings of Andhra. He also confirms that the city of Vijayanagara existed around 1118 CE.

1	Nanda	1034 CE?
2	Chalika Rāya	1076 CE
3	Vijaya Rāya (founded Vijayanagar?)	1118 CE
4	Vimala Rāya	1158 CE
5	Narasimha Deva	1182 CE
6	Ramadeva	1249 CE
7	Bhupa Rāya (died without issue)	1274 CE
8	Bukka	1334 CE
9	Harihara Rāya	1367 CE
10	Deva Rāya	1391 CE
11	Vijaya Rāya	1414 CE
12	Purandara Deva (deposed by Śrī Ranga raja)	1424 CE
13	Rama Chandra Rāya (son of Śrī Ranga)	1450 CE
14	Narasimha Rāya	1473 CE
15	Vira Narasimha Raja	1490 CE
16	Achyuta Rāya	
17	Krishnadeva	1524 CE
18	Rama Raja	
19	Śrī Ranga Raja	1565 CE
20	Tirumala Rāya	
21	Vira Venkata Pati	
22	Śrī Ranga II	
23	Ramadeva Rāya	
24	Śrī Ranga Rāya	
25	Venkatapati	
26	Rama Rāya	
27	Hari Das	1693 CE
28	Chak Das	1704 CE
29	Chima Das	1721 CE
30	Rama Rāya	1734 CE
31	Gopala Rāya	
32	Venkatapati	1741 CE
33	Tirumala Rāya (Sultan Khan took the country in the name of Tipu; and with Vira Venkatapati Rama Rāya, the dynasty became extinct.)	1756 CE

[illegible]

Note

[illegible]



Shri. Vijay Kaushal Ji Maharaj
(Prerana Srot)



Shri. K. N. Govindacharya
(Founder)



Shri Pavan Sriwastav
(Chief Patron)



Dr. Vedveer Arya
(Mentor, ITIHASA)



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(Organising Secretary)



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