

The Chronological History of Ayodhya



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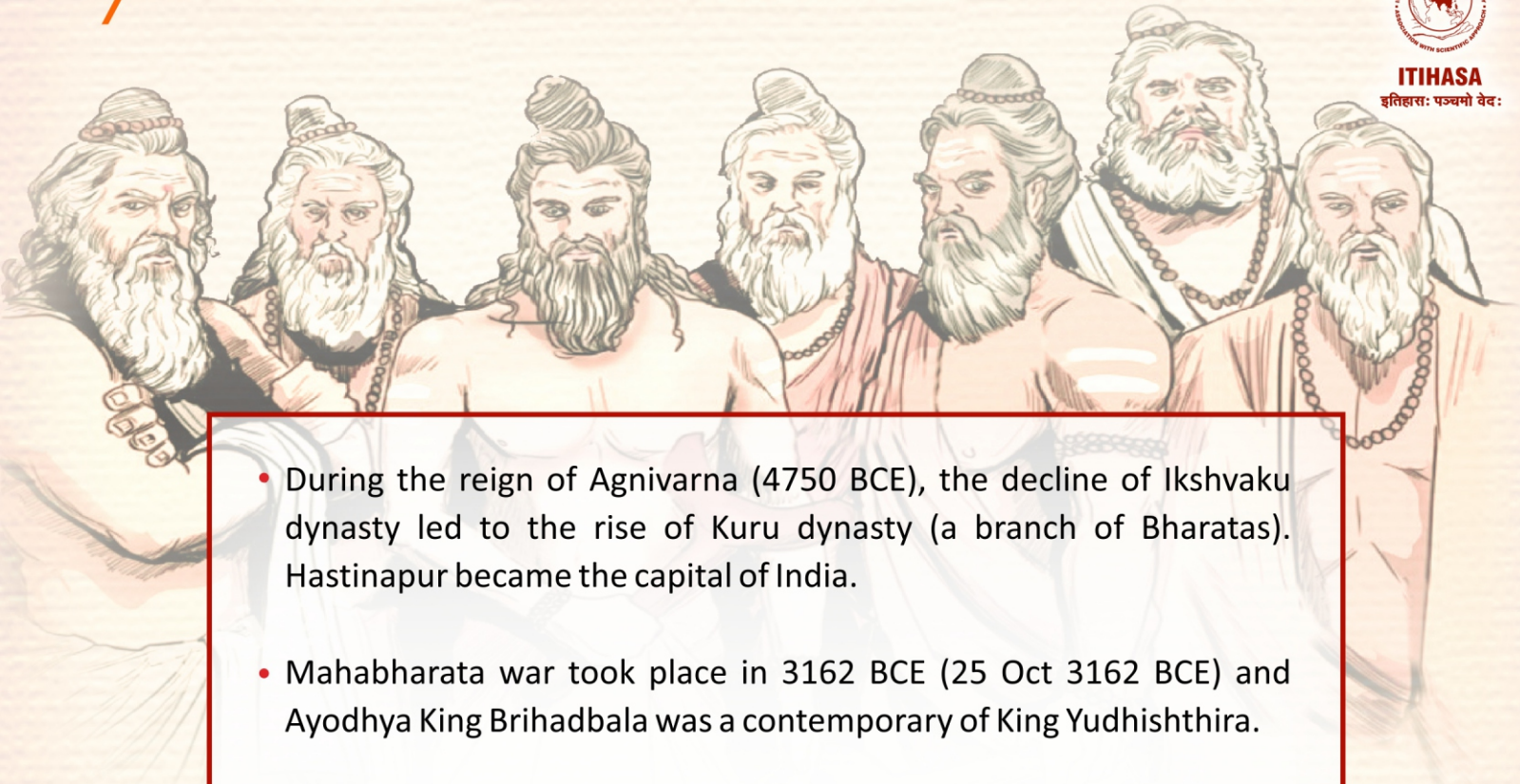


The Chronology of Ancient India



The Chronological History of Ayodhya

- Manu founded the city of Ayodhya on the banks of Sarayu River around 13800 BCE during the early Vedic era. Rigveda (10.64 & 4.30.18) refers to Sarayu River.
- Ayodhya became the capital of Devas during the Deva-Asura Sangram around 13600-12600 BCE. Atharvaveda (10.2.31) refers to Ayodhya as the capital of Devas.
- Raivata Manu founded his new capital “Kushasthali” in Saurashtra around 12500 BCE.
- Vaivasvata Manu and his son Ikshvaku and his twelve descendants reigned in Saurashtra and Madhyadesha around 11250-11000 BCE.
- King Sagara, son of Ikshvaku King Asita shifted his capital from Saurashtra to Ayodhya around 11000 BCE when Vedic Sarasvati River lost in sands at Vinashana and the flow of Sarasvati River had been shifted westwards from Kurukshetra.
- Ayodhya was the capital of India from 11000 BCE to 4700 BCE and total 60 kings of Ikshvaku dynasty reigned around 11000-5635 BCE and Sri Rama was the 61st king.
- Treta Yuga was around 6777-5577 BCE and the Ramayana events took place in the last century of Treta Yuga i.e. 5677-5577 BCE.
- Sri Rama was born on 3rd Feb 5674 BCE. He killed Ravana on 30 Nov 5635 BCE and became the king of Ayodhya on 21 Dec 5635 BCE.



- During the reign of Agnivarna (4750 BCE), the decline of Ikshvaku dynasty led to the rise of Kuru dynasty (a branch of Bharatas). Hastinapur became the capital of India.
- Mahabharata war took place in 3162 BCE (25 Oct 3162 BCE) and Ayodhya King Brihadbala was a contemporary of King Yudhishtira.
- Many kings of Ayodhya from Brihatkshaya to Sumitra reigned over Ayodhya from 3162 BCE to 1662 BCE. During this period, Ayodhya came to be known as Saketa.
- Buddha was born in 1944 BCE and attained Nirvana in 1864 BCE. His father King Shuddhodana was a descendant of Ikshvaku dynasty.
- Mahapadma Nanda (1662-1608 BCE) conquered Ayodhya during the reign of Ikshvaku King Sumitra and made it part of the Magadha empire.
- During the reign of Maurya King Shalishuka (1494-1481 BCE), the Yavanas of Takshashila and Sakala invaded and destroyed the city of Saketa i.e. Ayodhya.
- King Vikramaditya (984-925 BCE) of Chandra dynasty re-established the city of Ayodhya and constructed the temple of Vishnu Avatar Sri Rama at the Janmabhoomi Kshetra.
- The Vishnu-Hari inscription found in the excavations at Ayodhya refers to a temple of Vishnu-Hari (incarnation of Vishnu) during the period of Gahadwala Kings of Kanauj.
- Guru Nanak Dev Ji visited the temple of Ayodhya and went for darshan.

- Momental Antiquities and Inscriptions in NWP & Oudh by A. Fuhrer
- 1891 states, "...It is locally affirmed that at the Musalman conquest there were three important Hindu temples at Ayodhya: these were the Janmasthanam, the Svargadvaram, and the Treta-Ke-Thakur. On the first of these Mir Khan built a masjid, in A.H. 930 during the reign of Babar.
- Edward Thornton's Gazetteer of 1854 published in 1858 mentions
- that "according to native tradition, they were demolished by Aurangzeb, who built a mosque on part of the site. The falsehood of the tradition is, however, proved by an inscription on the wall of the mosque, attributing the work to the conqueror Baber, from whom Aurangzeb was fifth in descent.
- On the night of 22nd December 1949, the idol of Bhagwan Shri Rama
- was installed with a due ceremony under the central dome of the building.
- In 1990, more than 17 Kar Sevaks were killed in police firing including
- Kothari brothers – Ram and Sharad.
- On 6 Dec 1992, the disputed structure was demolished, and a
- temporary temple of Sri Rama was set up.
- Supreme Court delivered final judgement on 9 Nov 2019 and
- ordered the land (2.77 acres) to be handed over to a trust for building of Ram Janmabhoomi temple.
- On 5 Aug 2020, Prime Minister Narendra Modi performs Bhumi
- Pujan in Ayodhya for construction of a grand temple of Sri Rama.



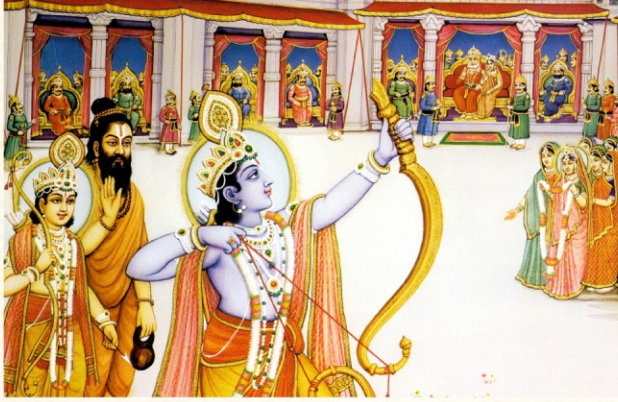
The Surya Vamshi 'Kings' of Ayodhya

Ayodhya Kings of Manu Dynasty	In CE
Manu, the founder of Ayodhya city	~13800 BCE
.....	
Trivriṣṇa	13550-13530 BCE
Tryāruṇa	13530-13500 BCE
Satyavrata Triśaṅku	13500-13450 BCE
Hariśchandra	13450-13425 BCE
.....	
Raivata Manu, the founder of Kushasthali	12500 BCE
.....	
Chakshusha Manu	11800 BCE
.....	
1. Vivasvan (Surya)	11290 BCE
2. Vaivasvat Manu	11270 BCE
3. Ikṣvāku	11250 BCE
4. ViKukṣi	11230 BCE
5. Kakustha or Purañjaya	11210 BCE
6. Kuvalayāśva I	11190 BCE
7. Yuvanaśva I	11170 BCE
8. Māndhātā I	11150 BCE
9. Susandhi, Ambariṣa, Purukutsa and Muchukunda	11120 BCE
10. Dhruvasandhi I (Son of Susandhi) & Trasadasyu (Son of Purukutsa)	11100 BCE
11. Bharata (Son of Dhruvasandhi)	11050 BCE
12. Asita	11030 BCE
Ikṣvāku kings of Ayodhyā	
13. Bāhu or Bāhuka	
14. Sagara I	11000-10950 BCE
15. Barhiketu, Suketu, Dharmaratha and Pañchajana or Pañchananda	10950-10900 BCE
16. Bhajeratha or Bhagīratha I	10900-10850 BCE
.....	
1. Śaśāda	7450-7400 BCE
2. Kakustha I	7400-7380 BCE
3. Anenāḥ or Suyodhana	7380-7350 BCE

4.	Prithu	7350-7330 BCE
5.	Viśvagaśva	7330-7300 BCE
6.	Ardra or Damaka or Indu	7300-7280 BCE
7.	Yuvanaśva II	7280-7250 BCE
8.	Śrāvasta (the founder of the city of Śrāvastī)	7250-7230 BCE
9.	Brihadaśva	7230-7200 BCE
10.	Kuvalāśva II	7200-7180 BCE
11.	Driḍhāśva	7150-7130 BCE
12.	Pramoda	7130-7100 BCE
13.	Haryāśva I	7100-7080 BCE
14.	Nikumbha	7080-7060 BCE
15.	Samhataśva	7060-7040 BCE
16.	Kriṣāśva and Akritāśva	7040-7020 BCE
17.	Prasenajit (Son of Kriṣāśva)	7020-7000 BCE
18.	Yuvanaśva II and Māndhātā II (Sons of Prasenajit)	7000-6980 BCE
19.	Māndhātā II	6980-6950 BCE
20.	Purukutsa (Son of Māndhātā II)	6950-6930 BCE
21.	Vasuda (Son of Purukutsa)	6930-6900 BCE
22.	Samhūta	6900-6880 BCE
23.	Anarṇya I	6880-6860 BCE
24.	Trisadaśva	6860-6840 BCE
25.	Haryāśva II	6840-6820 BCE
26.	Vasumata	6820-6800 BCE
27.	Tridhanvā	6800-6780 BCE
28.	Tryāruṇa	6780-6760 BCE
29.	Satyavrata	6760-6730 BCE
30.	Satyaratha	6730 6700 BCE
31.	Hariśchandra	6700-6670 BCE
32.	Rohitāśva	6670-6630 BCE
33.	Hārīta, Chanchu	6630-6600 BCE
34.	Vijaya	6600-6560 BCE
35.	Ruruka	6560-6530 BCE
36.	Vrika	6530-6500 BCE
37.	Bāhu	6500-6460 BCE
38.	Sagara II	6460-6430 BCE
39.	Asamañjasa	6430-6400 BCE
40.	Añśumān	6400-6360 BCE
41.	Dilīpa I Khaṭvāṅga	6360-6330 BCE
42.	Bhāgīratha II	6330-6300 BCE
43.	Śruta or Śrutasena	6300-6270 BCE
44.	Nābhāga	6270-6230 BCE

45.	Ambarīṣa	6230-6200 BCE
46.	Sindhudvīpa	6200-6160 BCE
47.	Ayutāyu or Ayutajit	6160-6120 BCE
49.	Rituparṇa	6120-6080 BCE
50.	Ārtaparni or Kalmāṣapāda II or Mitrasaha	6080-6040 BCE
51.	Sarvakarma	6040-6000 BCE
52.	Anarāya II	6000-5960 BCE
53.	Mūlaka	5960-5920 BCE
54.	Śataratha	5920-5880 BCE
55.	Ilavilā or Ailavila	5880-5840 BCE
56.	Viśvasaha	5840-5800 BCE
The genealogy of Ikṣvāku Kings (Kālidāsa's Raghu Varṇa)		
57.	Dīlīpa II Ailavila (Son of Ilavila)	5800-5770 BCE
58.	Raghu II or Dīrghabāhu	5770-5740 BCE
59.	Aja	5740-5700 BCE
60.	Daśaratha	5700-5649 BCE
61.	Rāma	5635-5590 BCE
62.	Kuśa	5590-5530 BCE
63.	Atithi (killed in a war with Asura Durjaya.)	5530-5500 BCE
64.	Niṣāda	5500-5470 BCE
65.	Nala	5470-5440 BCE
66.	Nabhas	5440-5400 BCE
67.	Puṇḍarīka	5400-5370 BCE
68.	Kṣemadhanvā	5370-5330 BCE
70.	Devānīka	5330-5300 BCE
71.	Ahināgu	5300-5260 BCE
72.	Paripātra	5260-5230 BCE
73.	Śīla	5230-5200 BCE
74.	Unnābha	5200-5170 BCE
75.	Vajranābha	5170-5140 BCE
76.	Śaṅkhana	5140-5100 BCE
77.	Vyuṣitāśva	5100-5070 BCE
78.	Viśvasaha	5070-5040 BCE
79.	Hiraṇyanābha	5040-5000 BCE
80.	Kauśalya	5000-4970 BCE
81.	Brahmiṣṭha	4970-4930 BCE
82.	Putra	4930-4900 BCE
83.	Puṣya	4900-4870 BCE
84.	Dhruvasandhi (killed by a lion when his son Sudarśana was six years old)	4870-4850 BCE
85.	Sudarśana	4850-4800 BCE
86.	Agnivārṇa	4800-4780 BCE

87.	Wife of Agnivārṇa	4780-4750 BCE
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1.	Śīghra II	3450-3400 BCE
2.	Maru II	3400-3370 BCE
3.	Prasuśruta II	3370-3330 BCE
4.	Susandhi	3330-3300 BCE
5.	Amarṣa	3300-3260 BCE
6.	Mahāsvat	3260-3230 BCE
7.	Viśrutavat	3230-3200 BCE
8.	Brihadbala	3200-3162 BCE
9.	Brihatkṣaya	3162-3100 BCE
10.	Urukriya	3100-3050 BCE
11.	Vatsavyūha	3050-3000 BCE
12.	Prativyoma	3000-2950 BCE
13.	Bhānu	2950-2900 BCE
14.	Divākara	2900-2850 BCE
15.	Sahadeva	2850-2810 BCE
16.	Brihadaśva	2810-2770 BCE
17.	Bhānuratha	2770-2720 BCE
18.	Pratitasya	2720-2680 BCE
19.	Supratika	2680-2650 BCE
20.	Marudeva	2650-2610 BCE
21.	Sunakṣatra	2610-2570 BCE
22.	Puṣkara or Kinnara	2570-2530 BCE
23.	Antarikṣa	2530-2490 BCE
24.	Suvarṇa	2490-2450 BCE
25.	Sumitra or Amitrajit	2450-2410 BCE
26.	Brihatrāja	2410-2370 BCE
27.	Barhi	2370-2330 BCE
28.	Kritaṅjaya	2330-2290 BCE
29.	Ranaṅjaya	2290-2240 BCE
30.	Saṅjaya	2240-2200 BCE
31.	Śākya	2200-2150 BCE
32.	Okkamukha or Ulkāmkha	2150-2120 BCE
33.	Sivisaṅjaya	2120-2080 BCE
34.	Sihassara	2080-2040 BCE
35.	Jayasena	2040-2000 BCE
36.	Sirṇhahanu	2000-1950 BCE
37.	Śuddhodana	1950-1900 BCE
38.	Siddhārtha	1920-1915 BCE
39.	Rāhula	1900-1850 BCE
40.	Prasenajit	1850-1820 BCE
41.	Kṣudraka	1820-1790 BCE
42.	Raṇaka	1790-1760 BCE
43.	Suradha	1760-1730 BCE
44.	Sumitra	1730-1662 BCE



Chronology of the Rāmāyana Era

1. **Birth Date of Bhagwan Shri Rāma Ji (Rāma Navami) : 3rd February 5674 BCE**
The historical events of Ramayana took place in the last century of 'Treta Yuga' (5677-5577 BCE). Bhagwan Shri Rāma Ji born on the 9th tithi of Chaitra month, 'Punarvasu Nakśatra', Karkaṭa Lagna.
2. **The Birth Date of Mata Sītā Ji (Jānakī Navami) : 16th February 5667 BCE**
Mata Sītā Ji was born on Vaiśākha Śukla Navamī. 'Puṣhya Nakśatra'. Since Mata Sītā Ji was 7 years younger than Bhagwan Shri Rāma Ji.
3. **The Marriage of Bhagwan Shri Rāma Ji - Mata Sītā Ji (Vivāha Pañchamī) : 5th December 5655 BCE**
Rāmāyana indicates that Shri Rāma Ji and Mata Sītā Ji were married in 'Uttara Phālgunī Nakśatra'. Mata Sītā Ji was 13 years old (12 years 10 months) at the time of marriage.
4. **Sri Rāma left Ayodhyā for Vanvas : 26th November 5649 BCE**
'Pushya Purnima'. Sri Rāma Ji was 25 years old and Mata Sītā Ji was 18 years old when they left Ayodhyā for Vanavāsa.
5. **Hanuman Ji returned from Lanka : 3rd August 5635 BCE**
Searching the whereabouts of Mata Sita Ji, Hanuman Ji crossed sea to reach Lanka and returned back to Mahendragiri.
6. **Bhagwan Shri Rāma Ji ordered Vānara Sena to march towards Lanka : 4th September 5635 BCE**
'Uttara Phalguni Nakshatra'. While speaking to Bhagwan Shri Rama Ji, Lakshmana Ji mentions that a 'Dhumaketu' (Comet) is now visible in 'Mula nakshatra' which indicates the imminent defeat of Rakshasas.
7. **Bhagwan Shri Rāma Ji killed Rāvaṇa (Vijaya Daśamī) : 30th November 5635 BCE**
8. **Bhagwan Shri Rāma Ji arrived at Bhāradwāja Ashram : 18th December 5635 BCE**
9. **Bhagwan Shri Rāma Ji met Bharata Ji : 19th December 5635 BCE**
10. **Bhagwan Shri Rāma Ji arrived in Ayodhyā : 20th December 5635 BCE**
11. **Rāma's Rajya Bhishek at Ayodhya : 21st December 5635 BCE**



Pujaniya
Shri. Vijay Kaushal Ji Maharaj
Chief Mentor



Mananiya
Shri. K. N. Govindacharya
Chief Patron



Dr. Vedveer Arya
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