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CHRONOLOGY OF PRE-MUSLIM INDIA

PREHISTORIC PERIOD
b.c. c. 3000 Agricultural communities in Balūchistān.
c. 2500–1550 The Harappā Culture.

PROTOHISTORIC ("VEDIC") PERIOD
c. 1500–900 Composition of the Hymns of the Ṛg Veda.
c. 900 The Mahābhārata War.
c. 900–500 Period of the later Vedas, Brāhmaṇas and early Upaniṣads.

"BUDDHIST" PERIOD
c. 566–486 Gautama Buddha.
c. 546–494 Bimbisāra king of Magadhā.
c. 494–462 Ajātaśatru king of Magadhā.
c. 362–334 Mahāpadma Nanda, king of Magadhā.
c. 327–325 Invasion of Alexander of Macedon.

MAURYAN PERIOD
c. 322–298 Candragupta.
c. 298–273 Bindusāra.
c. 269–232 Aśoka.
c. 183 End of Dynasty.

THE AGE OF INVASIONS
c. 190 Greek Kingdoms in N.–W. India.
c. 183–147 Puśyamitra Śuṅga.
c. 90 Śakas invade N.–W. India.
c. 71 End of Śuṅga Dynasty.
c. 50 B.C.–A.D. 250 Sātavāhana Dynasty in Deccan.

A.D. Early 1st century Kuśāṇas invade N.–W. India.
? 78–c. 101 Kaniska.
c. 130–388 Śaka satraps in Ujjainī.

GUPTA PERIOD
320–c. 335 Candra Gupta I.
c. 335–376 Samudra Gupta.
c. 376–415 Candra Gupta II.
c. 415–454 Kumāra Gupta I.
c. 454  First Hūṇa invasion.
c. 454–467  Skanda Gupta.
c. 495  Second Hūṇa invasion.
c. 540  End of Imperial Gupta Dynasty.
606–647  Harṣa king of Kāṇyakubja.

**Medieval Dynasties of Northern India**

712  Arabs occupy Sind.
c. 730  Yaśovarman of Kāṇyakubja.
c. 760–1142  Pālas of Bengal and Bihār.
c. 800–1019  Pratihāras of Kāṇyakubja.
c. 916–1203  Candellas of Bundelkhand.
c. 950–1195  Kalacuris of Tripurī (Madhya Pradesh).
c. 973–1192  Cāhamānas of Ajmer.
c. 974–1238  Cauḷukyas of Gujarāt.
c. 974–1060  Paramāras of Dliārā (Māḷwā).
c. 1090–1193  Gāhaḍavālas of Vārāṇaśī and Kāṇyakubja.
c. 1118–1199  Senas of Bengal.
1192  Second Battle of Tarāin.

**Medieval Dynasties of the Peninsula**

* The dates given for these dynasties are the periods of their importance. In many cases their existence can be traced both earlier and later.

* The dates given for these dynasties are the periods of their importance. In many cases their existence can be traced both earlier and later.

- c. 300–888  Pāllavas of Kāṇi (Madras State).
c. 550–757  First Cāḷukya Dynasty, of Vātāpi (W. and C. Deccan).
c. 630–970  Eastern Cāḷukyas of Veṅgī (Andhra Pradesh).
757–973  Rāṣṭrakūṭas of Mānyaṅkheṭa (W. and C. Deccan).
c. 850–1267  Cōḷas of Tanjore (Madras State).
973–c. 1189  Second Cāḷukya Dynasty, of Kalyaṇī (W. and C. Deccan).
c. 1110–1327  Hoysalas of Dōrasamudra (C. and S. Deccan).
c. 1190–1294  Yādavas of Devagiri (N. Deccan).
c. 1197–1329  Kā[atīya of Warangal (Andhra Pradesh).
1216–1327  Pāṇḍyās of Māduṟai (Madras State).
1336–1565  Vijayanagara Empire.
1565  Battle of Tālikotā and sack of Vijayanagara.
PRONUNCIATION

More detailed notes on the Indian alphabet and its pronunciation are given in App. X, p. 508ff. The following is a rough guide for the general reader.

The vowels ā, ī, ū, ē, ai, o, au are long, and have approximately the same pronunciation as in Italian, or as the vowels in the English words calm, machine, rule, prey, time, go and cow, respectively. A, i, u are short, and equivalent to the vowels in the English words cut, bit and bull. The reader should avoid the temptation to pronounce a as in English sat. Thus Sanskrit sama is pronounced as English summer. R is classed as a short vowel, and is pronounced as ri in rich.

The aspirated consonants th and ph must never be pronounced as in English thin and phial, but as in pothole and shepherd. C is pronounced as ch in church. S and z are both generally pronounced as English sh in shape. The distinction between the other sub-dotted "retroflex" consonants (t, th, d, dh and n) and the dentals, without dots, is not important to the general reader.

FOOTNOTES AND REFERENCES

Notes marked with *, †, ‡, etc., are given at the bottom of the page. Those marked with figures are references only, and are given with classified bibliographies at the back of the book; they may be ignored by the reader who does not intend to pursue the topic further.