I

CONTENTS

I. THE MYTHS OR LEGENDS AND HISTORY
Definition of Myth; Definition of Legend;
Definition of History; Difference of Myth and History; Importance of Myth; Importance of Interpretation; Theory of Euhemerism;
Various Schools of interpretation; Historical school in India; Various interpretations of the Vedas; Our approach to the Legends.

II. ADITI THE FIRST LADY OF INDIAN HISTORY
Derivation of Aditi; Historical Aditi- a lady of Gāndhara; Mother of the devas; Aditi performed penances to get sons; Aditi begot sons as boons; Birth of Indra, Pūṣan, Aryaman; Aditi’s Husband; Sons of Aditi-the devas as human beings; Seven sons of Aditi-Indra, Mitra, Varuna,
Savitr/Tvāstr, Aryaman, Visnu and Vivasvat; Eighth son Mārttanda- a dead foetus;
The Ādityas.
KING INDRA AND HIS FAMILY

Indra a king of the region of seven rivers;
Derivations of word Indra; Indra—the human;
Legends related to birth of Indra;
Birth place of Indra; Indra's personality;
Indra's education and knowledge of medicine and Surgery; Indra invented a Mānuṣa Yuga—time scale; Indra as a house-holder; His wife Śaci; Śaci’s complaint. Legends about Indra’s amorous disposition; Legends about Indra’s attribute Kauśika; His fondness for Soma beverage and meat; Indra as a warrior;
Indra’s intolerance and annihilation of opponents; Indra cut Dadhyaṇa’s head;
Battle against Vṛtra— the son of Dānu;
Indra killed Triśiras Viśvarūpa;
Battles against Namuci, Suṣma and Kuyava; Indra killed Tugra, Ibha and Tutuji Combat with Vala; Indra as benefactor of friends; His friends and proteges— Rjiśvan, Kavi, Purukutsa, Praśadhra Kaṇva, Ruma, Rūṣama, Śyāvak and Kṛpa; Battles in support of Bharatas i.e.,Divodāsa and Sudāsa. Indra helped Yadu, Turvaṣa and Dabhīti; Indra subdued Kutsa, Atithigvā and Āyu; Opposition of Indra by Devas; The sons of Indra; Apratiratha, Jaya, Laba, Vasukra, Vṛṣākapi and Sarvahari; Vimada win Sundhyu daughter of Purumitra in a Swayamvara; Vasukra’s supernatural powers:
Vasukra’s wife a ṛṣikā of the Ṛgveda. She
performed a Yajna in which Indra came as a bellowing bull; Jayanti sister of Indra married to Usanas.

APPENDIX I

MARUTS

Maruts— the allies of Indra: Maruts as human beings; Seven groups of Maruts; Maruts as warriors; Their dress and ornaments; Maruts rich and Philanthropists; Dyutān a son of Maruts.

APPENDIX II

THE PANIS AND THE RĀKṢASAS

Paṇis, the traders and usurers; Paṇis— the non believers in Yajna; Paṇis—the followers of a sect resembling Diṃbara Jain; Vāṭaraśanas of the Rgveda as Yatis; Identifications of Paṇis by other scholars; Paṇis as sons of Dānu; Vṛtra; Susna; Namuci; Vala; Śambara; Bheda; Virocana; Rākṣasas.

MITRA-VARUNA AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

Mitra-Varuna, the sons of Aditi; Varuṇa as a human being and his personality; Varuṇa— a great teacher; Varuṇa— a king of western region; Varuṇa— a mariner; Varuṇa and Mitra tried to seduce Juhu—the wife of Brhaspati; Descendants of Mitra-Varuna; Agastyā; Agastyā’s son Drīha-cyuta; Babhru—son of Agastyā; Gopāyanas and Lopayanas— the sons of Agastyā’s sister; Vasistha— the family priest of Bharatas and Iksavākus; Dispute of Vasistha and Viśvāmitra; Descendants of Vasistha; Bhṛgu—the adopted son...
of Varuna; Bhrgu is Atharvan; Descendants of Bhrgu/Atharvan: Kavi and his son Usanas;
Grtsamada; Prayoga; Vena and his descendants —Prithu, Tanva, Dushima; Jamadagni and his son
Parasuram; Dadhyan and his son Cyavana; Brhadiva, Dhisak, Kabandha.

Genealogical Table of descendants of Mitra-Varuna.

V. OTHER SONS OF ADITI

SAVITR

Savitr as Tvastr, Surya, Dhatr, Daksa and Prajapati; Personality of Savitri; Savitri as teacher of Indra, Virocana, Rbhus and other Asuras; Savitri a wise man; Savitri had many wives; Savitri’s differences with Indra; Savitri killed by Indra; Descendants of Savitri;
Triishras Vishvarupa, his son Manyamana, his grandson Devaka; Devaka’s daughter Devakii; Devakii’s son Krsna; Vala; Saranyu; Usas;
Marriage of Usas with Aśvins.

ARYAMAN

VIṢṆU

Vamana son of Aditi, commonly known as Viṣṇu;
Visnu a companion of Indra; Soma - son of Viṣṇu;
Soma, appointed a governor of the region from Indus to Gandhara by devas; Soma - a companion of Indra; Budha - son of Soma;

Genealogical table of descendants of Savitri.

VI VIVASVAT AND HIS DESCENDANTS

Vivasvat’s two wives Saranyu and Savarṇā;
Vivasvat a resident of the region near Manu
Sarovara; Descendants of Vivasvat; Yama-Yami;
Aśvins; Manu; Manu's sons Nābhānediṣṭa and
Saryāta.

Genealogical Table of the descendants of
Vivasvat.

APPENDIX I

PARĀVAT and ARVĀVAT as the two localities in
the Himalayas.

VII AILA DYNASTY

Ilā a queen of Ilāyāspada; Ilē, appointed
queen by devas after dethroning Nahuṣa;
Ilē— a bold administrator; Pururavas Aila
identified as Duḥṣanta the father of Bharata;
Pururavas and Urvaṣi; Sons of Pururavas—Āyu,
Amāvasu.

VIII THE BHARATAS

Bharata— a Vedic personality; Bharata born at
Nāḍpīta; Extent of Bharata's empire. Bharata,
a great warrior; Bharata defeated Puru, Sātvas
and Ikṣavākus; Sons of Bharata—Āśvamedha,
Devaśrivas, Devavīta; Devavīta's son
Srīnjava/Vadhryāśva; Battle of Hariyūpiā;
Sons of Srīnjava; Divodāsa, Sumitra, Kaṇāndha,
Suplān; Divodāsa; Battle of Divodāsa with
Śambara; Indra subdued Divodāsa; Divodāsa
becomes an ascetic; Divodāsa's son
Sudāsa/Pratardana-Tṛṭṣu; Sudāsa becomes king
of Uttar-Kāśi; Battle against Bheda at Yamunā;
Battle against twenty one kings at Paruṣṇi.
Pratardana's sons Kṣatrasri and Bhalla;
Kṣatrasri's battle at Mānuṣa.

THE PĀNČĀLAS
Sahadeva Supila; Somaka son of Sahadeva;
Somakas as Pānčālas; Satrājīt and Satānīka
Pānčāla; Darbha/ Cekitāna; Sons of Darbha
Rathavīti; Rathaprotā, Keśin, Vaka/Baka;
Other Pānčāla kings- Kraivya Pañcāla, Durmukha
Pañcāla, Saṅga Satrasāha, Pravāhaṇa Jāivāla.

THE KURUS
Kuruśravāṇa / Kuru - the son of Trasadasyu,
king of Kuruksetra; Descendants of Kuru-
śravāṇa; Upamaśravas, Uccaiśravas, Pratiśravas;
Pratiśravas's son Pratīpa; Pratīpa's sons
Devāpi and Śantanu; Balhīka; Parikṣit and his
sons; Janamejaya; Bhīmasena; Kakṣasena, his
son Abhipratārin and grandson Rathagraṣṭa;

Genealogical Table of the Bharatas, Kuras and
Pañcālas.

APPENDIX I

THE VEDIC SOURCE OF THE MAHABHARATA

APPENDIX II

SRI KRĪṢNA

THE IKSAVĀKUS
Asamāti, the king of Bhajeratha Janapada;
Asamāti as Ratha and Asamātis as Ratha-
prosthas; Gaupayanas, the priest of Asamāti;
Kirāta and Ākulī - the asura priests killed
Subandhu-one of the Gopayanas; Subandhu revived
to life by his brothers; Bhayada, son of
VII

Asamāti, defeated by Bharata; Ikṣavāku;
Bhagīratha Aikṣvāka; Purukutsa Aikṣavāka;
Trasadasyu son of Purukutsa king of Pūrūs;
Sons of Trasadasyu; Triarūṇa; Trksī; Trksī’s
son Śyena and Ariṣṭanemi; Śyena’s son Suparṇa;
Trksī’s son Bhṛmyaśva; Bhṛmyaśva’s son
Mudgala; Mudgala’s sons; Hariścandra, son of
Trasadasyu; Hariścandra’s son Rohita and
grandson Vasumanah; Other Ikṣavākus;
Mandhatṛ, son of Yuvanāśva; Vibhinduk,
king of Kāśi; Ikṣavākus rulers of Uttarkāśi;

Genealogical table of the descendants of Ikṣavāku.157

XII THE VIDEHAS, THE KOSALS AND THE KĀSIS 158-161

Nami/Nimi, son of Sapa. Mithi—son of Nimi.
Videgha Māthava / Mādhava – founded and built
Mithila; Janaka Videgha/Videha; Ajātāsaltru
and his son Bhadrasena; Prasenajit, the king
of Kosala and Kāśi; Hiranyakṣubha the king of
Kosala; His son Pāra Aṭnāra king of Videha;
Brahmadatta, son of Prasenajit.

XIII THE ANGIRASAS 162-185

Aṅgirasas. Agni as the founding father of
Aṅgirasas; Vedas revealed to the Aṅgirasas;
Aṅgirasas attempted to formulate Vedic Grammar;
Aṅgirasas discovered the significance of Yajña;
Aṅgirasas as Navagvā, Dasagvā, Pitṛs and
Somapāyi; Brhaspati, Ucathyā; their son
Bharadvāja; Other sons of Brhaspati— Agni and
his son Pāvaka; Tapumūrdhan, Śāmyu;
Bharadvāja/Dīrghatamas and his descendants;
Kaksivat - the ruler of Anga; Nodha and his son Ekadyu; Dirghaśravas, Rjiśvan, Garga and Pāyu, Sāsa, Sapratha, Suhotra, and his sons Purumīlha, Ajamīlha, Taranta and Purumīlha; Rahūgaṇa Āṅgirasa; His son Gotama; Gotama’s sons Nodhā, Vāmadeva, Arunā; Arunā’s son Uddālaka; Uddālaka’s sons Svetaśatru and Vājaśravas; Vajaśravas’s son Naciketā; Ghora Āṅgirasa; His son Kaṇva; Descendants of Kaṇva- Prśadhra, Pragātha, Praskanva, Priyamedha, Prśadhra, Pragātha, Sindhuksit, son of Priyamedha, Brahmaśīti, Mātriśvan, Medhātithi, Saśakarṇa, Sobhara, Pragātha; Other Āṅgirasaś; Uru, Abhivarta and his son Abhyāvartin; Amahīyu, Ayāsya, Kṛṣṇa, Kutsa, Nṛmedha, Prabhūvasu, Vyaśva, Vaśa, Vitahavya, Sāmvarta, Saptagu and Savya.

Genealogical table of the Āṅgirasas.

The pedigree of Visvāmitra (A Genealogical table).
THE ATRIS AND THE KAŚYAPAS

Atri Bhauma / Atri; Descendants of Atri; Arcanānas; Gopavana; Babhru; Bāhuvaṅka; Saptavadhri; Apālā; Rātahavya; Kaśyapa Mārīca; Descendants of Kaśyapa; Avatsara, Rebha, Vivrāhā.

SOCIO—RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS

Vedic society a developed society; Devas, Pañis, Rakṣasas and other tribes living side by side and practising different religions. Their feuds as well as marital relations; Distinction of Arya and dāsa;

Part I (Social Conditions).

Stratification of Society—later developed into caste system; Education system well developed; Family Patriarchal; Polyandry and Polygamy; Panigrahaṇa and Saptapadi; Swayamvara; Position of women; Dress and ornaments; Food and drinks; Recreations and pastime; Disposal of the Dead; Common beliefs and superstitions; Medicine and surgery;

Part II

(Religion) faiths; various practices and beliefs; One Supreme Reality; Eleven gods; Mysticism of Vedic religion; Yajñā; Share of Soma; Dharma, Artha, Kāma and Mokṣa; Importance of charity; Condemnation of phallus worship; Tantra, Yoga and other beliefs; Non-violence as the faith of non-Vedic people;
Two Schools of thought about existence of God; Vegetarianism and non-vegetarianism.

XVII THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL LIFE

Economic Conditions; Rich as well as poor; Village life; Agriculture; City life; Roads; big houses; Inheritance of property; variety of vocations; science of metallurgy; Pañis, the rich people; Trade and commerce by sea and land; Political conditions; Institution of kingship; Sabha and Samiti; Kingship hereditary as well as by selection; Qualities and personal life of king; Palaces; Forts; Administration; Judicial system; crimes and punishments; War techniques.

The political map of the times. 253-257

BIBLIOGRAPHY 258-269