**10,000 BC:** The existence of Vedas as early as 10000 BC has been found based on description of celestial events in Vedic scripture Taittariya brahmana. A celestial event of asterism Aquarius 20° 00' to Pisces 3° 20' ( Purva Bhadrapada ) rising due east has been mentioned in the Vedic scripture. By reverse engineering using calculations based on Vedanga Jyothishya, Some Indian scholars(Dr. B.G. Siddharth) have found that, the celestial event had occurred around 10000 BC.

**\* 8,500 BC:** Yajur veda Taittireya samhita describes a celestial event where the position of Pleiades asterism(Kritika) is mentioned. This would put the usage of this Veda to 8500 BC. 

\* 8,000 BC? Sage Kapila propounded the Sankhya Philosopy, one of the six darshanas of ( hinduism ) philosophy. The date of Kapila is very controversial. Kapila is mentioned in both Ramayana and Mahabharata.

\* 7,300 BC: According to calculations by some scholars King Rama was born in 7323 BC.  
\* 7,000 BC: Early evidence of horses being used in the Gangetic plains. This based on horse sacrifice mentioned in Ramayana. 

**\* 6,500 BC:** According to Dr. Frawley The Rig Vedic verses (e.g., 1.117.22, 1.116.12, 1.84.13.5) describe winter solstice in Aries which can date the planetary positions to around 6,500 BC.

**\* 5,000 BC:** Rig Vedic civilization flourishes in areas starting from Uttarkhand, Haryana, Punjab, south-eastern Afghanistan, Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, present day Gujarat and Rajastan. Many archeological sites have been dated by scientific analysis. Brick fire altars found in many houses, suggesting Vedic yagna/fire worship. Earliest signs of worship of Lord Siva.

**\* 3138 BC - Mahabharata War:** The date has been determined by Indian scholars based on MahaRishi Veda Vyasa's description of the positions of the Sun, Moon, Rahu, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars and Venus at the time of the MahaBharata war. Vysa Also describes the planetary positions and the winter solstice at the time of Bheeshma's death, a few days after the war. An inscription dated 634 AD at a Jain temple in Aihole, Karnataka states that the temple was built after 3735 years ( Saka era ) had passed since the Bharata war. Tilak and other scholars have computed the traditional period of the Mahabharata war to be 3100 BC based on vedanga Jyothishya calculations. Alternate date of Mahabharata war has been suggested as 5561 BC.

\* 3102 BC: Some scholars compute this period as the beginning of KaliYuga based on computation using Vedanga Jyothishya and Lord Krishna's reference to it in MahaBharata.

\* 3100 BC: End of early Vedic period. Some scholars consider the end of Mahabharata war as the beginning of later Vedic period.

\* 3000 BC: Indus - Sarasvati civilization flourishes for next 600 years spread over northwest India, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana. The settlement had links to Karnataka ( Dakshina patha ), Mesopotamia and Central Asia. Rice and cotton are cultivated.

\* 2900 BC: Sage Ashvalayana ( disciple of sage Saunaka) compiles Rigvedic Srauta and Grihya sutras. The Grhya sutra describes the process of conducting rituals at important events such as conception, birth, initiation, marriage, death etc. Srauta sutras describe the process of conducting ritual sacrifices at the altar of fire etc.

**\* 2800 BC:**Ancient grammarian genius Panini composes Ashtadhyayi, Describes the difference between the language of the learned ( Sanskrit/ Samskruta ) and the colloquial language (Prakrit and Apabramsha) of communication. Panini gave a framework of formal rules and definitions to describe Samskruta(Sanskrit) grammar. The language of the Vedas is known as Chandas.

**\* 2500 BC?**Mathematician Baudhayana's Sulba sutras pre-dates Pythagoras theorem by 2000 years. Budhayana also wrote a treatise on Vedic rituals known as Baudhayana Srauta sutra.

\* **1900 BC:** Possible drying up of Saraswati river due to climatic changes and its tributaries changing course due to tectonic shift. People move east to Gangetic plains and south to Deccan plateau. Probable timeline for migration to east and south of so called "Vedic Aryans". 19th century Indologists have coined the terms "Pancha Dravida" and "Pancha Gauda" to describe the people who migrated to south and east.

\* 1900 BC: Yaska - Celebrated author of Nirukta, a treatise on Sanskrit etymology, philology and semantics. This is regarded as earliest known work on language etymology. Yaska succeeded sage Sakatayana and refers to 9 predecessors. Some of the ancient etymologists named are Audumbarayana, Varshayani, Gargya and Galava.

\* 1500 BC: Ayurveda ( Hindu school of medicine ) starts to get systematized. Aitreya(Punarvasu) samhita is referred to as the oldest digest of Ayurvedic medicine. However Caraka ( Charaka ) samhita is well known and is supposed have been compiled by Caraka as the earliest known work on Internal medicine in world history.

\* 1250 BC: King of Magadha, Shuchi compiles Vedanga Jyothishya, The earliest known treatise on Astrology. Laghada is another compiler of Vedanga Jyothishya according to certain ancient works on astrology. Vedanga Jyothishya was in vogue since the time of Mahabharata.

\* 1100 BC: Grammarian Katyana writes a vartika on Panin's Ashtadhyani. A vartika is a brief elucidation of some research work to clear any ambiguity.

\* 1000 BC: Later Vedic period ends.   
\* 850 BC: Earliest records of the city of Varanasi dated to 80 BC found. Varanasi ( or Kashi) is mentioned in Vedas and is probably the oldest living city in history.  
\* 750 BC: Prakrit, The language of common man is in use. Sanskrit, The language of the learned starts getting refined.

\***623-543 BC:** Buddha( Siddhartha Gautama ), born to Hindu shaivaite sakya royal family in Lumbini, Northern part of ancient India.

\* 600 BC: Sushrutha, ancient Indian Surgeon lived and practiced at Kashi. Systematized and wrote a samhita(treatise) on surgery and other practices. Sushrutha is known as world's earliest plastic surgeon. Only tainted manuscripts of Sushrutha Samhita have been found.