

All four Varnas are the descendants of Manu

From Manu to Vikramaditya: An 8000-year Genealogy

(8200 BCE TO 07 BCE)

Vaivastya Manu – The Ultimate Father of Greater Bharatvarsh:

The research reveals that Vaivastya Manu was the ultimate progenitor of most of these ancient Indian dynasties. In most of the Puranas, Vaivastya Manu and Shradha have been described as having ten sons and one daughter, whose names are as follows (BP/9/2/1-2 and VP/4/1/6-7):

- I. Ikshavaku
- II. Nriga
- III. Dhrishta
- IV. Sharyati
- V. Narishyant
- VI. Nabhag
- VII. Disht
- VIII. Karush
- IX. Prisadhra
- X. Kavi

Daughter Ila: They had one daughter, Ila. She was the eldest child. She married Budha and gave birth to Pururava; many ancient dynasties of Bharatvarsh originated from him, and his descendants lived throughout the World. After that, Ila underwent a Sex change and became Sudyumna. These detailed studies concluded that **Vaivastya Manu was the ultimate ancestor of most of India's ancient dynasties and of the ordinary people residing throughout Greater Bharat Varsh.**

These are the brief details about the ten sons of the Vaivastya Manu:

1. Ikshavaku, the eldest son of Manu, was the most powerful, and he founded the influential Suryavamsha dynasty, in which Shri Ram was born. (VP/4/2/12). Among the sons of Ikshvaku, three names are considered the most important-

- A. **Vikukshi: The Suryavamsha Dynasty expanded from him.** The Puranas list the names of 131 **Kshatriya kings of this dynasty** who ruled over the earth for over 5,000 years. Shri Ram was born in this dynasty.
 - B. **Nimi:** Nimi was the patriarch of this dynasty. King Janak was born in this region, and his daughter, Sita, married Lord Rama.
 - C. **Dandak:** He ruled over a large forest area known as Dandakavan. Under his leadership, various Vanavasi (Adivasi) tribes experienced significant growth.
- 2. Nriga:** His son was Sumati, and his further descendants were Bhootjyoti, Vasu, Prateek, and Oghawan. Oghawan had a daughter who was married to Sudarshan. (BP/9/2/17-18).

3. **Dhrishta:** No significant details are available about **Dhrishta**. His descendants were known as **Dhrishta Kshatriyas**. Because of their noble deeds and profound knowledge, they later became **Brahmanas**. (BP/9/2/16-17).
4. **Sharyati:** He was a renowned Vedic Scholar. He had a daughter named **Sukanya**, who was married to the holy sage Chyavana Bhargava, s/o Bhrigu Ji. (VP/4/1/62). Thus, even the **Bhargava Brahmins flourished from the daughter of Manu's son**. Sharyati also had a son named Anarta, who established the kingdom of Anarta in modern Gujarat. He and his descendants ruled over Anarta, with the capital at Kushasthali. (BP/9/3/1).
5. **Narishyant:** He is also known as Narahari. His successors were Chitrasen, Riksh, Midhvan, Kurcha, Indrasen, Veetihotra, Satyashrawa, Urushrava, Devadutt, and Agnivesh Ayan. He became the **progenitor of the Agniveshyayan Gotra Brahmins**. (BP/9/2/19-22).
6. **Nabhag:** Nabhag's son was Ambrish; his son was Virup; Virup's son was Prishadashv; and his son was Angiras. After establishing **the Kshatriya race** and performing the Brahminical rites, Nabhag attained the status of a Brahmin. **From Angiras flourished the Angiras Brahmanas**.
7. **Disht:** His son **Nabhag-II adopted the profession of a Vaishya and thus became the forerunner of the Vaishya**. He had a long list of descendants, including Bhalandhan, Kirtiman, Vatsapreeti, Pranshu, Prajapati, Khanitra, Chakshush, Vivinshak, Khaninetra, Ativibhuti, Karandham, Avikshit, and his son, Marut. Marut was a 14th-generation descendant of Disht; he was wealthy and powerful. He conducted the most lavish and unparalleled Yajna. Marut's descendants were Dam, Rajyavardhan, Sudhriti, Kewal, Bandhuman, Vegwan, Bandhu, and Trinavindu. A noble Apsara named Alambusha married Trinavindu and gave birth to many sons and one daughter named Idvida. **Through Idvida, Muni Vishrava, son of Pulastya, gave birth to Kuber**. Trinavindu's son, Vishal, established Vaishali Nagari. The list of his descendants is long, and many of them also ruled from Vaishali. (BP/9/2/22-35).
8. **Karusha:** From him descended the mighty warriors named **Karusha Kshatriyas**, the sovereigns of the north.
9. **Prisadhra:** As a consequence of the mistaken killing of a cow when he was guarding them at night, Prisadhra was asked to serve the cows and the sages for some more time by way of atonement. After that, this noble soul chose to serve them for a long time; he took the Sannyasa vow and involved himself in selfless service. Thus, he laid the foundation for the service sector, and such people were later called Sudras, i.e., those who work with their hands and help others (BP/9/2/8-11).
10. **Kavi:** The youngest son, Kavi, also left behind royal life, relatives, and friends; he lived as a sanyasi, always remembering God Almighty, and achieved Nirvana (BP/9/2/15).

Ila was Manu's first child. She married Budha, s/o Soma. A son named Pururava was born. A very large number of kings, communities, and professionals claim descent from

Pururava. Yayati was included among his descendants. The more talented among Yayati's sons were Yadu and Puru. The descendants of Yadu included Chandravamsha (Yaduvamsha) kings, who ruled the earth for thousands of years. Vasudev Krishna was the most prominent king of this dynasty. Believed to be an incarnation of Vishnu, he was the most powerful and respected personality during the Mahabharata period and is still worshipped.

Pururava founded some of the most powerful dynasties, including the Kuru, Puru, Yadu, Panchala, and Brihदारatha dynasties. Emperor Ajameedh was the twenty-fifth descendant of Puru. Ajameedh had three sons: Brihdishu, Neel and Riksh. These three gave birth to many dynasties that settled in the north, south, east and west of Bharat Varsh. The study of the Puranas indicates that in ancient times, particularly during the Mahabharata period, the number of men was much less than that of women. That is why there are many references to every eminent man having many wives, and increasing the number of men by producing more sons would have been considered a socially essential objective. Modern genetic studies also confirm this fact.

Thus, Manu was the true Rashtra-pita of nearly the entire population of Jambudweep/Greater Bharatvarsh. Most human beings, including Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, Shudras, and Vanavasi tribes, are his descendants. The classification originated from the functions or duties in which they developed expertise or adopted. Incidentally, this historical reality also answers why many Brahmanas are so intelligent and learned. Most of them are the descendants of the three sons of Manu and brothers of Ikshvaku: Sharyati, Narishyant, and Nabhag, who adopted the profession of Brahmanas because they were very bright, erudite scholars of the Vedas and experts in conducting Yajnas.

At the end of the last Ice Age, the Holocene, also known as the Nutan Yug, began approximately 11,700 years ago, according to the International Commission on Stratigraphy. Genealogies have been compiled from the Ikshvaku dynasty (approximately 10,000 years ago) to the Vikramaditya dynasty (approximately 2,000 years ago). Most Indians are familiar with India's history after Vikramaditya's rule and the Vikram Samvat era. The names of influential and mighty kings from various ancient lineages are listed below in sequence. The dynasties listed include 132 kings of the Suryavamsha, 61 kings of the Chandravamsha, and the sequential names of kings of many important dynasties, including Kuru, Panchala, Brihदारatha, Maurya, and the Guptas. All listed names are properly referenced in ancient texts.