

Evolutionary History of Buddhism

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The story of Siddhartha, as told in the Buddhist canons, is pure fiction. It was invented by Brahmin to discredit the real Siddhartha, a logician, who was hurting their business.

Siddhartha (500 BCE) was a real Hindu Rajan. He ruled Magadha, near Banaras. He invented a system of logic. He logically deduced that Brahmin were a fraud. Brahmin took their revenge in Buddhist canons.

Brahmin never had intellect or logic. They marketed ignorance to fleece people. Siddhartha's logic was a direct threat to their livelihood. They assassinated Siddhartha with the fictional story. They painted him as a god of ignorance. They actively promoted the fictional story as history. They suppressed Siddhartha's logic.

What follows is the evolutionary history of Buddhism, from archeological evidence, to explain how and why Brahmin assassinated Siddhartha.

West Indus, Kashmir, and East Indus were separated by the Indus river. They were culturally isolated from each other. The Indus river was a natural barrier.

Historically, West Indus was called Persia and East Indus was called Hindu. West Indus was constantly invaded. East Indus was protected from invaders by the Indus river.

The Maurya Empire of Ashoka (250 BCE) was on both sides of the Indus river. Around the time of Ashoka, Buddhism was dominant in West Indus. It was completely eliminated by 700 CE.

The rise and fall of Buddhism in West Indus is the subject of our analysis.

The Agni cult was present in all of West Indus. They migrated from Syria. They had two spiritual leaders named Asura and Deva. Initially, Asura and Deva were friends. Over time, they were split into two groups. Deva's people worshiped him as a God. Asura's people were ideologically opposed to blind devotion. Asura's people expelled Deva's people for worshipping a god.

Kashmir was on the east edge of West Indus. Deva worshipers were refugees in Kashmir. They were called Brahmin, blind worshipers. Brahmin existed only in Kashmir.

West Indus covered the land from the Levant (west edge) to Kashmir (east edge). West Indus never had a god. Only the Brahmin in Kashmir had god.

Unlike West Indus, East Indus was protected from invaders.

East Indus consisted of many clusters of autonomous, self-sufficient, and self-governing democratic republics of no larger than ten miles in radius. The acceptable social behavior in a cluster was set by unanimous consent of its Samiti of elders. They had no written laws. No two clusters had the same rules. They never had god or religion. They were peace-loving compassionate people. Peaceful coexistence of clusters was the essence of Hindu civilization. They lived that way for thousands of years. They were sheltered by the Indus river.

Hindus, people of East Indus, had nothing to do with Brahmin, the refugees in Kashmir. They never had any need for god; Samiti of elders was the highest legal authority.

In East Indus, several clusters formed into a Federation, for trade. The Federation established courts to settle trade disputes between clusters. Each Federal court, called a District, evolved into an urban center, consisting of people from different clusters engaged in commerce.

Urban centers evolved their own rules of social behavior. Unlike rural clusters, urban centers did not have a Samiti of elders. They operated on mutual respect.

Siddhartha (500 BCE) was a Rajan who mastered logic. People who mastered logic were called Rishi. East Indus had only Rishi; Rishi were logic. Rishi were the exact opposite of Brahmin. People in India discovered that some migrant Brahmin from Kashmir who were marketing phony Yajna of dubious merit to gullible rulers were a scam. Brahmin were scorned and avoided like the plague.

Siddhartha was a Hindu Rajan Rishi of logic. He exposed the Yajna scam of Brahmin. Ashoka made Yajna illegal. Brahmin existed only in Kashmir, except for a few Yajna scammers in East Indus. They hated Siddhartha for ruining their scam.

Siddhartha developed a system of logic to explain social behavior in urban centers. The Urban way of life existed long before Siddhartha. Siddhartha gave it a logical structure.

Siddhartha's logic splintered constantly and was regrouped as Councils. The First Council, assembled by King of Kasi Ajatashatru (400 BCE), in Banaras, was called Siddhartha. The Second Council was held in Vaisali of Mahavira. The Third Council, assembled by Ashoka (250 BCE), in Pataliputra, was called Gautama. The Fourth Council, assembled by Kanishka (200 CE), in Kashmir, was called Buddha.

The distinction between Siddhartha, Gautama, and Buddha is critical for our analysis. They are names of three separate Councils. They are distinct phases of evolution, separated by centuries. The names are not interchangeable.

Siddhartha was the original name of a system of logic invented by Rajan Siddhartha. Ajatashatru, also a Rajan Rishi, perfected it. He named the First Council as Siddhartha to honor his neighbor. Ajatashatru's Siddhartha was pure logic. It was later known as Monoism, the Strict Science of Brahman.

Ashoka, also a Rajan Rishi, was distraught at the damage he caused in the Kalinga war. He assembled the Third Council. Gautama of Ashoka was compassion and social service to help people through free basic education.

Rajan Siddhartha used his logic to deduce that free basic education promoted prosperity and urbanization. He actively encouraged other Rajan to provide free basic education. Ashoka recognized the importance of Siddhartha's deduction. He wanted to emphasize it by assembling the Third Council.

Ashoka made Gautama a state-supported policy to provide free basic education. His empire was on both sides of the Indus. All of West Indus, from the Levant to Kashmir, adapted the Gautama policy. Community-supported Monasteries were set up to offer free basic education for all.

Gautama was a public policy, not a religion. It was opposed to idolatry. It was social service to help people. It did not rob people in the name of god or religion. It promoted free basic education for all.

The Levant, the birth place of Jesus and Muhammad, had Gautama policy of free basic education 200 years before Jesus, and 800 years before Muhammad.

Gautama policy was present in all of West Indus, from the Levant (west edge) to Kashmir (east edge). Brahmin refugees were only in Kashmir. Ashoka banned Yajna scammers on both sides of the Indus.

At the time of Ashoka (250 BCE), only Kashmir Brahmin had god; West Indus had no god; East Indus had no god.

After Ashoka, all of West Indus was occupied by Greeks.

The belief of afterlife was invented in the Nile, around 3000 BCE. Greeks (350 BCE) in the Nile exploited the concept of afterlife to collect tax from local people. "God in a temple," idolatry, was introduced by Greeks in the Nile. God used the threat of punishment in the afterlife to extort tax in this life. The Temple was the tax collection office. God in a temple was a tax collector. Offerings to god was voluntary tax. It was a very efficient tax collection mechanism invented by Greeks.

By 200 BCE, Greeks occupied all of West Indus (Persia). They needed a local tax collector. Tax collector must be local, to attract locals to be robbed. Brahmin refugees in Kashmir were fiction writers; they had no intellect or logic. They needed money. They volunteered to invent a fictional tax collector for Greeks.

In 200 CE, Kanishka assembled the Fourth Council in Kashmir. He hired the Kashmir refugees to invent a local tax collector to rob Persia. Brahmin were upset with Siddhartha for exposing their fraud. Brahmin saw an opportunity to take their revenge. They transformed Siddhartha into a fictional Buddha. They invented a fictional story to market the fictional Buddha. They composed all the necessary Buddhist canons. Kanishka paid for the canons. Buddha was a Greek god to rob Persia.

The biography of Buddha was pure fiction. Buddha was a Greek tax collector in West Indus clothes. He was devoid of logic, the exact opposite of Siddhartha.

The giant-sized statue of Buddha was a replica of Rameses in the Nile. Buddha was a money-making machine, built to Greek specifications. Giant Buddha statues were erected over the entire West Indus to collect tax revenue. The Greeks successfully replicated their Nile business model in Persia. Greeks exploited local legends to invent local gods to attract locals to temples to be robbed.

Buddha was designed to hook into Gautama people. The Buddhist canons were designed to make Gautama people pay tax to Buddha. It was the Greek business model. The Kashmir Brahmin in the Fourth Council were Greek puppets.

Buddha collected so much gold that Buddha was a synonym for gold. Greeks, Monasteries, and Monks got rich. They used Buddha as an instrument to rob Gautama.

At the time Buddha was invented in Kashmir, Gautama was in the Levant.

For centuries, long before Jesus, the policy from the Levant to Kashmir was the original Gautama of Ashoka. There was no god, temple, idolatry, or extortion of revenue. It was a way of life of compassion. It promoted free basic education for all.

Arab nomads accepted Gautama way of life. They called it Islam.

Islam was split into two: (1) Islam of nomads, and (2) Islam of sedentary (Muhammad). Islam of Muhammad became Muslim. Here we use the words Islam to mean nomads and Muslim to mean sedentary. The distinction is critical for our analysis.

Islam and Muslim originated in Arabia, desert land, from the same stock of bandits. They evolved to be the exact opposites because of their roaming habits. Islam was the roaming bandits. Muslim was the stationary bandits.

Islam was not the Muslim religion. Islam was not a religion. It was a way of life of Bedouin. It was Gautama of Ashoka, the original, as practiced in the Levant. Bedouin were roaming bandits. They robbed. They were constantly on the move.

By 600 CE, Buddha statues spread to all of West Indus (Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Iran, and the Levant). The Greek Buddha, tax collector, started its journey in Kashmir and traveled to the Levant, along the Silk Road. Giant Buddha statues were erected along its journey.

Arab roaming bandits (Islam) were orthodox Gautama, the original Gautama of Ashoka. They smelled gold in Buddha statues at their doorsteps, in the Levant. Islam was opposed to idolatry, as was taught by Gautama. Buddha was a synonym for gold.

Greek Buddha was a stationary bandit. Roaming bandits robbed stationary bandits.

Roaming bandits started looting gold deposits in Buddha statues. It was their profession. Besides, Gautama was opposed to idolatry. Idolatry was blasphemous. Hit and run was their business model. They were after gold, not Buddha. They were Gautama of compassion. They did not harm people. They avoided armed conflict.

The path from the Levant to Kashmir was paved with gold, buried in monasteries. By then, the political climate was such that there was no one to stop the roaming bandits. The hit and run tactic of roaming bandits was beyond the reach of any military.

The Monks were so corrupt with gold and power that people revolted against them.

Bedouin robbed gold deposits, not people. They were Gautama of the past. They were compassionate and charitable. They did not harm people; they helped. They were friends who returned from the past. They got rid of the corrupt Monks and the tax collector. They were welcomed as liberators.

Islam was interested only in gold deposits in monasteries. It was neither a religion nor a government. It was Arab banditry. It was not interested in religion or land. It was not the Muslim religion. Muslim were the stationary bandits.

Islam followed the same route of Buddha, gold in monasteries. With Monks, gold, and Buddha statues gone, the Buddhist Laymen were abandoned. Monks who carried the doctrine were gone. The abandoned Buddhists were introduced to Islam. Islam was Gautama of Ashoka, the original. Gautama was the exact opposite of Buddha.

To the abandoned Buddhists, Islam was reformation. They rediscovered the Gautama of the past. They realized the damage caused by Buddha, the tax collector. Buddha was a bad dream.

The Greek Buddha, tax collector, traveled from Kashmir to the Levant. The resurrected Gautama of Ashoka traveled in the opposite direction from the Levant to Kashmir. Gautama erased Buddha from all of West Indus. It was a silent revolution that spread like wildfire.

By 700 CE, the Arab Umayyad Caliphate occupied all of West Indus. Idolatry was forbidden. Buddha statues were dismantled in West Indus.

For scientific analysis, it is important to note that Siddhartha (400 BCE), Gautama (250 BCE), and Buddha (200 CE) were names of the three distinct Councils.

It is unfortunate that the word Buddha was used also for Gautama and Siddhartha.

Rajan Siddhartha

Rajan Siddhartha was a contemporary of Mahavira, Ajatashatru, and Vasudeva Krishna. They were Hindu Rajan Rishi who mastered logic. They ruled adjacent kingdoms, near Banaras. They were men of means and leisure who pursued intellectual activities. They worked as a team. Kashmir Brahmin were not Rishi of logic. They were on Greek payroll to fictionalize local legends to invent tax collectors.

Brahmin never had intellect or logic. Logic was beyond their comprehension. They were functionally illiterate. They were fiction writers for hire. They were expelled from Persia for being mentally deficient.

Rajan Rishi Siddhartha invented Monoism, the Strict Science of Brahman.

Siddhartha articulated the urban way of life in 500 BCE. He was the first one to logically deduce that free basic education produced economic prosperity. He advocated community-supported free basic education. Monastery was his trademark.

Siddhartha was deliberately misinterpreted and subverted. His logic was an existential threat to Brahmin who were in the business of fleecing people.

Siddhartha's main argument was that truth emerges only when reasoning is applied to verifiable facts. Enlightenment is gained only by rejection of hypotheses with verifiable evidence, never by meditation or worship.

Meditation and worship were tricks of the trade of Brahmin to fleece people. Brahmin Muni claimed to have acquired supernatural powers through meditation (tapas). They were delusional. They used magic tricks to fool people. Anyone who thinks that one can acquire supernatural powers through meditation belongs in a psychiatric ward.

The Kashmir Brahmin assassinated the logic of Siddhartha. They painted Siddhartha as having obtained enlightenment by meditation (tapas), sitting under a Bodhi tree.

Siddhartha was stabbed in the back with "meditation."

Brahmin promoted meditation and worship as the only path to enlightenment. They marketed Siddhartha as a role model for meditation. They assassinated the Indian logic.

The Buddha story was invented 700 years after Siddhartha. It was invented in Kashmir, by Brahmin who were expelled from West Indus for being mentally deficient. It was financed by Greco-Bactrian Kanishka, who wanted a tax collector to rob Persia. Brahmin were ignorant of Hindu civilization and history. They never had intellect, logic, sense of history, ethics, or morals. They were puppets controlled by the Greeks. The Buddha story was pure fiction, fabricated to rob Gautama people in Persia. It was invented in the Fourth Council assembled in Kashmir by Kanishka.

Truth, Sruti, was revealed only to a Rishi who mastered the logic of Brahman. Only the Rig Veda, composed by Rishi, was Sruti. Rishi were the exact opposite of Brahmin. Siddhartha, Mahavira, Ajatashatru, and Vasudeva Krishna were Rishi.

Siddhartha was the first one to point out that the other Vedas were catalogs of Brahmin prejudices, invented by the Yajna scammers. He banned all Vedas from logic.

Siddhartha's logic was a special case of the Gita logic with all references to Vedas removed. The Sabda Pramana of the Gita logic permitted both False and Not False propositions. Siddhartha's Sabda permitted only False propositions. Siddhartha's Sabda is the Strict Science, the foundation of modern science of Newton and Einstein.

Brahmin diluted the Gita logic by permitting Prejudices in the Sabda. They invented Religion. Religion permits Prejudices in the Sabda. Religion is the exact opposite of Strict Science of Siddhartha. Buddha was a Religion (Prejudices). Many Religions were invented, after Buddha, to peddle their own Prejudices. The Gita was deliberately misinterpreted to include Prejudices in the Sabda.

Religion, Science, and Strict Science were different interpretations of the Sabda Pramana of Sankhya logic. Religion destroyed the Hindu Scientific Method, Hinduism.

The only way to silence Siddhartha's logic was by character assassination. Kanishka (200 CE) financed the Brahmin scheme in the Fourth Council. Brahmin got their revenge; Kanishka got his tax collector.

The Greek Buddha in Persia invented both Religion and Idolatry. Robbery in the name of God and Religion was a Greek invention. It became a growth industry.

Brahmin never had intellect, logic, sense of history, ethics, or morals. They were Greek puppets. They fictionalized local legends to market Greek tax collectors.

The real Rajan Rishi Siddhartha is buried under a mountain of ignorance invented by the mentally deficient refugees who were expelled from Persia.

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