

Ancient History of India

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Hindu Puranas are fiction, devoid of logic and history. Puranas contain a few historically accurate incidences buried under a mountain of rubbish. They are the only source of ancient history.

What follows is an attempt to excavate some credible history from the fictional Puranas.

The subcontinent consisted of three areas: West Indus (Persia), Kashmir, and East Indus (India). They were separated by the Indus river, a natural barrier.

The Aryan People

About twenty-five thousand years ago, a genetic mutation of humans took place in the Russian Steppe. The people were called Haplogroup R1a, also known as Aryan. Aryans were present in Europe, Central Asia, and East Indus for thousands of years.

Archeological evidence suggests that by at least 8000 BCE, Aryans migrated to East Indus, from Central Asia. At that time, East Indus was fully populated with nomadic tribes of many different Haplogroups. The migrant Aryans were experienced hunters. They offered protection from wild animals and facilitated permanent settlements.

People lived in clusters of no larger than a day's journey. Each cluster had a central town surrounded by villages, connected by a road. The town was the market place to trade.

Each cluster was a self-sufficient and self-governed democratic republic. A council of elders called Samiti was the legal authority. It set rules for acceptable social behavior. Each cluster had its own rules. There was no reason for any two clusters to have the same rules.

Each cluster had an elected administrator called the Rajan. The Rajan were elected and removed by the people.

Around 5000 BCE, a Rajan by the name Manu Vaivasvata, 14th in descent from Manu Svayambhuva provided services in the land near the tributaries of the Indus river. Svayambhuva was credited with the invention of investment. Investment and ownership

of private property created capital. A new form of civilization was born, based on capital accumulation and inheritance rights.

Capital was owned by private investors. The concept of Rajan evolved to enforce private property rights to protect investment. The Rajan was a service provider. His job was to settle property disputes in an equitable manner, in accordance to the rules set by the Samiti. Rules were set by the Samiti, not Rajan. There was separation of power. Rajan was the executive branch and Samiti was the legislative branch. People were the rulers. Clusters were democratic republics.

According to the Brahmanda, Vayu, and Bhavishya Puranas, Manu Vaivasvata had ten children. One of them was named Ikshvaku.

After about two thousand years, Manu's lineage established several major kingdoms from West to East in the order: Yadavas, Haihayas, Pauravas, Ayodhya, Kasi, Videha, and Vaisali. These kingdoms were federations of multiple autonomous clusters with their own elected Rajan.

God Rama was invented as a member of the Ikshvaku dynasty of Ayodhya. God Krishna was invented as a member of Yadavas.

It was an Aryan tradition to announce a king by his parentage. Puranas were originally developed by Aryans for this purpose. Aryan Puranas were compiled by State-appointed historians. They supplied historically accurate genealogy of Aryan Rajan.

The extant Puranas are not the Aryan Puranas; Aryan Puranas are lost. The Aryan Puranas were composed in Prakrit, not Sanskrit.

The Agni People

About twenty-five thousand years ago, another mutation of humans took place in the Russian Steppe. The people were called Haplogroup R1a-Z93.

The R1a-Z93 migrated south on the west side of the Caspian sea, near Armenia. At that time, fire was worshiped by people in present-day Syria. In the language of the R1a-Z93, fire was called Agni. The R1a-Z93 served as high priests of the Agni people.

By 3000 BCE, the R1a-Z93 Agni priests spread to all of West Indus. Agni priests are not to be confused with the Agni people. The Agni people in West Indus consisted of many Haplogroups. Agni priests were an insignificant proportion of the population.

The R1a-Z93 Agni priests were only in West Indus. The R1a Aryans were only in East Indus. They migrated on the west and east sides of the Caspian sea. They had nothing to do with each other.

The Agni priests in West Indus had two spiritual leaders, named Asura and Deva. Asura and Deva splintered from the original Agni. The R1a-Z93 priests were split into three groups: Original Agni, Asura, and Deva.

Around 3000 BCE, the Original Agni group ventured to the east side of the Indus river. They settled somewhere in the present-day Punjab area, to the west of the Yamuna river. Around 2500 BCE, a Rajan of the Manu clan, by the name of Bharata, offered them shelter. They acknowledged the patronage and praised the Manu clan. They addressed Manu as "Father Manu," with reverence. Bharata was a Rajan who lived somewhere between the Yamuna and Ganges rivers. By then, the Manu clan migrated towards the Ganges, from the Indus.

The Agni group were hard-working farmers in search of cultivable lands. Around 2000 BCE, they migrated to Kalinga, in South India. They migrated from the Yamuna basin, along the north bank of the Narmada river. Kalinga was fertile land on the East Coast.

The Agni group lived only in Kalinga. The Asura and Deva groups lived only in Persia.

The Agni in Kalinga were a small group of people. They were hard-working farmers who tilled the soil. They were friendly neighbors. They were engaged in intellectual activity. They invented logic. They produced the Rig Veda and the original Ramayana. Contrary to popular belief, they had nothing to do with Brahmin, Yajna, gods, or Dharmashastra.

The Agni in Kalinga lost all contact with people in Persia. They were intellectuals who invented logic. People who studied logic were called Rishi. Anyone could become a Rishi by mastering logic. Rishi consisted of all people, Agni and Hindu. Rishi were an open society of open minds.

Many Hindu Rajan became Rishi; they were called Rajan Rishi. Rishi developed the Hindu Scientific Method called Upanishads. The Bhagavad Gita was composed by a Hindu Rajan Rishi.

The Rig Veda, Upanishads, the Brahma Sutra, and the Bhagavad Gita were treatises on logic, composed by Rishi. They never had god.

Mahavira of Vaisali, Siddhartha of Magadha, Vasudeva Krishna of Mathura, and Ajatashatru of Kasi were famous Rajan Rishi who contributed to Indian logic. They had nothing to do with any god or religion.

The Brahmin People

The original Agni people lived in India for thousands of years. They lived only in Kalinga. They had nothing to do with Brahmin or Persia. The Asura and Deva people lived only in Persia. They were unaware of the Rig Veda developed in Kalinga. Their version of the Rig Veda was called Avesta.

In Persia, the Asura and Deva groups had ideological differences and were split. Sukra was the head of the Asura people and Brihaspati was the head of the Deva people.

The Brihaspati people were a cult. They blindly followed their cult leader.

According to Puranas, Sukra expelled his nephew from Persia for worshiping Deva. The nephew and his followers became refugees in Kashmir, on the east edge of Persia. Archeological evidence suggests that the split took place around 1000 BCE, two thousand years after the Original Agni left Persia.

The refugees in Kashmir were called Brahmin. The word Brahmin meant blind worshiper in a derogatory sense. Brahmin never had intellect or logic. They had a Dharmashastra, a blind obedience to dictates of their cult leader.

Brahmin invented a scam called Yajna, to fleece gullible people. A catalog of Yajna was called the Yajur Veda. It was snake oil.

Some rulers in India, near Kanyakubja (Kannauj, UP), fell for the Yajna scam and imported a few Brahmin to perform Yajna. They were isolated cases. When it was discovered that Yajna was a scam, the Brahmin were avoided like the plague. Ashoka made ritual sacrifices, Yajna, illegal on both sides of the Indus river.

By 200 BCE, after Ashoka, Greeks occupied all of West Indus, including Kashmir. Greeks and Brahmin were in the same business, to fleece people. Greeks changed the fortunes of the Brahmin. The Greeks invented a new form of business to fleece people. They put Brahmin on their payroll. Brahmin were Sanskrit fiction writers for Greeks. It elevated their social status.

Greeks invented a novel way to collect tax revenue in occupied areas. They invested in a tax collection office called the Temple. The Temple housed a permanent tax collector, called God. The tax collector threatened people with punishment in the afterlife to collect payments in this life. Offerings to gods in temples were voluntary tax siphoned by Greeks. Greeks hired Brahmin to compose fictional stories to market fictional gods.

Greeks imported the concept of afterlife from the Nile. Brahmin called it Agama. Shiva and Vishnu were invented as gods of the Agama world (Heaven). They dispensed rewards and punishments in the afterlife. They were tax collectors in Kashmir. Fictional stories of Shiva and Vishnu were called Agamas. Greeks hired Brahmin to invent Agamas. Agamas were invented after 200 BCE.

Shiva and Vishnu were originally Vedic-Gods, nature worship. Vedic-Gods were friends of people. They did not collect tax. They were not housed in temples. Vedic-Gods existed in India for thousands of years.

The Kashmir Brahmin fictionalized Vedic Shiva and Vishnu into Agamic-Gods to collect tax revenue for the Greeks. Greeks supplied all the specifications. The age of Agama (200 BCE to 200 CE) coincides with Greek occupation of Kashmir.

Brahmin Puranas

In India, before Greco-Bactrian Kanishka (200 CE), there were no Brahmin, temples, or gods in temples. The Yajna scammers in Kanyakubja were social outcasts.

Greeks occupied India after Kanishka. Before Kanishka, there were only Indian Vedic-Gods and Kashmir Agamic-Gods. The Kashmir Brahmin followed the Greeks to India to invent fictional Puranas to market the fictional gods invented by the Greeks.

Indian temple gods were incarnations of Kashmir Agamic-Gods, to collect tax revenue for Greeks. There were hundreds of them. Fictional story of a fictional god was called a Purana. Each Purana glorified a different fictional God.

Greeks were shrewd business people with a long-term strategy. They were not hit and run looters. They wanted a peaceful way to collect voluntary tax from Indians. They traded with the people for their tax revenue. They recognized the Indians' need for escapism. They invented gods of a fantasy world to market escapism to Indians. They supplied the product specifications for gods. They hired the Kashmir Brahmin to invent fictional stories of fantasy worlds to sell fiction to Indians.

God in a temple was a creature from a fantasy world (Heaven) to perpetrate self-deception of temple visitors.

Fictional stories of fictional gods of fantasy worlds, Puranas, sold like hotcakes. God in a temple had nothing to do with intellect, reality, reasoning, or logic. It was a mental diversion, packaged as a product, to satisfy market demand to escape harsh reality. It was addictive. It was a highly profitable business to the Greek investors. The concept of Puranas was a Greek invention. The Brahmin were just hired hands.

Greeks were interested in tax revenue, not credit for inventing gods. They stayed out of sight and out of mind of temple visitors. They used Brahmin as the front. There were no Brahmin in India before the Greeks.

All Puranas were composed after Kanishka (200 CE). There were hundreds of Puranas. They liberally borrowed from each other, with added embellishments.

Brahmin Muni claimed to have acquired super-natural powers through meditation (tapas). Anyone who believes that one can obtain super-natural powers through meditation belongs in a psychiatric ward. Muni were a part of the fantasy world. Muni routinely commuted between this life and the afterlife.

All Puranas were set in fantasy worlds that violated the basic laws of Physics. Elementary Physics is sufficient to prove that Puranas are fiction.

Before Brahmin Puranas, there were Aryan Puranas. Aryan Puranas were composed in Prakrit, not Sanskrit. They were historically accurate. People trusted Puranas. Greeks used the name Puranas to market their fiction as trustworthy.

Some older Brahmin Puranas were corruptions of Aryan Puranas. Some sections were poor translations from Prakrit, by minions of questionable literary skills; they left the content intact. Good Sanskrit compositions were added; bad compositions were the blind translations from Prakrit.

The Maha Kavi Kalidasa (500 CE), in his Sakuntala and Raghu Vamsa, had some historically accurate information on genealogy, obtained from the bad translations in the older Puranas. He excavated Aryan Prakrit Puranas, using his linguistic skills. He famously said, "A swan can separate milk from water."

The extant Valmiki Ramayana is a Brahmin Purana, fiction, composed around 500 CE. The original was composed in Kalinga by an Agni Rishi named Valmiki (400 BCE).

The Agni Ramayana was Cultural Anthropology, historically accurate. People trusted it. Greeks fictionalized the Agni Ramayana to present Rama as a god of a fantasy world. The Agni Ramayana is lost. The extant version is Brahmin Ramayana.

In the Brahmin Ramayana, Sakuntala's father appeared hundreds of years later as Rama's teacher. Rama's father ruled Ayodhya for thousands of years before reluctantly giving up reign. Rama ruled for eleven thousand years. People in the Brahmin Ramayana routinely lived for thousands of years. They lived in a fantasy world.

Life expectancy of thousands of years in Brahmin Puranas is sufficient to prove that they were fiction. Anyone, with critical thinking skills, would realize that no human ever lived much over 100 years. The Brahmin were fiction writers, not historians. People demanded fiction, not history. Popularity of a god was proportional to his super-natural powers to violate the laws of Physics.

Agni Rishi of logic composed the Rig Veda. In the Rig Veda, life expectancy was mentioned at least 20 times as one hundred autumns. Agni Rishi were logic. Brahmin were fiction writers. People demanded self-deception, not logic.

In the Puranas, Deva was a God and Asura was the Devil. The Asura people expelled the Deva people from Persia. Asura and Deva were Persian. The Brahmin hated Asura and used him as a villain. Asura and Deva are a telltale evidence of Brahmin corruption.

The God Gopala-Krishna was invented in the Bhagavata Purana (500 CE). His childhood pranks made him adorable. The God Radha-Krishna was invented in the Brahma Vivarta Purana (700 CE). His amorous encounters with Radha and the milkmaids made him popular. They lived in a fantasy world.

Stories of Krishna as a miracle maker were in high demand. Puranas invented many stories. The extant epic Mahabharata is a catalog of stories of Krishna from Puranas.

The original epic Mahabharata is lost. The extant version is a Purana, fiction. The original epic Ramayana is lost. The extant version is a Purana, fiction. Fiction sold like hotcakes. The fictional versions were marketed as the originals. It was the Greek business model to fictionalize local legends to attract locals to temples to be robbed. Indians were conditioned to accept fiction as fact. They lost their natural ability to separate fact from fiction. They were reduced to objects to be robbed, addicted to fiction. They happily and voluntarily deposited their taxes in temples. Greeks were sophisticated colonialists. They perfected the art.

Statistical analysis suggests that 80% of the text of the extant Mahabharata and 50% of the text of the extant Ramayana were deliberate additions by the same people. The Greeks hired the Brahmin to fictionalize the epics to rob Indians.

The Brahmin never had intellect or logic; they were blind worshipers expelled from Persia. They never had ethics or morals; they followed money. They were experts in taking credit for other people's accomplishments; they fictionalized Hindu classics as their own invention. They were fiction writers for hire on Greek payroll. All Brahmin literature was fiction. Logic was beyond the comprehension of Brahmin. Logic is a useful archeological tool to identify Brahmin corruption of classics.

The Kanyakubja Brahmin were Yajna scammers, the original Persian Deva priests. They tossed oblations in a fire-pit (Agnihotra). The Kashmir Brahmin were fiction writers. They worshiped Shiva or Vishnu, not Deva. Their gods did not use fire-pit; they blessed Prasada (oblations). The concepts Fire-pit and Prasada were the exact opposites. Kanyakubja Brahmin and Kashmir Brahmin were the exact opposites.

Indian temple gods were invented by Greeks, not Brahmin. Greeks did the market research. Brahmin were hired hands to compose fictional Puranas to glorify the Greek gods. Greeks were business savvy. They developed product specifications for temple gods in the Nile, Persia, Kashmir, and India. They invented different gods based on the market demand. They employed exactly the same business model everywhere. They fictionalized local legends to attract locals to temples to be robbed.

Adi Shankara's (800 CE) Advaita put an end to the Greek money-making machines. It was the end of Greeks in India. It was the end of Puranas. No new gods or Puranas were invented after Adi Shankara. The present-day Indian Temple Gods are therapists, not tax collectors. They help people who crave for emotional support. They accept token offerings of flowers and bless Prasada. Robber-Gods are a thing of the past.

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