

Hanuman the Monkey God, an Archeological View

by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

In the now lost original Ramayana, Hanuman was a human. He was a Mundari (DNA O). He was a scholar (वाक्य कोविदः). The extant version of Ramayana was a Greek financed vandalized version. It was Persian culture, not Hindu culture. In the extant version, Hanuman was portrayed as a monkey with supernatural powers.

In the original Ramayana, the Hanuman character inspired everyone not to be discouraged, and face obstacles in life with courage.

The original story of the abduction of Sita and Hanuman helping Rama recover Sita, was invented around 2,200 BCE, by the Agni people (DNA J2b), at the time of the global drought that forced all Hindu (DNA H, J2b, O) to vacate the Trikuta area. The abduction path was the exodus route, cleverly disguised as a set of folktales.

An Agni poet, Rishi Valmiki (J2b), compiled some of the Agni folktales of the exodus and presented them in a popular style as the Ramayana. The original Ramayana was a historically accurate Cultural Anthropology of Hindu who lived at the Trikuta. The story of the damsel in distress was the ruse, invented to string the folktales together.

The extant version of Ramayana, worship of warmongering gods and demons with supernatural powers, is a vandalized version. The vandalism was financed by the Greeks (DNA R1b), to deliberately and totally destroy the ancient Hindu culture that did not believe in war or god.

The Greeks discovered delusional Persian refugees (DNA R1a1), called Brahmin, who lived in Kashmir. Brahmin believed that they acquired supernatural powers through meditation (tapas). The Greeks put the delusional Brahmin, who never had any intellect or logic, on their payroll to vandalize all the logic based Hindu literature to ignorance based worship manuals of fictional warmongering gods with supernatural powers.

The Greeks deliberately vandalized the Rig Veda, Bhagavad Gita, and Ramayana to the Persian culture to destroy the Hindu cultures. They introduced idolatry to rob India blind. Idolatry was a Greek invention.

A statistical study of metrical composition of the verses of Ramayana, see [Yardi MR 2001](#), revealed that 50% of the text of the extant Ramayana was added by five delusional Persian (R1a1) refugees who were on the Greek payroll. Five different layers of Greek financed rubbish was heaped on the original Ramayana. Brahmin, Caste System, Gods

and Demons, King, War, and Weapons were found only in the vandalized sections of the Ramayana. The Greek financed Brahmin rubbish was actively promoted as the original Ramayana.

Using scientific tools, we were able to excavate many original Agni folktales, the source material for Rishi Valmiki. The folktales revealed a fascinating story of the now lost Hindu cultures. The Greeks, who moved to the Trikuta around 500 CE, deliberately and totally destroyed the ancient Hindu cultures.

According to the excavated Agni folktales, three different cultures lived around the Trikuta along three rivers that originated at the foot of the Trikuta. The people along the Narmada were the DNA H, the people along the Sone were the DNA O, and the people along the Ken were the DNA J2b.

In the original Ramayana the J2b were called Agni, the O were called Vanara, and the H were called Rakshasa. They spoke different languages. They lived in peace and harmony. They never had a war or god. They were subgroups of the parent DNA F. They were siblings. They all shared common core values of the parent F.

In the corrupted sections of the Ramayana, the Agni (DNA J2b) were portrayed as the delusional Persians (Brahmin), the Vanara (DNA O) were portrayed as forest monkeys, and the Kui people (DNA H) were portrayed as the evil Rakshasa.

The stories of Muni who were engaged in eternal meditation (tapas) were found only in the Greek rubbish.

The monkey (Hanuman) with magical powers and divine birth was found only in the Greek rubbish.

The stories of evil Ravana with ten heads who molested women were found only in the Greek rubbish.

The stories of gods incarnating as humans and monkeys were found only in the Greek rubbish.

In the original Ramayana, Rama (J2b), Hanuman (O), and Ravana (H) were human.

The character Hanuman, a Mundari (O), was a source of inspiration to encourage all the people not to give up hope and face obstacles in life with courage. He was a beacon of positive attitude.

All the mythical, mysterious, marvelous, magical, and unnatural episodes were found only in the Greek rubbish heaped on the original Ramayana.

Introduction and development of the character Hanuman, in the original Ramayana, shows the genius of Rishi Valmiki (J2b), the great Agni poet. Rishi Valmiki introduced Hanuman to the readers with Hanuman's words, that one has to be fearless and have courage to face adversity. The character was developed in the rest of the story to prove his words with deeds. He was a source of inspiration to all the three cultures (J2b, O, H) that were forced to vacate the Trikuta during the global drought.

The introduction of Hanuman in the excavated original Ramayana is presented below. Fortunately, as revealed by the statistical study, this introduction was not vandalized by the Greeks.

When Sugriva saw Rama approaching him, he was afraid that Vali might have sent him. Hanuman introduced himself to calm Sugriva.

ततः तु भय संत्रस्तम् वालि किल्बिष शन्कितम् ।

उवाच हनुमान् वाक्यम् सुग्रीवम् वाक्य कोविदः ॥ ४-२-१३

ततः then, तु you, भय संत्रस्तम् shaken with fear, वालि किल्बिष शन्कितम् suspecting that Vali might have sent Rama, उवाच spoke, हनुमान् Hanuman, वाक्यम् these words, सुग्रीवम् to Sugriva, वाक्य कोविदः Hanuman the eloquent in speech.

संभ्रमः त्यजताम् एष सर्वैः वालि कृते महान् ।

मलयोऽयम् गिरिवरो भयम् न इह अस्ति वालिनः ॥ ४-२-१४

संभ्रमः agitation, त्यजताम् give up, एषः this, सर्वैः all of you, वालि कृते due to Vali, महान् great, मलयः Malaya, अयम् this, गिरिवरः great mountain, भयम् fear, न इह अस्ति not present here, वालिनः from Vali.

यस्मात् उद्विग्न चेताः त्वम् विद्रुतो हरिपुंगव ।

तम् क्रूर दर्शनम् क्रूरम् न इह पश्यामि वालिनम् ॥ ४-२-१५

यस्मात् due to whom, उद्विग्न चेताः frightened at heart, त्वम् yourself, विद्रुतो running, हरिपुङ्गव O the best chief, तम् him, क्रूर दर्शनम् cruel figure, क्रूरम् cruel one, न इह not here, पश्यामि, seen, वालिनम् Vali.

यस्मात् तव भयम् सौम्य पूर्वजात् पाप कर्मणः ।

स न इह वाली दुष्टात्मा न ते पश्यामि अहम् भयम् ॥ ४-२-१६

यस्मात् from whom, तव your, भयम् fear, सौम्य O good natured, पूर्वजात् from elder brother, पाप कर्मणः from the sinner, सः he, न इह not here, वाली Vali, दुष्टात्मा evil minded one, ते to you, न पश्यामि I do not see, अहम् I, भयम् fear.

अहो शाखा मृगत्वम् ते व्यक्तम् एव प्लवंगम् ।

लघु चित्ततया आत्मानम् न स्थापयसि यो मतौ ॥ ४-२-१७

अहो Oh, शाखा मृगत्वम् monkey nature, ते to you, व्यक्तम् एव is very clear, प्लवङ्गम् like a monkey, लघु चित्ततया with low intellect, आत्मानम् oneself, न स्थापयसि cannot be steady, यो whoever, मतौ in mind.

बुद्धि विज्ञान संपन्न इङ्गितैः सर्वम् आचर ।

न हि अबुद्धिम् गतो राजा सर्व भूतानि शास्ति हि ॥ ४-२-१८

बुद्धि विज्ञान संपन्न one endowed with intelligence and knowledge, इङ्गितैः by gestures, सर्वम् everything, आचर you may do, न हि not, अबुद्धिम् lack of intellect, गतो reaches, राजा king, सर्व भूतानि of all beings, शास्ति हि can control.

This introduction is a sample of how Hanuman inspired people to feel self-confident and face obstacles in life with courage.

The statistical study revealed the extent of damage caused by the Greek financed Persian Brahmin rubbish invented to deliberately and totally destroy the ancient Hindu cultures. The extant Ramayana actively promoted the Persian culture as the Hindu culture.

Hanuman in the now lost original Ramayana was a human (Mundari), not a monkey.

[Reading material](#)

[Home](#)