

Gods in India: An Archeological View

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

To understand the history of gods in India from a logical perspective, we need to understand the geology of the subcontinent. One hundred thousand years ago, much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was far below the current levels. It was a different climate and landscape. At that time, the Hindus, the DNA F, were a highly advanced logic-based culture that lived in Ethiopia (Africa). They discovered Peninsular India and made it their home. They never had the concepts of war or God. They were compassionate and peace-loving.

Europeans, the DNA R1, evolved only recently from the primitive Stone Age hunters and gatherers. The R1 had two subgroups: (1) R1a, the Eastern Europeans, and (2) R1a1, the Central Europeans. Four thousand years ago, there was a global drought. Some of the R1a moved to North Bactria, and some of the R1a1 moved to South Bactria (Avesta).

Some of the R1a in Bactria moved south to the Indus River. They were called Sindhus. Sindhu was a warmongering culture. They had no concept of God.

Avestans were split into two groups: (1) Asuras (R1a1) and (2) Devas (Z93).

Asuras (R1a1) invented the concept of God as nature worship. They offered prayers to nature, called Yasna, as an expression of gratitude. A compilation of Yasna was called “The Zend.”

Devas (Z93) were con artists. They invented fictional gods in human form, Shiva, Vishnu, and Indra, as miracle makers. They claimed to have acquired supernatural powers through meditation (tapas) and could invoke the fictional gods to perform miracles on command for a price. They invented fictional rituals, called Yajna, to invoke the gods on demand to market their gods as snake oil. A compilation of fictional Yajnas was called the Vedas. The Vedas and Yajna were composed by Deva, in Avesta, in the Avestan language, not Sanskrit, to rob Asura.

The Asuras realized that the Devas were robbing them with fictional gods marketed as snake oil. According to an Avesta inscription discovered in 1935, the Devas were expelled to Kashmir around 500 BCE. The Vedas, Yajna, and Deva were forbidden in Avesta. In Avesta, the word “Deva” was a synonym for unethical and immoral people.

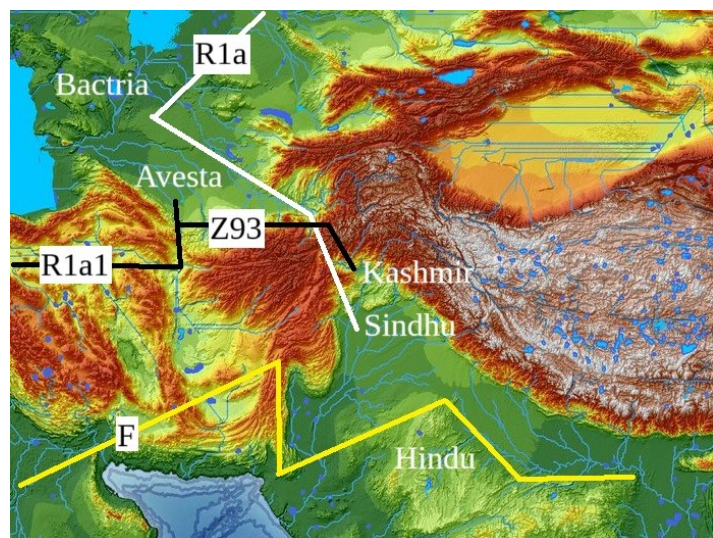
Greeks (R1b) moved to Kashmir after Alexander. The Greeks were con artists just like Devas. They had a different game. They invented the concept of a temple god. They invested in temples as a business. They promoted local popular heroes to god status and housed them in Greek-built temples to rob people. It was a highly profitable business, a Greek invention. Deva gods (Vishnu, Shiva, and Indra) were Avestan snake oil, not temple gods. Buddha, Rama, and Krishna were the Greek temple gods.

The Greeks in Kashmir discovered the Deva refugees and put them on their payroll to invent fictional stories of the Greek temple gods. Grandhika was the language of Hindu. Avestan was the language of the refugees. The Greeks invented a synthetic language called Sanskrit as a mixture of only Avestan and Grandhika. The Deva refugees were renamed as Brahmins with the newly minted Sanskrit language to conceal their scandalous past.

In the Greek-financed, Brahmin-invented, Sanskrit rubbish, Devas were glorified as gods, Asuras were portrayed as evil demons, and Greek temple gods were portrayed as incarnations of the Avestan snake oil. Sanskrit was falsely promoted as of antiquity. Linguists made the false assumption that Avestan was Sanskrit (Avestan + Grandhika).

Both the Greek and British colonialists actively promoted the Sanskrit rubbish as the divine scriptures of Hindus to destroy the Hindu civilization. All the Sanskrit literature was reduced to ashes when tossed in the fire of Hindu logic of hypothesis testing.

The Sindhus (R1a) invented the concept of war. Asuras (R1a1) invented the concept of God as nature worship. Devas (Z93) invented the concept of God as snake oil. Greeks (R1b) invented the concept of Temple God. It was the evolutionary history of the gods in India. It is an empirically verifiable hypothesis that is both necessary and sufficient. Before the Greeks, in India, there were no temples, Sanskrit, or Brahmins.



The DNA samples of the Indian populations have a fascinating story to tell.