

The Erased History of Ancient India

-speech by Raj Vedam at BVB, Coimbatore

Arsha Vidya Gurukulam (AVG), Anaikatti, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan (BVB) and Arsha Vidya Satsanga (AVS), USA, jointly organized a talk on 'The Erased History of Ancient India' at BVB in Coimbatore on December 4, 2016. The invited speaker was Dr. Raj Vedam, Director, Indian History Awareness and Research (initiative of AVS). There were about 150-200 attendees.

Dr. S. Jayakumar introduced the speaker as a scientist with a passion for history, rather than a formally trained "historian". He said that in the US schools, the students are taught about their "founding fathers" and the greatness of US, thereby instilling a healthy pride in their nation. In India, we teach children about Boston Tea Party and Aurangzeb rather than Kittur Chinnamma, Vijayanagarm empire, Chanakya or Veer Savarkar. "It seems that only in India can a freedom-fighter be labeled as a terrorist", he said.

Dr. Raj Vedam said that Eurocentric narratives are born of the following premises: (1) Anything of value originated among White people (2) Greek/Asia Minor/Egypt heritage usurped by Europe (3) Willful distortion of evidence negating Eurocentric superiority, and (4) Self-deluding rationalization of 'White Man's burden'. Thus, nothing can be older than 4,004 BCE, and especially the Biblical Flood of 3,000 BCE. William Jones, John Bentley and Max Mueller were some of the Indologists who created distorting narratives. Their aim was to present Hindu culture as not so ancient, and worked to distort the Puranic timelines to suit their narratives.

Aryan Invasion is a myth superimposed on an ancient civilization. According to genetic studies, there is no evidence of genes from Central Asia arriving in the Indus Valley for the last 12,500 years. The Indus Valley Civilization collapsed because of 200-year drought and climate change. Aryan Invasion Theory has been proved false by many scholars through scientific evidence.

The map on the left shows a well developed civilization during Mahabharata period with places all too familiar to us: Gandhara and Sindhu to the North-west, Kuru, Panchala and Kirata to the North, Anga and Pundra to the East, Vidarbha and Dandaka in the center and Kishkinda, Dravida and Chola to the South. Now study the map on the right that we teach our children: Harappa and Mohenjo Daro around 3,000 BCE to the North-west of a vast unpopulated land! Who is correct? The Puranas as a rich source of history have been entirely dismissed, said Dr. Vedam.

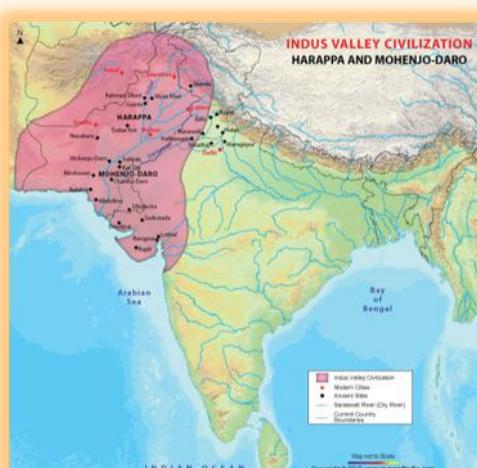
Artifacts in Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh and Jwalapuram in Andhra Pradesh show human occupation 35,000 years ago, confirmed by carbon dating.



Welcome address by Jaykumar



Raj Vedam



Source of Map is from Wikipedia - <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahajanapada#/media/File:EpicIndia.jpg>

Ancient Indians knew about the Precession (“wobble”) of the Earth, and estimates of the time period ranged from 36,000 years in very ancient times to 25,440 years in the time of Bhaskara II. Due to Precession, we can today fix the astronomical phenomena mentioned in Taittiriya Samhita to 8,350 BCE and Shatapatha Brahmana to 2,980 BCE. The start of Kali Yuga is February 18, 3102 BCE (extrapolated by Gregorian calendar) according to Surya

Siddhanta. These findings are confirmed by Computer simulations of celestial objects. Raj demonstrated the criticality of astronomical markers for dating. For example, Vyasa tells Dhritaraashtra, a day before the war “My dear King, Arundhati who is revered by righteous all over the three worlds, has left her husband Vasishtha behind.” When mapped, this yields date of Oct 16, 5561 BCE for the war.

Jyotisham is integrated part of Veda called Upaveda. It is basically used to fix appropriate time for doing vedhic yagnas and has extensive knowledge-base with regard to the planetary motion along with complicated mathematical formulae. Our Srutis and Smritis also contain deep knowledge in various allied branches. Surya Siddhanta, conservatively dated to 700 BCE, gives fairly accurate diameters of the planets, without using any modern instruments.

Knowledge flowed out of India. The Philosophers and Scholars from the Middle East visited India from time immemorial. They translated the works into Greek, Arabic and Persian. These were later translated in Latin. The names of great scientists and philosophers like Pascal, Descartes and Spinoza figured in the “List of Prohibited Books” released by Pope Paul IV in 1559. Hence, the Scholars hid their sources and presented the knowledge as their own discovery. A cursory comparison of the dates of our scriptures and scientific works with those of European works reveals that our knowledge is much more ancient. It is likely that Pythagoras learned most of his advanced mathematics in Kanchipuram.

Looking into the future, to start with, our school history books should be ammended to provide a narrative according to new scientific evidence, challenging British-concocted history. Second, the paucity of scholars trained scientifically, should be addressed by training the next generation, leveraging present capabilities of computers. Every Indian child should know the greatness of its culture.

The talk was immediately followed by an elaborate Q&A session. Audience expectations were high, as evidenced by “Could you translate these works to Tamil?” A: “Yes, IHAR would love to do that as soon as it gains critical mass”. “With the present day Government invoking Indic traditions, why don’t you present your ideas to them?” A: “Sure, as soon as we get help to connect to them!” When asked how he developed a passion for history, the audience was pleasantly surprised to hear that it was a diet of BVB’s (Bhavan’s Journal) that the speaker grew up with! Sri Krishna Kumar, Member, Governing Board Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan told that Dr. Vedam had opened their eyes to truthful history with scientific evidence. He opened the doors of the Bhavan to Dr. Vedam. Sri S. N. Ramachandran proposed a vote of thanks. After the meeting adjourned, more than 30 attendees discussed informally with Dr. Vedam.



Section of audience

All in all, every one in the audience was inspired by a scientist’s view of India’s past.

Reported by N. Avinashilingam & S. Jayakumar