

**Buddhism in Persia, an Archeological View**  
*by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

The story of God Buddha, as told in the Buddhist canons, is pure fiction. It was invented by Greeks, around 200 CE, in Persia, to rob Persia. The success of God Buddha led to self-destruction. God Buddha was expelled from Persia, leaving no trace behind. All Buddha statues were dismantled. Buddha in Persia was lost in history.

What follows is an analysis of archeological evidence to trace the history of Buddhism in Persia.

Siddhartha (500 BCE) was a Hindu who lived in Magadha, near Banaras. He was a professor of logic at a University. He invented a system of logic that evolved into the modern scientific method used by Newton and Einstein. He had nothing to do with God Buddha or Buddhism.

The Buddhist canons were invented by Greeks, in Persia, in 200 CE, 700 years after the death of Siddhartha. The Greeks invented and marketed the fictional story so well that it was taken for granted as real. The Greeks used the fictional Buddha to rob Persia for 300 years, before they were kicked out of Persia. Buddhism was extinguished in Persia.

India was insulated from the rest of the world by the Himalayas on the north and the inhospitable Indus river on the west. Indian people evolved in peace and tranquility over tens of thousands of years, with no external threats. The Indian culture was self-governed democratic republics with open borders. Peace and prosperity with fair trade was their political philosophy. They were compassionate and respected other peoples' rights and property. They never had the concepts of King, War, or God. They lived that way for tens of thousands of years.

Each republic had an elected administrator called the Rajan. The Rajan was accountable to the people, the exact opposite of a King. The Rajan were custodians of logic.

Siddhartha was a Rajan of a republic. He developed a system of logic. People wrote Bhasya (commentary, interpretation) on his logic. It was so popular that several national conferences, called Councils, were conducted, to resolve any inconsistencies found in the logic. The First Council, assembled by Ajatashatru (400 BCE), in Banaras, was called the Siddhartha. The Second Council was held in Vaisali of Mahavira. The Third Council, assembled by Ashoka (250 BCE), in Pataliputra, was called the Gautama.

These councils were on Siddhartha's logic. They had nothing to do with the fictional God Buddha invented by the Greeks, in 200 CE, in Persia, to rob Persia.

Four thousand years ago, there was a Hindu University along the Ghaghara river, near the present-day Nalanda (Bihar). It specialized in logic. It was the seat of the Hindu civilization. Vasudeva Krishna who composed the original Bhagavad Gita, Siddhartha, Ajatashatru, Mahavira, and Ashoka were distinguished professors of the University.

Geographically, India was split into two parts by the impassable Vindhyas. The Hindu lived only on the east side of the Vindhyas. The Hindu University was the heart of the Hindu. The west side of the Vindhyas was a vast wasteland with no human population. People existed only near the Himalayas, in Persia, Kashmir, and Gandhara (Ganges river in the Himalayas). They were the Europeans, not Hindu. Culturally, they were the exact opposite of the Hindu on the east side.

Genetically, the Hindu at the Hindu University were the DNA H, J2, and R2. The Europeans in Persia, Kashmir, and Gandhara were the DNA R1a, R1b, and R1a1. They were physically separated by the geography. They were unaware of each other. They were the exact opposite civilizations.

Professor Siddhartha used his logic to deduce that free basic education promoted prosperity. He actively encouraged people to provide free basic education. Ashoka recognized the importance of Siddhartha's deduction. He wanted to emphasize and promote it by assembling the Third Council (The Gautama).

Ashoka made the Gautama (Third Council), free basic education, a state policy. He offered generous subsidies to promote free basic education. His empire was on both sides of the Indus: India, and Persia. All of Persia adopted the Gautama policy. It was a social policy, not a treatise on logic. It was ignored by Hindu who were logic-based.

Community-supported Monasteries were set up to offer free basic education for all. The Gautama (Third Council) was widespread from the Levant to China, along the Silk Road. Free basic education encouraged trade along the corridor of commerce.

The Gautama was a public policy, not a religion. It had no god. It was opposed to idolatry. It was social service to help people. It promoted free basic education for all. It encouraged peace and prosperity. It was present in all of Persia, from the Levant to China, along the Silk Road. It was invented in 250 BCE by Ashoka.

After Ashoka, Persia and Kashmir were occupied by Greeks. Greeks controlled the Silk Road. Greeks invented a novel way to rob people. They invented the concept of Temple as a tax collection office. God in a temple was a Greek tax collector. They invested in expensive temples as a business to attract people to temples to be robbed. They promoted local popular heroes to god status to be housed in temples. They employed the delusional Kashmir Brahmin to vandalize local legends to fictional stories of fantasy worlds to mesmerize the temple goers.

The Greeks saw a huge captive audience, the Gautama people, along the Silk Road, waiting to be robbed. The Gautama (Third Council) people were ignorant of the Siddhartha (First Council) on logic. They were ignorant of logic and history. They were unaware of professor Siddhartha. To them, Siddhartha was a shadow, a vague reference to someone somewhere someway was distantly related to the Gautama (Third Council) who deserved reverence.

The Greeks exploited ignorance of the Gautama people. They paid the delusional Kashmir Brahmin to invent a fictional story of the mystery shadowy Siddhartha, to rob the Gautama people. The Kashmir Brahmin were unaware of the Hindu and the Hindu University on the east side of the Vindhyas. They never had intellect or logic. They never heard of professor Siddhartha of logic. A Brahmin by the name of Asvaghosa produced the fictional Buddhacarita to match the specifications laid out by the Greeks. The fictional god was called Gautama Buddha, with emphasis on Gautama, to rob the Gautama people along the Silk Road.

The Greeks actively promoted the fictional Gautama Buddha as a true story. The people in Persia were unaware of the population on the east side of the Vindhyas. They swallowed the Greek propaganda.

The Greeks built giant-sized statues of Gautama Buddha, all along the Silk Road, to rob the Gautama people with the fictional temple god who acquired supernatural powers through meditation sitting under a Bodhi tree. The Greeks were business savvy. They packaged and marketed ignorance as a commercial product.

Unfortunately for the Greeks, the enormous amount of gold accumulated by the fictional Gautama Buddha led to self destruction of Buddhism in Persia.

The original Gautama (Third Council) was the exact opposite of the Gautama Buddha the Greek tax collector.

By 200 CE, Arab nomads in the Levant accepted the Gautama (Third Council) as a way of life. They called it Islam. At that time, the Greek Buddha, the tax collector, did not reach the Levant. They were not corrupted by the Greek propaganda machinery. They were the original Gautama of Ashoka of 250 BCE.

Over time, Arab nomads (Bedouin) were split into two: (1) Islam of nomads (200 CE), and (2) Muslim of sedentary (600 CE). Muslim was a religion. Islam was not a religion. It was the Gautama (Third Council). It had no god or idolatry.

By 600 CE, Buddha statues (Greek temples) spread to all of West Indus (Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Iran, and the Levant). They publicly displayed the enormous amount of gold collected by Gautama Buddha, as a marketing tool.

Arab roaming bandits (Islam) were the orthodox Gautama, the original Gautama (Third Council) of Ashoka. They smelled gold in Buddha statues at their doorsteps, in the Levant.

The Arab roaming bandits (Bedouin) started to loot gold deposits in Buddha statues. It was their profession. Besides, the Gautama (Third Council) was opposed to idolatry. Idolatry was blasphemous. Hit and run was their business model. They were nomads. They were the 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. The hit and run tactic of the nomads was beyond the reach of the Greeks. They followed the path to Kashmir.

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

Bedouin robbed gold deposits in the Buddha temples, not people. They were the Gautama (Third Council) of Ashoka, the original. They were compassionate and charitable. They did not harm people. They shared the spoils with the locals. 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 the gold deposits in monasteries. It was neither a religion nor a government. It was Arab banditry. They were compassionate, the original Gautama of Ashoka.

With Monks and Buddha statues gone, the Buddhist Laymen were abandoned. The abandoned Buddhists were introduced to Islam, the Gautama (Third Council) of Ashoka, the original. The Gautama was the exact opposite of Gautama Buddha the Greek tax collector. To the abandoned Buddhists, Islam was reformation. They rediscovered the Gautama of the past. They realized the damage caused by the Greek tax collector.

People in Persia realized that they were victims of a Greek robbery scheme. The Greeks and Gautama Buddha were kicked out of Persia.

By 700 CE, the Arab Umayyad Caliphate occupied all of West Indus. Idolatry was forbidden. Buddha statues were systematically dismantled in all of West Indus. It was the end of Buddhism in West Indus, not just Persia.

The Gautama (Third Council) of Ashoka (250 BCE) was the exact opposite of the fictional Gautama Buddha invented by the Greeks, in 200 CE, in Persia, to rob Persia.

The fictional Buddhist canons were invented by the delusional Kashmir Brahmin. They were financed by the Greeks. They were Brahmin rubbish. They reduce to ashes when tossed in the fire of logic.

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