

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 in 200 CE, by Greeks, to rob Persia. The success of God Buddha led to self-destruction of Buddhism in Persia. Buddhism left Persia leaving no trace behind. All Buddha statues were dismantled.

Siddhartha (500 BCE) was a real Hindu Rajan. He ruled Magadha, near Banaras. He invented a system of logic that evolved into the modern scientific method used by Newton and Einstein. The Rajan Siddhartha had nothing to do with God Buddha. Buddhist canons were invented in 200 CE, 700 years after the death of Siddhartha. The Greeks marketed the fictional story so well that it is taken for granted as real.

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

India was isolated 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. The Indian culture was self-governed democratic republics with open borders. They were compassionate and respected other peoples' rights and property. They never had the concepts of King, War, or God.

Each republic had an elected administrator called the Rajan. The Rajan was accountable to the people, the exact opposite of a King (dictator).

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. The First Council, assembled by King of Kasi Ajatashatru (400 BCE), in Banaras, was called Siddhartha. The Second Council was held in Vaisali of Mahavira. The Third Council, assembled by Ashoka (250 BCE), in Pataliputra, was called Gautama. The Fourth Council, assembled by Kanishka (200 CE), in Kashmir, was called Buddha.

The distinction between Siddhartha, Gautama, and Buddha is critical for our analysis. They are names of three separate Councils. They are distinct phases of evolution, separated by centuries. The names are not interchangeable.

People who mastered logic were called Rishi (Guru, Professor). Siddhartha was the original name of the logic invented by Rajan Rishi Siddhartha. Ajatashatru, also a Rajan Rishi, perfected it. He named the First Council as Siddhartha to honor his neighbor and mentor. Ajatashatru's Siddhartha was pure logic. It was later known as Monoism, the Strict Science of Brahman. It was the foundation of modern science of Newton and Einstein.

Ashoka, also a Rajan Rishi, was distraught at the damage he witnessed in a war. He assembled the Third Council. Gautama of Ashoka was compassion and social service to help people, through free basic education. It was more of a Social Service than logic.

Rajan Siddhartha used his logic to deduce that free basic education promoted prosperity. He actively encouraged other Rajan 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.

Ashoka made Gautama, 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. Community-supported Monasteries were set up to offer free basic education for all.

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. The Gautama policy was present in all of Persia, from the Levant to Kashmir.

The Levant, the birth place of Jesus and Muhammad, had Gautama policy of free basic education 200 years before Jesus, and 800 years before Muhammad.

After Ashoka, Persia and Kashmir were occupied by Greeks. Greeks invented a novel way to collect taxes. They invented the concept of Temple as a tax collection office. God in a temple was a tax collector. God threatened people with punishment in the afterlife to demand offerings (tax) in this life.

By 200 BCE, Greeks occupied Persia and Kashmir. They needed local tax collectors to occupy temples. They promoted local popular heroes to god status and built expensive temples to house them. At that time, Brahmin lived only in Kashmir. Brahmin never had intellect or logic. They were fiction writers. They were delusional. They fantasized that they acquired supernatural powers through meditation (tapas).

The Greeks in Kashmir hired the Brahmin to invent fictional stories to market the temple gods they invented.

In 200 CE, Kanishka assembled the Fourth Council, in Kashmir, the home of Brahmin. He wanted a god to occupy Persia temples, to collect taxes. He paid the Kashmir Brahmin to invent a fictional story of the local popular hero Siddhartha as God Buddha. God Buddha was custom-built to appeal to the Gautama people of Persia.

Kanishka built giant-sized statues of God Buddha, throughout Persia, to collect taxes.

At the time God Buddha was invented in Kashmir (200 CE), all of Persia had the Gautama policy of Ashoka. Buddha was the exact opposite of the Gautama policy. Buddha was idolatry, Gautama was opposed to idolatry. Buddha robbed people of their hard earned money as tax. Gautama helped people by offering free education.

Arab nomads in the Levant accepted Gautama way of life. They called it Islam.

Islam was split into two: (1) Islam of nomads (200 CE), and (2) Islam of sedentary (600 CE). Islam of the sedentary (Muhammad) became Muslim. Here we use the word Islam to mean nomads, and the word Muslim to mean sedentary. The distinction is critical for our analysis. They are not interchangeable.

Islam and Muslim originated in Arabia, desert land, from the same stock of bandits. They evolved to be the exact opposites because of their roaming habits. Islam was the roaming bandits. Muslim was the stationary bandits.

Islam was not the Muslim religion. Islam was not a religion. It was a way of life of Bedouin, the roaming bandits.

By 600 CE, Buddha statues spread to all of West Indus (Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Iran, and the Levant). The Greek Buddha, the tax collector, started its journey in Kashmir (200 CE) and traveled to the Levant (600 CE). Giant Buddha statues were erected along its journey, to collect tax revenue.

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

The Roaming bandits started looting gold deposits in Buddha statues. It was their profession. Besides, Gautama was opposed to idolatry. Idolatry was blasphemous. Hit

and run was their business model. They were after gold, not Buddha. They were 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. By then, the political climate was such that there was no one to stop the roaming bandits. The hit and run tactic of the nomads was beyond the reach of the Greeks.

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

Bedouin robbed gold deposits, not people. They were Gautama of the past. They were compassionate and charitable. They did not harm people; they helped. 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. It was not interested in religion or land. It was not the Muslim religion. Muslim were the stationary bandits.

Islam followed the same route of Buddha, gold in monasteries.

With Monks and Buddha statues gone, the Buddhist Laymen were abandoned. The abandoned Buddhists were introduced to Islam. Islam was Gautama of Ashoka, the original. Gautama was the exact opposite of Buddha. It was fundamentalism.

To the abandoned Buddhists, Islam was reformation. They rediscovered the Gautama of the past. They realized the damage caused by Buddha, the tax collector.

The Greek Buddha, tax collector, traveled from Kashmir to the Levant. The resurrected Gautama of Ashoka traveled in the opposite direction, from the Levant to Kashmir. Gautama erased Buddha from all of West Indus. It was a peaceful silent revolution that spread like wildfire.

By 700 CE, the Arab Umayyad Caliphate occupied all of West Indus. Idolatry was forbidden. Buddha statues were dismantled in all of Persia. Greeks lost their revenue source. It was the end of Greeks and Buddha in Persia.

[Reading material](#)

[Home](#)