

# Death of the Aryan Invasion Theory

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Recently India government has refused any more funds for the archeological excavations of the dried –up river bed of the legendary Swaraswati river, along whose path ruins of much of the very ancient civilization of India lie. The argument of the India government is that the river is a myth and the British theory of ‘Aryan invasion’ is the established truth. Although Karl Marx and the international Marxism has nothing against Indian archeology Indian Marxists CPI (M) has taken a very strong position to support the Anglo-American views in Indian history.

British linguist Max-Muller has invented the Aryan invasion theory that ancient Aryans invade India at about 1500BC, driven out the Dravidians from their land, have imported the Hindu civilization along with Sanskrit language from the steppes of central Asia. The theory was the justification for the British occupation of India, as Winston Churchill remarked. Although there was no archeological evidence to support this theory, it has become the most important doctrine on the ancient Indian history. Although prominent historians like Ramesh Chandra Mazumdar and archeologists like Rakhaldas Banerjee, K.B. Lal and S.P.Gupta opposed this theory which has historical support, the pro-British historians of India so far have disregarded all arguments against this theory.

However, some recent archeological discoveries in India, Russia and Japan have pushed back the antiquity of the Aryans to at least 6000BC and proved beyond doubt that the ancient Aryans were not nomadic tribes from central Asia but had very advanced urban civilizations. Russian archeologists and linguists also proved that the Aryans have migrated not from the Russian steppes but came to Russia via Armenia and Georgia. There are increasing evidence that India was the original home of the Aryans.

## **Advanced civilization of the Aryans in Chelyabinsk, Russia**

President Putin has recently visited one of the most mysterious places on planet Earth - the ruins of the ancient town of Arkaim, which is situated on the outskirts of the city of Chelyabinsk. Pravda reported (on 16 July 2005) about the startling discovery of ruins of a very advanced civilization of Indo-Aryan origin, which was at least 4000 years old in Arkaim.

The Arkaim valley in the south of Ural was supposed to be flooded in 1987; local authorities were going to create a water reservoir there to irrigate droughty fields. However, scientists found strange circles in the center of the valley: the authorities gave archaeologists time to explore the area. Scientists were shocked to find out that Arkaim

was the same age as Egypt and Babylon. Archaeological excavations showed that the people, who inhabited Arkaim, represented the ancient Indo-Aryan civilizations. Arkaim had not only a city, but also a temple and an astronomic observatory.

Prof. Gennady Zdanovich, the chairman of the archaeological expedition said, "We achieved what seemed to be absolutely unreal. How did people of such ancient civilization manage to accomplish incredible technological progress, which still seems to be unachievable nowadays?"

A group of Russian researchers, headed by Prof. Vadim Chernobrov, has recently returned from the mysterious region. He said, "A flight above Arkaim on board a helicopter gives you an incredible impression. The huge concentric circles on the valley are clearly visible. The town and its outskirts are all enclosed in the circles. We still do not know what point the gigantic circles have, whether they were made for defensive, scientific, educational, or ritual purposes. Some researchers say that the circles were actually used as the runway for an ancient spaceport."

Researchers discovered that the ancient town was equipped with the storm sewage system, which helped Arkaim's residents avoid floods. The people were protected against fires as well: timbered floorings and houses themselves were imbued with fireproof substance. It was a rather strong compound, the remnants of which can still be found in the ruins of the town.

Each house was outfitted with "all modern conveniences", as they would say nowadays. There was a well, an oven, and dome-like food storage in every house. The well was branching out into two underground trenches: one of them was directed to the oven and the other one ended in the food storage. The trenches were used to supply chilly air to the oven and to the food storage. The cool air from the trenches was also creating a very powerful traction force in the Aryan oven, which made it possible to smelt bronze there.

The central square in Arkaim was the only object of square shape in the town. Judging upon traces of bonfires that were placed in a specific order on the square, the place was used as a site for certain rituals. Arkaim was built according to a previously projected plan as a single complicated complex, which also had an acute orientation on astronomic objects.

Prof. Grigoryev of the Institute of History and Archaeology, Ural branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, Chelyabinsk, Russia, said recently, "There are no features of "Steppe cultures" in cultures of India and Iran. There are no Finno-Ugric borrowings in languages of Avesta and Rig Veda." According to him (1996, 1998), Ancient Aryans came originally from Iran to Russia via Syria, Anatolia, Armenia and formed the vast cities in Sintashta-Petrovka area near Chelyabinsk. Earlier linguistic experts Prof. Gamkrelidze and Prof. Ivanov (1984) confirmed that explanation.

How far is Iran from Sindh-Saraswati valley? We also know from the Purana, that Aryans were divided into two groups, Sur of India and Asura of Iran. Russian archeologists are not aware of the submarine ruins of Dwarka and Cambay yet. If they would know, it would be possible to prove what Rakhaldas Banerjee; Ramesh Chandra Mazumdar said all along that India was the origin of the ancient Aryans, who had migrated to Russia via Armenia. The discovery made by the Russian archeologists of the

temple of Mithra under the basement of the world's oldest official Christian church in Yerevan, Armenia shows that link.

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**Aerial View of a massive city with astronomical observatory, Arkaim, Chelyabinsk**



**Ancient Aryan Houses in Arkaim, Chelyabinsk recently excavated**

(Source: Pravda, 16 July, 2005)

## **Archeological Details of Arkaim in Chelyabinsk:**

The site is known by the Russian archeologists for at least 70 years as Sintasha-Petrovka cultural area of ancient Aryans, but it was ignored by the Anglo-American historians. Sintasha-Petrovka cultural area runs along the eastern Urals of the Eurasian steppe for about 400 km south of Chelabynsk and to the east for about 200 km. There are 23 sites recognized as belonging to this group.

The Sintasha burials, and those found at other Arkaim sites, vary greatly in detail. These burials provide archaeological evidence of the burial rituals set down in the Rig Veda and Avesta and, thus, these are called Indo-Iranian.

The sites have been called “towns” and, most of them have been discovered through aerial photography; they are laid out in round, square, or oval shapes. While only two of these “towns”, Arkaim and Sintasha, have been excavated largely, they are characterized as being fortified, having connecting houses, and having extensive evidence for metallurgy.

The excavator of Sintasha, Gening (1979), has shown that the burials from Sintasha do, however, provide archaeological evidence for numerous aspects of the burial rituals set down in texts of Rig Veda and Avesta. The Avesta, was composed by Zoroaster, who attempted to erase the earlier practice of worship of God Mithra.

The dating of the Avesta is problematic, since there are disputes about the time of Zoroaster. According to Xanthus of Lydia, it was 6480BC; according to Aristotle it was 6350BC (in Herodotus). According to Ferdowsi's Shahnamah, it was 6600BC; according to the Roman historian Plutarch it was 6000BC.

Suppose we accept it was 6000BC, and given the fact the Rig Veda was older than Avesta, as Zoroaster has tried to erase out worships of Vedic gods in favour of only one God Asura Mazda, Aryans were in India before 6000BC.

Sintasha Culture, in which Arkaim is a part, was formed in Chelyabinsk in about 2000BC, according to the radiocarbon tests (Trifonov 1997). This culture was spread over a vast geo-graphic region from the Dnieper River in Ukraine to eastern Kazakhstan. The investigation of the metal ores was undertaken using spectral analysis. The results indicated that the ores recovered from Sintasha settlements did not contain arsenic while in contrast, slag retrieved from the same sites contained high levels of the element. However, metal structures of the Caucasus and Anatolia are similar to the metal structure of the Sintasha Culture, and the tradition of alloying during the ore smelting stage was well established in the Caucasus region.

All the features of the Syro-Anatolian cultures have parallels with the archaeological cultures of this region, the most remarkable of which are the Sintasha fortified settlements that are identical to Anatolian settlements. In addition, there are many

analogies with the Sintashta Culture in the ceramics, and stone and metal artifacts of the Syro-Anatolian cultures.

This is the basis of the conclusion suggested by the Russian archeologists and linguistics (Gamkrelidze and Ivanov, 1984; Grigoryev, 1996, 1998) that the Aryans migrated from Iran to Armenia and then to Russia; Aryans never came down from Russia to India. According to them, Aryans most possibly had started migrating from Iran in 8000BC. They had reached Balkan Peninsula and Anatolia in about 6000BC and had reached Russian steppes in Chelyabinsk in about 4000BC. By that time, they had very advanced urban civilization, not at all nomadic in any way. The Indo-Europeanization of the Armenia, Georgia, Ukraine lasted for a long time, from the Neolithic to the beginning of the Iron Age. In the Middle Bronze Age Indo-Aryans came to Bulgaria, former Yugoslavia, and Greece. Russian archeologists were not aware of the Sindhu-Saraswati civilization or Dwarka. I have drawn the attention of Prof. Grigoryev to these ruins, perhaps in future he and his team will prove the migration of the Aryans had started from India, not from Iran.

### **Relationship with Krishna's Dwarka:**

The discoveries at Gulf of Cambay by the National Institute of Ocean Technology established, using carbon-14 date of 7,500 years for the wood samples excavated from under the sea, the existence of a civilization dating to that period.

Krishna's Dwarka existed some 4,000 years ago. There was a rise in the sea level about 30 metres in 7,500 years, approximately at the rate of 10 metres in 3,500-3,800 years. Eroded debris and pottery provided evidence of a port town destroyed by sea about 3,500 years ago.

The marine archaeologists in India have found enough proof to assert that Mahabharata is not a myth, but history. The discovery of submerged buildings of the legendary city of Dwarka indicates that Indians were masters in town planning and maritime activity, 4,000 years ago. The rise in the sea level in Dwarka is a scientific truth. Studies have proved that the sea considerably and suddenly rose to submerge the city.

Harivamsha describes the submerging of Dwarka saying Krishna instructed Arjuna, who was then visiting Dwarka; to evacuate the residents of the city as the sea was going to engulf the city. "On the seventh day (of Krishna saying this), as the last of the citizens were leaving the city, the sea entered the streets of Dwarka." [in 'Search on Krishna's Dwarka comes to a standstill', By Vaidehi Nathan; Organiser, 2004, June20]

Ruins of Dwarka also show a very advanced civilization of at least 4000 years old, which could not be formed by semi-nomadic Aryans coming down from central Asia in 1500BC. The city originally itself could be about 6000 years old. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in his essay 'Is Krishna a historical figure' (in 'Krishna Charita') has calculated the time of the war described in Mahavarat. According to him, the war took place in about 3700BC.

### **Aryan city under the sea near Japan:**

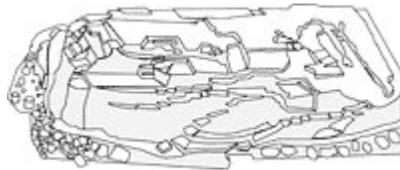
Another nail was struck on the British theory of Aryan invasion in 1500BC by the discovery of ruins of a city, at least 6000 years old, under the sea near Okinawa, Japan.

The original people of Japan were Indo-Aryans and the structure of the ruins has close similarities to the ancient architecture of India, Iran, and Egypt.

A unique structure was once found beneath the sea where Japan's western most Yonaguni Island lies. In 1997, an investigation team from the University of the Ryukyus in Okinawa discovered the site. Prof. Masaaki Kimura, professor at the University of the Ryukyus, a marine geologist, said that, "We found that the ruins are at least 6000 years old. It could go back another 4000 years when we consider the length of time before they sank into the water. "

Okinawa was once connected to the Asian continent. Geologic chronology shows that the area in Yonaguni was already underwater 6000 years ago. Prof. Kimura says "During the past 10,000 years, the ocean water level rose about 40 meters. From this fact, it is only natural to think that the ancient civilization is now deep in water. All of a sudden, such an advanced civilization was discovered, so we believe there must be a lost culture before that." (in his book "Mu Tairiku Wa Ryukyu ni Atta" or The legendary sunken continent was in the Ryukyus" published in 1997)

Marine geologists think that the lost civilization was once on ground level, but now it has sunk into the ocean. The ocean surface has risen land 100 meters in the past 20,000 years.



Profile of the  
undersea ruins in  
Okinawa

Undersea ruins near Yonaguni Island stand 25 meters tall and 100 meters long. This megalithic structure was artificially formed. There are a number of these types of ruins off the coast of Okinawa. However, this one in Yonaguni is the largest, and the only authenticated one. The structure of the buildings are not Mongolian in character but related to the ruins of India, Middle East and Egypt.

The ancient people of Japan were not Mongolian, but Indo-Aryans; Mongolians began to migrate to Japan about 2000 years ago. The descendants of the ancient Indo-Aryans of Japan, Aino people, are still there in the northern island of Hokkaido; they have distinct Indo-Aryan physical features. Details of this lost civilizations and photos of the undersea buildings are in the website [<http://www.pref.okinawa.jp/summit/tokusyu/ruins1.htm>]

**Joker in the pack: Prof.D.N.Jha of Delhi University:**

Given these overwhelming evidences of archeological findings in India, Russia, Japan it is surprising still the Anglo-American historians and their Indian agents are insisting that Aryans came from the central Asia in only 1500BC to India. How can they reconcile to all these evidences from Chelyabinsk, Okinawa, Dwarka, and Cambay that Indo-Aryans have developed very advanced civilizations at least 7000 years ago and according to the Russian archeologists, they have migrated not from Russian steppes to India but from India to Russia via Syria, Anatolia, Armenia?

Given the very advanced technology the ancient Aryans have used in Chelyabinsk, it cannot be said that this civilization was born only 4000 years ago, but only the ruins are 4000 years old. It is probable the ancient Aryans have migrated eastwards to Japan, as there are every evidences that the Aino people, descendants of the ancient Indo-Aryans in Japan, came originally from eastern Siberia. The ruins of submarine city near Okinawa were probably developed by the same Indo-Aryans nearly 8,000 years ago.

Where does that leave the theory propogated by Max-Muller, and assorted British historians and their Indian agents like Romila Thaper, D.N.Jha, and Irfan Habib?

Recently the Indian History Congress, dominated by the historians of India with slave mentality, has proposed that there should not be any archeological excavations in any of the ancient religious sites in India. They are afraid of the truth.

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