

The Big Picture

a summary of

The History of Us

and

How We Got to Here

with

A Solution to Our Suffering

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Introduction

There is a saying that 'if we do not learn and remember, we are bound to repeat' it. We see this is true at a personal level as if we don't learn at school, we must repeat the work or fail. This is also true at a social level where as a society and a civilisation, we must learn in order to survive, yet it seems we are on the brink of the greatest ever failure in the history of humanity.

Our modern world is built from the remnants of past civilisations, yet we as a collective remain stuck in a mire of misplaced trust and admiration, false ideologies, tribalism, political notions and power struggles. We admire the Greeks, Romans and others, and although they failed, we copy from them. As a result we are experiencing a similar civilisational failure and what is surely the greatest pitfall of plagiarism.

We have created an I-centric age of political correctness with a flexible morality that promotes greed thus creating our social woes. We have abandoned common-sense, we have based our reason and logic on beliefs instead of reality, and given undue importance to emotionality. We live today in an age of consumerism and irresponsibility where might is right, with human rights and social privileges for the rich.

All those long gone civilisations were pyramid schemes, they all had domineering hierarchies, they all served the needs of those in power and the people, the workers suffered many hardships as they do today. Yet the rich created their own suffering, the consequences of avarice and ignorance.

One civilisation however has endured despite being

occupied for over 1200 years and the worlds best efforts to destroy it. Since long before Greece or Rome, India, a matriarchal, flat and communal society governed by what was the first democracy without a western style hierarchical structure continues into this day although not without difficulties.

The West bases its motivations on beliefs and personal desires whereas the original India based its motivations on what is known and provable, and what was best for all. In the West beset by competition and conflicting hierarchies, it is believed that if we extinguish all life on this planet, we can go to another. The Indians have always known that this planet is it, and for the benefit of all we must learn to coexist. But not only that, we must never stop asking why and exploring our nature, in particular the technology of being human.

As a result of their enquiry, Indian scientists gave the modern world scientific knowledge without which the technological revolution we continue to experience would not have been possible. The Indians also gave us the wisdom to use and apply not only science and technology, but how to live amicably with each other, yet this wisdom has been cherry picked with aspects applied within different levels of western society for advancement over others.

Our modern world, our civilisation although teetering on the brink of annihilation is not yet lost. It is my contention that by embracing India and its wisdom, living by universal truth as opposed to beliefs and emotionality, we can create heaven on earth. After all, what's an afterlife in some heaven without a body to enjoy?

A failure of science and archaeology

Mainstream or modern archaeology tends to disregard parts of the human story it finds challenging but sometimes that's the most important part. Perhaps the greatest handicap that archaeologists have failed to realise or take into consideration is that they as researchers exist within a civilisation that values beliefs more highly than incontestable proof. If they are conflicted by their own beliefs, how can they be objective?

Until recently the dominant Western belief was that our universe and everything was created by a supernatural god sometime within the past 10,000 years, a viewpoint retained by religious populations today including 38% of Americans. This belief has coloured all archaeological research into the modern era requiring that the evidence and histories found in other cultures had to be modified to fit within the perspective of Christian beliefs including those of moral superiority forced upon the world by colonial forces.

Most of the pre-eminent archaeologists and researchers have evolved within Western civilisation which is based on the belief in a God who cannot be proven to exist and whose qualities are subject to various interpretations. All archaeologists or researchers observing indigenous populations and the archaeological evidence do so from the viewpoint of their own upbringing, socialisation and learning which distorts the evidence.

I have yet to read a book or watch a documentary looking at any pagan or polytheistic society or civilisation that does not describe indigenous understanding of the universe and the world around them as a belief system or religion. In fact what has emerged is a perverse

fascination with offerings and in particular, the sacrifice of animals and humans to the deities. This unfortunately has happened and represents a cultural distortion which ultimately undoes the culture or civilisation because it is against life. The only valid offerings to be made to any deity are respect, gratitude and praise along with the contemplation of what that particular deity represents.

What archaeologists and researchers fail to consider is that the results of scientific research carried out by peoples without the benefit of recording devices create stories which over time become mythological. A sense of reverence is generated for the retelling of those stories helping to maintain the continuity of culture and knowledge. The people of India and the Australian aboriginals are well known for their extensive history and oral traditions.

Another way to embody the story is to use a work of art. If we take the idea of the Venus idols, they are a simple female form embodying an idea that as the individual human life was born from a mother, there had to be a first mother to all mothers. She is represented in the form of a statue or painting as a reminder of the preciousness and continuity of life. The object becomes a reminder of the narrative and a point of reference to express gratitude for the ancestors wisdom and forethought, and praise for life itself.

To the western educated archaeologist and researcher, a person keeping such an exalted image or statute in an honourable position, or bringing their palms together and perhaps bowing their heads implies they are praying to a concept of God. This has to be one of the most expensive mistakes in the field of what we call science although unfortunately it's not the only one.

When an individual looks upon the image of a deity

without belief, but with remembrance and gratitude for praise, the individual consciousness is elevated and harmonised. Remember, religion is to believe what someone else tells you, paganism is to seek the truth of existence for yourself.

Ancient Times

Over the millennia we have evolved and developed technologies enabling us to explore the nature of where we live and life about us. Most remarkably as we work towards mapping our physical universe, we realise that we live on a small planet within a small obscure solar system. This in turn is part of a small obscure galaxy within a universe so vast that we really have no idea of our place, why we exist or even how we came to be.

We have developed various ideas about our place, reason for being and the miracle of creation from which we can say life is indeed miraculous and something to wonder about. Our scientists can manipulate life, are yet they are unable to define what life is. Perhaps science will never know, yet each and every one of us has the capacity to appreciate life, to know life and to know ourselves as being part of life in a personal way, and this enquiry is what constitutes true spirituality.

Perhaps by far the greatest challenge in both understanding our past and developing guiding principles toward an improved civilisation is establishing fundamental truths without reverting to beliefs. The first truth is that we exist, the second is that we exist within a finite resource. We think of ourselves as being superior to

animals and the earth's top predator, but by thinking like this we acknowledge our dominant animal nature within ourselves and yet we know there is an aspect of ourselves we call human and somewhat different from the animal species as we have the capacity to create or facilitate the conditions for life as do ants and termites.

As the nature of our universe and our origins as a species are being researched by those possessing the resources and technologies, the most important questions that we can all turn our minds to and find answers is; how did we evolve into the civilisation in which we find ourselves today and how can we better co-exist?

With all the archaeological evidence, genetics and technologies available today, we are yet to firmly establish our origins as a species. Ancestors in the vicinity of what is today's India and home to what I shall show is undoubtedly the worlds oldest civilisation, came up with the idea of evolution some millennia before Darwin. The theory of evolution it's widely accepted although it still has some unexplained aspects due to lack of evidence such as the leap from ape to human. We can look back through the fossil record and see there are many variants of what we can refer to as prototype humans.

Before the fabled Lucy dated to six million years from Ethiopia and once thought to have been the mother of all modern humans, 15 million year old prehistoric human teeth and part of a jaw bone were found in Pinjore region near Chandigarh, India. Little is known about the various protohuman species, the Indians, Africans – australopithecines and Homo erectus, the Dennisovian's, Peking man, Java man, the Australians and indeed the Americans, as controversial human remains have been found dating back to over 200,000 BC in Mexico, long before the Caral or Caral-supe civilization of Peru. All we know for certain is that they existed, and as they all lived

with a choice of eating or being eaten, they either learned and evolved or went extinct.

The out of Africa theory has diminished further with the recent find of an anatomically similar but unrelated skeleton showing the genus that Lucy (*Australopithecus afarensis* once thought to have been the mother of all modern humans) belonged to was not the only one with the potential to become us, and there are similar protohuman remains found across Eurasia with Denisovian (an extinct Asian pre-modern species) DNA in today's Tibetan population giving them the capacity to absorb oxygen at high altitudes. Two million year old hand tools have been recovered predating *Homo erectus* at Chauntra in Himachal Pradesh and at other locations including the Siwalk Hills dating back at least 2.6 million years.

There is no evidence that any one pre-modern human species actually evolved into modern humans, although it is possible and thought to be probable. Yet with all the evidence we have, it could be as probable that modern humans evolved independently in different parts of the world, and that they mixed and interbred giving us the diversity of physical features and skin colours we see today.

As the uncertainty about the theory about our African origins grows because of lack of definitive proof and conflicting evidence. The 'out of Africa theory' regarding the spread of our species is similarly suspect and in many academic circles it has been dismissed. The exact details of this stage of our evolution may never exactly be known and from the time period of about 750,000 BC, the archaeological community begins talking about human cultures.

One of the contradictions regarding our origins arises across the Siwalik region of the Indian subcontinent

covering parts of today's Nepal, India and Pakistan where what's described as Soanian Culture ([wiki](#)) existed, and it may be related to the Chauntra stone tools find. While the Soanian Culture dates as continuous from two million BC to 125,000 BC, in Tamil Nadu, Acheulen artefacts date to 1.6 Million BC and it seems probable that both of these populations lived continuously into the modern period, likely interbred with each other, and other protohuman and modern species.

We don't know for certain, but it's a probability we must keep in mind, and we must also include the Bhimbetka and Daraki-Chattan Capules which constitute the oldest prehistoric art ever discovered dated to around 700,000 BC located in the Madhya Pradesh region of central India.

These ancient peoples are considered to still be protohuman, not the modern Homo Sapiens as we consider ourselves today which are believed to have evolved in the East African archaeological record about 300,000 BC to also appear in the foothills of the Vindhyan Mountains around one hundred thousand BC.

It's thought that modern human behaviour, a diversion into ideas began around 150,000 years ago with innovations in technology and art but these are not exclusive to Africa. This evidence appears across greater India, more so in the drier regions better suited to preservation whereas in wet areas, evidence decays more rapidly.

We can see from the evidence that parts of India may have been populated for the past two million years or more. When we get to about 74,000 BC and the Mount Toba volcanic eruption in Java, there is evidence across India of human occupation before and after this event proving conclusively that people lived there before and

they after, meaning they survived the fallout (of large quantities of volcanic ash) to continue their existence.

We are still left with a lot of conjecture and theory with insufficient evidence to qualify as empirical proof as to human origins, however independent origination within various sub-species in different regions of the world seems more likely than the 'one' out of Africa.

As we come closer to the modern period we have our interesting ancestors we call Neanderthals who are thought to have gone extinct around 30,000 BC. A lot of effort has gone into studying their remains, we know that in some instances they buried their dead and covered the bodies with flowers before covering with soil and stones indicating a high degree of intelligence, thoughtfulness and socialisation. Neanderthal art that survives is contemporary to the rock art of Bhimbetka and petroglyphs in Ratnagiri, India.

The Neanderthals were also not exclusive, they co-existed with the existing human species of the time, they travelled and interbred leaving a trace of their DNA not only in today's population, but in others now extinct. As to their demise, we are left to suspect that it was some climatic event that caused their extinction rather than their lack of adaptability. In fact, characters of Neanderthal appearance have been recreated and when clothed, pass by unnoticed on the streets of our modern cities.

This is where looking back into history gets more interesting, we have what is undoubtedly a piece of artwork (the Lion Man of the Hohlenstein Stadel characterised as religious art) of Indian origin found in Germany dating to 35,000 BC (perhaps 38k). It is also from this period that researchers like Nilesh Oak, Chaman Lal, Raj Vedam and many others researching through India's ancient books contend that Indian civilisation

existed (as the beginning of the Vedic period) and the Lion man a strong indicator of trade, sharing of ideas and exploration.

We must also remember that back then, the earth was doing its own thing transitioning from ice age to present day global warming with Europe at the time affected by extremes of cold. In ancient times when the climate became unsuited, people could pack up and go somewhere else but today there are so many of us and the land so tightly controlled there is nowhere to go.

Through about 20,000 BC we have groups of people living in various parts of the world yet we know there was a degree of mixing, a sharing of ideas and trade. The archaeologist David Adams speaks of the Wakaan Corridor on one of the silk Road routes being used for trade around 35,000 BC and the house mouse dependent on people and agriculture is beginning to spread beyond India.

It also seems probable that these ancestral communities were more reliant on gathering food as opposed to hunting which was aided by the development of the bow and arrow, and the the spear thrower at about 20,000 BC. These two advances gave hunter gatherers access to more meat which until then had been a luxury, and that may have effected subsequent human evolution.

Until about ten thousand BC it's generally thought that all the human species were hunter gatherers relying on stone tools although fragments of pottery dating back to around 20,000 BC have been found in India and China. Pottery indicates permanent settlement and a degree of control over the landscape with the probability of agriculture.

In our story so far, humanity is not only surviving, it is thriving sufficient but the Neanderthals before

disappearing and other cultures were developing art. The Lion Man found in Germany may well be evidence of a spiritual concept (and long-distance trade) as it seems probable the Venus statues that are widely dispersed around the world probably are.

Some researchers consider that pockets of civilised culture with agriculture may have existed in various places within greater India from or perhaps even before the 20,000 BC period. While researchers are continually making new discoveries, across India, new evidence is pushing the concepts of city states back to nearer to 10,000 BC and prior to Gobekli Tepe being constructed. Perhaps with trade and communication, Gobekli Tepe was influenced by the peoples of India?

Less Ancient Times

When we look back into our history today, we tend to think of the period following 10,000 BC as when civilisation began to emerge, and it could well be probable that we think this only because we are discovering more tangible evidence in the form of buildings, technology, skeletal remains, evidence of trade and various forms of writing.

In the story above I have pointed out that there is a distinct possibility that India may have been populated continuously by protohumans who may have evolved naturally or have mixed and evolved into modern humans. The dates for the beginning of the Indus Valley civilisation thought to be the first in India is being pushed back towards 10,000 BC yet their stories, mythology and

legends contained in ancient texts extend back long before 10,000 BC and are perhaps in a sense, timeless.

The world is very reluctant to admit that India had cities, agriculture, reticulated water, flushing toilets, other mod cons and were adjusting their lives in accord with nature and an eternal concept (Sanatana Dharma) while Europeans were still hunter gathering.

There was a cataclysmic change around 6000 BC. As the lakes in the last of the ice age (like lake Missoula) spilled into the oceans, they submerged not only the continental shelves of every country which is where the story of the historical great flood comes from. The English Channel was formed. The city of Dwarka and perhaps others yet to be found in the Bay of Cambay was submerged. The Black Sea was filled creating a waterway through to the Caspian, the Aral seas and on up the Oxus River enabling water traffic from Greece to North India (today's Afghanistan).

It seems probable that the fabled Jason and the Argonauts took this route and even until this day, gold bearing soils are washed over sheepskins to collect the gold. It also seems probable that this route was in use by Greek migrants up until the time of Alexander of Macedon.

From this 6000 BC period, language is improving, people are asking more questions and what we term as civilisation takes a great step forward. In India as we know from the Indus Valley that they were on the whole a fairly peaceful lot. They had a few protective walls around some of the towns to keep out the herds of wild elephants and there was a degree of inter-clan rivalry culminating in the Kurukshetra War the exact date of which is currently being hotly debated.

Climate change was also affecting the region of North

India, the Indus/Saraswati and to the North beyond ancient Bactria. Fired bricks used for building construction and irrigation schemes required cutting trees and likely accelerated climate change as deforestation made way for agriculture and the forests were also used for pottery and metalwork. The Sahara and Middle East regions were also turning to desert concentrating people's into the river valleys at this time. The remaining forests of Sinai were used to fuel the furnaces making copper for the construction of the Egyptian pyramids while in India the same thing was happening for copper, bronze and steel along with brick making all that had been in progress for many centuries before.

A factor barely mentioned in any archaeological Journal is the massive amount of deforestation taking place due to industrialisation and for agriculture. With the Indus/Saraswati region drying out and unable to support its population, waves of migrants went west although it's thought these migrations had been taking place from several thousand years previously, so the original Jews and Hittites could well have been tribes of India as the Roma of today and Pharaoh Ramses, a prince from the tribe of Rama. Some researchers claim that Indian tribes followed the coast to settle various parts of Europe mixing with local people's, sharing their technology in agriculture, and creating more comfortable living conditions.

Around twelve hundred BC a great drought afflicted populations from India to Egypt and Greece (the Thera eruption). It is said that the Hittites who were normally enemies of Egypt pleaded with the Egyptians for grain but the drought lasting one hundred fifty years also diminished the Egyptians and as we are led to understand, the Indus Valley civilisation.

So far in this narrative, I have presented the concept that modern human civilisation evolved independently over

India as it did in other regions. As far as we know, before ten thousand BC the entire human population was various shades of dark skinned and it's my contention that somewhere about or soon after 10,000 BC, the mixing or inter-breeding of these populations produced the genetic variant (genetic error) of white skin distinctly different from albinism.

The Nature of Peoples

People in different parts of the world respond differently to their environment and the natural tendency is because we have eyes and ears along with our other senses of perception, we think of the world around us as being external. Of course this external world is real but the people of India understood this yet decided that the world of consciousness was as important if not more important than the physical giving rise to yoga, a systemic study of the nature of self.

There is a degree of consensus that before 6000 BC, civilisations were matriarchal and can be viewed as being flat without a hierarchical structure. Everyone understood they were born of their mothers and the world was pagan with everyone involved to some extent within what we may term 'natural spirituality'. A natural enquiry into the nature of existence at an individual and personal level without need of a priesthood or any form of hierarchical and authoritarian structure yet guided to some extent by elders, yogis, mystics and later the Brahmins.

Yet here, societies were matriarchal and the most significant people in command would have been those who

understood the seasons and foresaw dangers or boons, and who had the capacity to spur their community to act for the greatest good of all.

It's from about this 6000 BC period that considerable wealth was being generated which created a problem both for storage and control. Then we have no idea exactly how, but a new patriarchal society began to emerge and we are left to imagine that perhaps a trader for some reason became irritated with his wife, perhaps his dinner wasn't ready on time or perhaps he drank a little much wine and lusted after a woman who was happy to party in return for a small gift? Perhaps this man discovered that he could be independent of his wife, his family and indeed his community. He was a man of independent means and could afford to pay someone to provide his needs, then of course perhaps again aided by wine he boasted, advertising the fact and other men began to act in a similar fashion then competition to get the most wealth, power and status evolved.

Or: Perhaps it's just as likely although we will never know for sure that during the volatile period of earth's history with the northern icecap melting and ocean rising that men stepped in to take charge and save as many people as possible. They may have done this by operating boats or shepherding people and their possessions to higher ground. This may have represented an unintentional climatic migration into occupied areas, straining resources and relationships. Within India this may have culminated in the Mahabharata war and accelerated migration westward.

Over the thousands of years since then, patriarchal societies became dominant, if men couldn't buy what they wanted they simply took it and if people wouldn't obey, it was 'off with their heads'. Paganism was still normal until the Romans created Christianity and then a concerted

political effort was made to exterminate paganism and natural spirituality in favour of dictating to believers in order to maintain the power structure and a wealthy elite.

In contrast to the only meaningful statement relating to Jesus that I can find which is in the Gnostic gospels, Jesus says "do not believe in me, become as I am and do as I do." After the accidental fire caused by the Roman incursion into Alexandria, the Christian fathers ordered the remaining libraries be burned so that they could have a monopoly on all knowledge giving them a greater capacity to have people believe as the church administration wanted.

During this period, the strengthening patriarchy and capitalism merged creating what I describe as patriarchal capitalism and colonisation based on self-centredness and the view that only greed and control of the external world for profit was important. The traditional honour and respect for women was swept away and they became slaves to men and industry. The attention that had gone into preserving the oral history diminished and fell to small groups of people who had to hide themselves away from the civilised world else they may lose their heads although it was helpful to have a degree of isolation from the evolving madness of the modern world.

At this time (6000 BC) across greater India and down through Southeast Asia, Sanatana Dharma flourished, the people were educated, well fed, enjoyed good health and an equitable lifestyle. From that 6000 BC period and perhaps before, the Indian people knew the earth was round and that it revolved around the sun, they knew about the precession of the equinoxes and were the first to begin crafting steel, producing cotton, using calculus having come up with the idea of zero. In short Indian civilisation was the mother of all civilisations helping to shape Egypt, Persia, China, Asia, Greece and Rome.

As much as western trained scholars and researchers are loath to admit, it seems probable that Indian sailors reached the Americas. There is clear and accepted evidence that South Indian DNA appears in the Australian aboriginal population at around four thousand BC. The Indus Valley script is found on Easter island predating the arrival of the Polynesians and the Indian deity Vishnu appears in South America as Viracocha performing the same role. Researcher and author Chaman Lal writes extensively about the Indian connection to the Americas with common words, traditions and indeed shared genetics.

Under Sanatana Dharma, a natural justice prevailed and life was more communal as people saw themselves as being part of life without religion, without needing to believe because they knew life and in today's terms would be judged as being pagan. To the west, the Europeans initially adopted some of these ideas and Ireland was perhaps a major seat of Indian wisdom until the Catholics arrived. However the West was quickly overwhelmed by patriarchal capitalism and under the Romans, paganism was forcibly extinguished to be replaced by a new invention called Christianity, a new colonialist which required people to believe and do as they were told and of course pay taxes or else lose their heads.

By then, Buddhism had emerged and spread into North Asia, as far west as Persia, and eastward across Southeast Asia and north into China, Korea and Japan replacing the concepts of Sanatana Dharma with Buddhist Dharma which is somewhat easier to comprehend and more amenable to patriarchal capitalism because of its tier structure. Remember that Buddhism is one element or one understanding of life taken directly from the wisdom of Sanatana Dharma.

The concept of Sanatana Dharma once spread across

across greater Persia/Sumer which gave rise to the city of Ur that historians still speak of as being the world's first city during a time when it's considered by many that India had cities with populations in the tens of thousands. This region was reduced by the growth in patriarchal capitalism and no Western historian of any importance is prepared to agree with that yet there is growing evidence that cities like Harappa, Dolevra and Mohenjo Dharo conservatively dated at 2300 BC by those Western educated are much older and existed before Dwarka was submerged around 6000 BC.

Modern Times

Up until now it's thought that the entire world was matriarchal and pagan yet we must consider what pagan actually means. To the Western educated and predominantly Christian or other believer, paganism was an 'other' belief system and an absurdity to the morally superior attitude that still prevails. Yet within those archaic pagan cultures, an actual science was emerging and what was seen or defined as pagan ritual was a method of encoding and passing on scientific knowledge. To the Western mind, the Hindu god Shiva is simply a pagan idol that people pray to for this and that equating it to idol worship yet the concept of Shiva represents the mystery of creation, the nothingness that gave birth to what Westerners later called the big bang describing something coming out of nothing although a more sensible idea is that it was a big birth, not a big bang.

The same can be said for all the other gods and deities

in various global cultures, those less educated may well have prayed for some favours but the more educated and knowledgeable would have offered some kind of blessing and appreciation for the understanding, and the cultural processes for transmission.

The Western mind by and large has failed to appreciate the technology of being human, that by bringing one's palms together and offering a blessing, it generates an energy which opens the gateways to happiness within the individual helping them to expand their perception and appreciation of life to the extent they become servants of life.

Paganism is less of a religious practice and more of an appreciation of life which generates further understanding. One should remember that within India science and technology in some areas was thousands of years in advance of what the West understood and it was readily picked up by most cultures outside of Europe.

It is my contention that away from India, away from the source of all this knowledge, mixtures of fear and politics turned people into believers, distorting concepts of offering a blessing into the offering of life that archaeologists seem to perversely enjoy espousing.

As we enter into the Christian period, India and China were the greatest trading partners and combined generated two thirds of the world's economic activity. They coexisted amicably and India's primary exports included the finest steel, scientific knowledge and technology along with Sanatana Dharma and Buddhism. The twin cities of Mahendraparvata and Angkor Wat remain testament to Indian engineers.

The Christian missionaries began to appear in India as Europe was being Christianised and knowledge began to

flow more rapidly west out of India. India was still in the process of transition from oral recitation of its ancient texts to creating books which were then translated by the Arabs and the Arab books were then translated into the European languages. The Arabs being very polite and appreciating their new-found status weren't very forthcoming in telling the Europeans that all this scientific, technical and spiritual knowledge originated in India. The deception sadly continues until this day and some school books teach Western children that the Arabs invented arithmetic, astronomy and other such untruths.

Under patriarchal capitalism, honesty and morality are very flexible as anyone today who pays attention to the economic and political world will know. The new Christian religion also became a tool for patriarchal capitalism through and colonisation. It provided the excuse to loot plunder and enslave the pagan world but it needed something stronger in order to make everyone to believe in the book. So Islam was created and mostly on the promise of loot and women, hordes of men, some in standing armies and others little more than groups of brigands swept across the world killing, looting and raping on the pretext of instituting Islamic law.

When the Muslims encountered the peaceful Buddhists who had a very structured society, they chopped off the heads of all the priests and monks continuing all the way across North India and down through Southeast Asia brutalising, raping and looting in the name of their God. Some estimate that over 1600 years, the Muslims killed more than 300 million as they sought pillage and pleasure justified in the name of their God.

Under patriarchal capitalism and colonialism, such behaviour is normal and glorified. The soldiers of God were banishing/killing the nonbeliever's and making the world a happier place, that is until the resources dried up.

However on the Indian subcontinent, the idea of Sanatana Dharma was more prepared with an inbuilt defence system. It had a standing army which hundreds of years earlier had turned back the tide of Alexander's forces.

As a flat civilisation without a dominating hierarchy or reliance on a formalised priesthood, if a priest happened to lose his head to an Islamic sword simply because he didn't know anything about that belief system, any member of the community could take his or her place.

As Europe was going through its so-called dark ages, there was a quiet revolution going on as Christianity got settled in for the long haul. They built churches often with brothels next door after the church decided that all the priests should be celibate. Then Martin Luther got invited to Rome and his visit coincided with the Pope's birthday. The story goes that he was so offended by the rampant paedophilia and the predatory behaviour of priests towards young boys that he nailed his complaints to the door of the church when he returned to Germany which led to the fragmentation of the Roman church (creating Protestantism) which is still continuing.

The Muslims in India found the Indians to be well defended although a few times they almost succeeded in beating them only to be pushed back. Then the British East India Company barged in to begin stripping India of its wealth, creating political divisions, destroying the education system and the countries industries. They built railways because there was so much loot to be taken away then they reproduced the Indian education system and technologies in the UK to make England the most technologically advanced and prosperous country in the world, and ruler of the seas for a time enabling it to engage in what is referred to as a triangular trade, opium to China, slaves to the Americas and newly manufactured English goods to various parts of the world coercing native

populations to purchase them.

Britain wasn't alone in this exploitation, all the European countries whose new Christian religion gave them rights to kill, plunder and exploit wherever they wanted. It took a while, but across Europe the fact that the church was teaching kindness, charity and even natural justice yet promoting exploitation and genocide in many countries, the people thanks to the advent of the printing press in Europe were becoming more aware that their leadership were engaged in bigotry and various forms of despotism in the highest order.

Due to public protest, the British East India company was reined in by the Queen of England by which time it estimated they looted wealth to the value of over thirty trillion dollars in today's money from India and reduced the literacy rate of the country from 95% down to less than 20%, and at the same time created the conditions for poverty that India still suffers to this day.

In India, the land privatisation act and the change in law regarding the dowry system destroyed the remaining elements of the matriarchy and ushered in the full power of patriarchal capitalism. Administered by the British up until nineteen forty-seven, the people of India were dying in their tens of millions in part due to British incompetence and the theft of their harvests as they did to feed Britain's war effort (1945) and recovery afterwards.

The causes of poverty are:

1. The British took the food and resources, destroyed industry, and imposed unreasonable taxes.
2. Because the British treated women as second class citizens to be owned by men, they disliked that Indian women had as much liberty as they desired. The dowry given to a woman on her wedding day

remained the woman's property but the British in making women 'property of the husband' gave him ownership of the dowry destroying the matriarchy.

3. Land was never owned, but Cornwallis changed this creating the Zamindari system of landlords.
4. The British through taxation and deliberate policies/actions destroyed the Indian education system.

India is not the only country to suffer in this way, it's estimated that King Leopold of Belgium was largely responsible for killing off tens of millions of people in the Congo, the Spanish of course scored over a hundred million kills in the Americas while the invasion and formation of the USA and Canada probably killed as many. In places like Australia and no doubt the USA, expats took to shooting the indigenous people as a sport and completely exterminated some tribes.

As we came into the twentieth century, those crimes did not stop but radio was coming into the homes of the people or at least those more affluent thanks to the wealth looted from the so-called Third World, but even the ordinary wealthy citizens were finding the double standards and bigotry too much to live with. The tenants of democracy became a little more equitable although it was quickly hijacked by the new corporations so that behind every democracy, the mechanism of government functions with very little real change regardless of who's elected.

If we recall that the spirituality embodied within Sanatana Dharma travelled west out of India to be convoluted into the belief systems of Judaism, Christianity and Islam that made spirituality a business. Religion became another commodity to profit a ruling elite

supporting corporate economic terrorism and genocide, essentially following the same pattern as the British East India company once did when piracy was seen as noble, a good and sociably acceptable business practice.

As we stepped forwards into the twenty first century, some of the wealth stolen by the Western capitalism began moving back east and Asia today is becoming more central to the global economy despite the best efforts of the USA which still follows the same philosophy and practices of the British East India company. It acts as if it alone knows what's best for the world and as with the support of some churches, it institutes its foreign economic and social policies believing that somehow it has the divine right to implement suffering on the populations, replace elected governments and strip countries of their assets.

While Christianity embodies some of the principles taken from Sanatana Dharma, there has since World War II been a rejection of the Christian values across the Western world because they are so bigoted and unjust. The entire message of Christianity is undermined by the patriarchal capitalist hierarchy that dominates the whole institution and thanks to great men like Swami Vivekananda who travelled to Europe and the USA at the end of the 1800s, seeds of Sanatana Dharma were sown in the West and over the years people in every Western country have developed a first for Indian wisdom, for Indian knowledge and a uniquely Indian understanding of spirituality that describes how we exist within time and space.

Today Westerners in their millions are turning to yoga and the concept of Sanatana Dharma or Buddhism because both provide real and practical solutions to alleviate human suffering. But not only that, they pave the way to self-realisation and spiritual freedom which in turn opens the doors to a sense of happiness that comes from

within and is not dependent on external or worldly phenomenon.

What is Sanatana Dharma?

Sanatana Dharma is a tangible knowledge-based approach to knowing life and the nature of existence and living. But it should never be confused with religion as a religion is only a belief system based on someone else's ideas.

Within the spiritual traditions alive within India as indicated by the lion man found in Germany dated to 35,000 BC and the antiquity of Vedanta, it's said there was a first yogi, a man born within a strong spiritual tradition about 14,000 BC. It's said that he realised and understood the nature of existence in a way that modern science is coming to understand, and he taught the means by which we can all understand and unlock the doors to happiness and joy, to let there be a heaven on earth.

Today we call this yoga which is as relevant today for human well-being as it was then. Unlike the believers in God's who must die to enjoy the benefits of heaven, Shiva proved that heaven, happiness and joy are not external the human condition, they are embodied and by exploring the technology of being human, this possibility may become reality.

The *existential truth* of what he'd discovered included the possibility that life emerged from, the fact that the

atom contains more empty space than substance, and that as sensory creatures, the entirety of our life experience takes place within our own consciousness, and that (your) consciousness is part of the consciousness that creation emerged from.

As these ideas spread long before the Christian period began, perhaps some people began to have some Zen moments and appreciated these truths, yet people were also looking outwards into space, the solar system was mapped as were some of our nearer galaxies with distinction being made between planets, stars and galaxies, and even an awareness of a black hole in the centre of our own galaxy.

This knowledge was accumulated and passed on down through the generations. The people of the time knowing that planet Earth was home and there was no way of getting off in sufficient numbers to make any difference. They figured that since in contrast to a short human life, the universe was eternal although researchers calculated the life of this universe and defined when it would end. With no escape, they turned their attention to living well and ensuring the well-being of future generations.

Characteristics of being human are that we all want to be healthy, happy and successful. The Indian ancestors gave this a great deal of thought, good health came from a good diet and a balanced lifestyle. Happiness came from good relationships, security and knowing something of existential truth, but the ultimate sense of worldly success and material happiness is the successful passing on of one's DNA to future generations.

The ancestors took a scientific approach to satisfy these basic human needs and this gave birth to what is referred to as Sanatana Dharma, a scientific way of living that addresses our physical needs or human creature comforts,

yet it also caters to the welfare of the human mind which is best served by understanding the concepts of [existential truth](#) above representing the essence of human spirituality. It implies that we must not be content believing as we please or acting according to our emotions, we must base our reason and logic on the greatest comprehensible and absolute reality though which we can prove for ourselves which at the most minimum is that kindness and compassion are pre-eminent human qualities, as is finding the courage to live by them.

Now let's look at the idea of Sanatana Dharma in a little more detail.

It is a scientific approach to viewing and participating in life with twofold goals. The first is to facilitate the realisation and integration of [existential truth](#) into one's personal life and the second is to live in such a way to ensure the continuity of the human species into an unforeseeable future and indeed the evolutionary continuity of every species because life is sacrosanct and interdependent. Hence those early Indian peoples evolved a very healthy and complex vegetarian diet.

To facilitate understanding [existential truth](#) and that existence was an energetic frequency out of which everything is composed, these ancestors developed a system of consecrating spaces. In particular certain stones because of their crystalline structure were ideal places to store energy. Through the use of ritual/blessing and adding energy into the stones memory, the stone itself would begin over time to radiate the sweetness of that energy thereby blessing those who came into its presence.

The Fall

The Western mind seeks pleasure from life.
The Eastern mind seeks to know life.

One of the early tribes migrating west from India took with them such a stone and they made the mistake of asking the stone for favours, asking for good crops, healthy animals, healthy children and good health et cetera. These stones referred to as Linga or Lingam were never intended to be prayed to, only to be appreciated and enjoyed. In moving westwards and mixing with those less educated in regard to the nature of existence, the idea of Sanatana Dharma was diluted and became a belief system or religion.

That was perhaps aided and abetted by the emergence of patriarchal leadership. Most of the world until then was matriarchal, a flat society with an economy based on service to the community and generosity. Money at the time was in the form of seashells or clay tablets, more like an IOU or a trading record but with the emergence of patriarchal dominance the world began moving from a flat society designed to endure forever into a pyramidal structure aimed at satisfying the short-term desires of the men in charge.

I am of course speaking in general terms but our world today is governed by patriarchal capitalism and while it serves the wealthy elite, it dispossess the majority of people and is the driving force towards environmental catastrophe and total human extinction.

The Solution

The process toward that realisation is referred to as yoga, it is a process of creating unity between all aspects of self and between self and community. It is a reminder that we live as a community on a finite planet. We can see in the ancient Indian literature that they had the knowledge of how to develop many of our modern technologies but they chose not to because they understood that doing so would upset the ecological balance and spiral us towards extinction, and that is where we are heading now.

In as much as rules and regulations offer a certain amount of guidance on how to live one's life, they do not absolve us from suffering. The very nature of our civilisation which is governed by patriarchal capitalism is the architect of our suffering and immanent extinction of our species because it equates to governance by greed and an insatiable quest for pleasure, in contrast the thrust of Indian civilisation has always been towards human happiness, well-being and the survival of our species into an unforeseeable which is what may refer to as faith. The formula has been proven because despite all the odds, India remains the world's longest enduring civilisation and Sanatana Dharma the Secret to eternal life and Happiness.

If this world, this civilisation is to be salvaged, we must end capitalism and patriarchy, there must be a return to Sanatana Dharma and matriarchy.

In summary

Not many people can read Sanskrit yet the old manuscripts committed to paper somewhat recently

having been passed on through an oral tradition for many thousands of years are providing a great deal of new evidence in support of India's antiquity however as I cannot read Sanskrit myself and have yet to avail myself of the many translations, this is a field of information waiting to be properly researched.

Human evolution over millions of years seems somewhat slow but after 20,000 BC, there is an acceleration which as we have seen has been most dramatic over the past few hundred years where we have achieved a degree of separation from our natural environment and an ability to manipulate the natural world to satisfy desires and increase profits, two concepts that are driving us towards mass extinction.

Much of the information is conflicting because there are so many opinions as to what constitutes evidence and how to interpret that evidence. We must remember of course that up until very recently, proponents of Christianity believed and taught that the universe was only created a little over four thousand years ago, and it's against that background that the most significant problems in our understanding arise.

Perhaps we can surmise that our ancestral groups who were more successful at not being eaten or swept away in some climatic catastrophe gave thought as to who they were. They evolved, developed language, passed on learning and stories. As they became more successful they increased their numbers, began to spread and explored not only the physical world, but the world of consciousness and unlocking the door to real freedom, happiness and eternal life.

How are you going to live the rest of your life?

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