

## Indian Origins of Ancient Civilizations (historical evidence / quotation(s))

### Heliodorus pillar:

The **Heliodorus pillar** is a stone column that was erected around **110 BCE** in central India in Vidisha near modern Besnagar, by Heliodorus, a **Greek ambassador** of the Indo-Greek king Antialcidas to the court of the Sunga king Bhagabhadra. The site is located only 5 miles from the Buddhist stupa of Sanchi.

The pillar was surmounted by a sculpture of Garuda and was apparently dedicated by Heliodorus to the god Vasudeva in front of the temple of Vasudeva.



The inscription of the Heliodorus pillar that was made by Heliodorus 110 BCE. was erected here by the devotee Heliodoros, the son of Dion, a man of Taxila, sent by the **Great Greek (Yona) King Antialcidas**, as ambassador to King Kasiputra Bhagabhadra, the Saviourson of the princess from Benares, in the fourteenth year of his reign." (*Archaeological Survey of India, Annual Report (1908-1909)*)

A **"This is India! Cradle of the human race, birthplace of human speech, mother of history, grandmother of legend, great-grandmother of tradition, whose yesterdays bear date with the moldering antiquities of the rest of the nations, ...one land that all men desire to see, and having seen once, by even a glimpse, would not give that glimpse for the shows of all the rest of the globe combined. India had the start of the whole world in the beginning of things. She had the first civilization; she had the first accumulation of material wealth; she was populous with deep thinkers and subtle intellects. India is the prime source of human development."**

Saying by Mark Twain..

——Mark Twain

# Indian Origins of Ancient Civilizations

## (Vedic origins of Greece)

Vedic Indians migrated to Egypt from India about 8,000 years ago.

(a). British historian Edward Pococke writes in *India in Greece*:

*"At the mouth of the Indus, dwell a seafaring people, active, ingenious and enterprising, as when ages subsequent to this great movement, these people coast along the shores of Mekran, traverse the mouth of the Persian Gulf, and again adhering to the sea-board of Oman, Hydramant, and Yemen, they sail the Red Sea; and again ascending mighty stream that fertilizes a land of wonders, found the kingdom of Egypt, Nubia and Abyssinia....The ancient Abyssinians (Abusinians) as already remarked, were originally migrators to Africa from the banks of Abusin, a classical name for the Indus river of India."*

*"If the Greek culture has influenced Western civilization, we must not forget that ancient Greeks themselves were also sons of Hindu (Indian) thoughts."*

Indians who were warriors belonging to Punjab area in India were driven out of their native land, because they became lesser Vedic. They moved as far as Greece. Along with warrior class, commercial people from the mouth of Indus also moved to this new land. Thus, Indian civilization was carried to Greece. This migration happened at about 3,000 B.C. First these people settled in Crete, and they gradually moved to Greece. Indians had moved from a region where there was a famous mountain named Hella, so they called their new country Land of Hellas. People who had moved from Magadh called their new country Land of Magadh or Magadha. Clans who had moved from Grihi region gave a name of Grihikdesh, which ended as Greece.

### **(1). Migration from India to Greece:**

According to Vishnu Puran, in the Solar Dynasty or Surya Vansh, a king name Bahu ruled Sapta Sindhu, the Vedic land of North India, more than a thousand years before King Rama. This king was defeated and driven out by the tribes of Haihayas. King Bahu took refuge in the forest with his wife, where Bahu died. His wife meanwhile gave birth to a child who was named Sagar. The child grew up and having heard his father's history, vowed that he would exterminate the Haihayas and other barbarians and recover his ancestral kingdom. With the help of Rishi Aurva, he put nearly the whole of the Haihayas to death and regained his throne. He would also have destroyed the Sakas, Yavanas, Kambojas, Paradas, and Pahlavas but on his guru Vasishtha's advice, he threw them out of Vedic region. Yavanas settled in the area of northwest of India but outside of Vedic region. Later on these Yavans became a powerful clan and , and the Yavans left the Indian region and are said to have migrated to new lands now known as Crete and Greece. To the new country, they gave the name of *Yavania*, which became known as *Ionia*. According to Purans, Yavans are associated with the tribes of the north-west frontier and according to British historian John Dowson, there can be no doubt that the Bactrian Greeks are the people most usually intended by the term Yavans.

## Indian Origins of Ancient Civilizations (Vedic origins of Greece(Contd..))

Hundreds of episodes from Ramayan painted inside ancient homes discovered all over Italy are displayed in books and reports concerning archeological finds. These paintings, found inside ancient homes discovered in archeological excavations in Italy had so far baffled scholars because any connection between the Ramayan and Italy was beyond their imagination.

A famous Italian artist remembers to have seen Indian gods in Italy. He visited India number of times and saw the same gods there and he lamented that the gods seen in Italy were forgotten there but remembered in India.

Francesco Clemente, is an Italian born Indophile, and New York artist, was born in 1952. His art was displayed at the Soloman R. Guggenheim Museum recently. He is the youngest artist ever to receive a full-museum retrospective at the Guggenheim. Clemente made more than ten trips to India, immersing himself deep in India's philosophy, religion, art, and crafts. He wrote:

*"The gods who left thousands of years ago Milan are still in India. In Indian diversity, there is still the memory of very refined expressions whom we have lost (in Italy)."*

### **Conclusion:**

Thus Indian origins are visible in all elements of Greek and Roman civilizations, such as language, literature, epics, fables, philosophy, sciences such as mathematics, astronomy, medicine, music, sculpture, system of town-Planning, practice of democracy, and even gods.