

New Facts about Alexander the Great

Kashinath Mishra

History, Patna College / P.U. India.

Abstracts: *The present creation was started by mankind in the beginning of the Sambat Era, when he began the creation of letters and words. This observation is particularly relevant to what we call Indo-Aryan languages. It resulted after a big bang when Alexander collided head on with Siba. The two suns (most illustrious personalities) had come close to each other The defeat of Alexander was a big cipher for the Greeks. It was from this cipher that the names of different planets, animals, plants, days, months etc. emerged though they existed from time immemorial. The creation was begun in India but the stranded Greeks were the authors of the creation. Alexander was their undisputed and undisputable leader and they have exalted him to the rank of God. Greek alphabet is utter, unadulterated history of Alexander. Describing any event prior to God and creation is preposterous. Thus Herodotus (as given by the Hero) and Homer's Iliad (memoirs of defeated Alexander) can't go before the Hero. In the same way Buddha, an incarnation of god can't go before the god.*

Keywords: *Buddha-Trace me, Creation- The present state of the world, Dionysus- Not dead but here and God, God-I went, I performed, I handed over, Heracles-destroyer of the peace of mind, SIBA- When went there ,I was challenged Come Beta (son) Alexander !*

I. 1.Introduction

Alexander and his Indian invasion has been the most confusing, complicated and controversial chapter in the world history. All the historians, worth the name, have tried their hands but the result has been 'dhak ketinpat'. The books of knowledge have made the confusion worst confused. From his birth to death, every thing is shrouded in mystery. There are many unresolved questions. Why he returned from India? Why did not he appoint Porus as his vessel? Under which conditions Porus was again proclaimed a king? The present paper is an attempt to resolve many such complicated riddles related with Alexander the Great.

II. History Of History Writing

The present form of history writing did not emerge all of a sudden. It has gradual evolution. The earliest pieces of Alexander's history were written with the help of five elements -Water, Sky, Fire, Air and Land. The example of such writings are -Alexander's march as a flow of water, impediments as rocks, valour as fire (the story of Prometheus Bound who had gone to steal fire), his difficulties as storm, his kingdom as ocean, inundation, deluge churning of ocean, friends as air etc. Till his second appearance in India, no word for earth was created. In the early period he roamed in the sky only. (Compare the story of Indian Hoopoe (titar) and Athenian crested Lark). These were the two birds named first in India and Greece. See 'Indica' (p.166) [1] Heavenly bodies like the sun (most glittering man, Karna the son of the sun), moon, stars, planets etc were also used for history writing. With the growth of more and more words, the next stage of history writing through animals, men and five elements began. Thus 'men with toes turned backward' (retreat), dog faced men (having no speech and barking like dog.) etc; began. In this class we place Fish incarnation, Man and Lion incarnation, Tortoise incarnation, Hog incarnation etc..A more perfect example of this kind of writing is Panchatantra which is a more perfect history than most of the present history books. In the book 'Indica' the description of animals is pure history of Alexander and as to how different animals were named. Marriage engagement is engagement of two armies, marriage is the marriage of defeated ruler with the victorious, defeated soldiers are describes as queen or female, birth of a son is victory, birth of a girl is defeat. Thus we have the story of Siba's marriage with mountain (more correctly with Meru of Indian description and Meros of Greek description) symbolizing Alexander."The district mountainis designated Meros from the accident which befell the god immediately after his birth." (Indica p.183-4) [2] In the same light we should see the birth of a girl to Herakles, Alexander had a romance with kleophis (kadfish=diminished stature) and as a result a son was born, Chandragupta's war with Seleukos and the surrender of his daughter (Territory in the control of Seleukos) etc. At a very late stage when the vocabulary was comprehensively enriched, the modern style of history writing began with the assimilation of all previous styles. Thus we have monkeys in the army of Ram and Duryodhan sleeps below the pond full of water at the approach of his death

2.1. Alexander's open invasion of India

The man who had started from Greece was only 'A', the natural way of calling a man when there is no speech ..It took 18 centuries for him to become Alexander. To cut short the story I jump upon the question - who was the first invader of India? "Dionysus ... that except him no one made a hostile invasion of India" (P.209).[3] "Father Bacchus was the first who invaded India "(p.116) [4] "Nor was their country (India) ever invaded and conquered except by Herakles and Dionysus ... (P.109)[5] "Alexander was the only conqueror who actually invaded the country." (p.201) [6] If all the four were first invader, then all the four characters were a single piece of man. See again: 'Alexander was the son of Zeus' (p.107) [7] "Dionysus born from the thigh of Zeus." (p.113 FN and p.184 read together) [8] Alexander the son of Great Jupiter, (p.128) [9] Bacchus born from the thigh Jupiter'.(P.162) [10] Alexander, the son of Philip'. (P200)[11] As no son can ever be born from thigh, it is clear that Alexander; Dionysus and Bacchus are one and indivisible personality. The word thigh (meaning 'foot-work' and 'it was'). is also mentioned twice in Indian literature. The river Ganges sprouts from the thigh of Jahnu (Whom killed) and the foot-work of Duryodhana stops when Bhima breaks his thigh. Then whose son was he?Was he a son of Zeus? Was he a son of Jupiter? Was he a son of Philip?..... Was he a son of all of these?..... Was he a son of none of these?..... Yes, the answer is, he was a son of all of these and he was a son of none of these. The answer will be more clear when we know that 'Zeus' means 'May he live long' Jupiter' means 'the man whom he killed by poisoning'. Philips is the same as Fill +leap.....As we say 'events shape the man' and 'man is his own creator'He Was His Own CreatorThus the actor who played the role as an invader was Herakles, who survived here is Dionysus, who got a rebirth after killing Seleukos Nicotar was Bacchus and finally who left the scene is Alexander. One single man playing different roles. We begin the story of Indian invasion with Heraklos. There is nothing to contend about Alexander's war with Porus and the defeat of Porus. But beyond that everything is shrouded in mystery.

Let us see how far he had advanced. The farthest point of his reach can be decided from the following descriptions."In the parts which lie south ward from the Ganges, the inhabitants already swarthy are deeply coloured by the sun though not scorched black like the Ethiopians".(P•142)[12]These inhabit the hills which in an unbroken chain run parallel to the shores of the ocean" (p.146) [13]Those living near the Indus in the region that turn south ward are scorched more than others by the heat .. the mountains are inhabited by the Pygmies." (p.161) [14] The Indus in the like manner makes an Indian delta which is not inferior in area to the Egyptian and is called in the Indian tongue Pattala." (p.187)[15] "The parts towards the south about Pattala and the river Indus were seen by Alexander and many of the Greeks ... " (p.188) [16].If the descriptions do not respond to Gujrat, Maharastra and Runn of Katch, then what other part of India do they match to?

Yes, he had gone to Gujrat and Maharashtra region. Historians are unanimous that he had crossed Caucasus but where did this Caucasus lie?"Herakles was not able to take the rock Aornos ... quite of a piece with calling Parapamisos Kaukasos, though it had no connection at all with Kaukasos' (p.201) [17]. "In support of this story they turn to account the legends regarding Kaukasos and Promotheus by transferring them hither from Pontos ... Parapamisadae ... that this was the Kaukasos ..." (p.112) [18]"The Makedonians again, who served with Alexander called it Kaukasos this being another Kaukos and distinct from the Skythean, so that the story went that Alexander penetrated beyond Kaukosos. (p.187)[19].The Puramas call it 'the mountains have wings and can fly.On the route of Alexander, beyond the mouth of Indus , it is the mountain range Vindhya alone on which Kaukasos can be superimposed. Megasthenes describes two Herakles -Indian Herakles and Greek Herakles, The Greek Herakles was without failing Alexander and the Indian Herakles was Siba. This name was given by the Greeks. Siba has no where been mentioned in history for the simple reason that Indians did not have the art of writing which Megasthenes confesses himself. He was the man about whom nature may stand and proudly say "this was the man." His story is also preserved by the Greeks-a man who wears (lion's) skin (p.112) [20] and has lock of hair, "Herakles, who is currently reported to have come as a stranger into the country, is said to have been in, reality a native of India". (p.206).[20] Alexander is mentioned as the Greek Herakles. (P.109) [22] Indian Herakles was honoured by the Soursenes. (P.206) [23]Indian Herakles is enthralled by the Greeks in the temples. In Sanskrit literature he survives as Sibi and Siba. He was a man from Maharastra region. His residence was where the Kailash. (Vomit and corpse) temple stands today. So long Alexander was out side Indian boarder the word Gaugamela was created which was later given the meaning-'go, sing, fair'.Only after defeat the word Ganges was created which means 'pathetic song' Wherever this 'pathetic song' goes , Ganges goes there. We should not look for a water body always. Wherever Alexander goes Ganges goes there and wherever. Greeks go Yamuna goes there. Megasthenes prominently mentions four geographical entities -Skythia (here was the sky -from Indus to Greece), Skythian mountain (hurdle in the sky i.e. Afghanistan or Bactria) and Ethiopia. There is a dusk like

description of Maharastra and Gujarat in the Skythia. It was here that the western sun set."The river Yamuna flows through the Polibothri into Ganges between town Methora

and Clasibora (P.142) [24](This passage is equally applicable for Patan and Allahabad) For the above passage Polibothri can be identified with Patan (No river bank to cross). Here river Ganges and Jamones have disappeared like Sarswati in Allahabad.

2.2 Talking about battle fields

"Their capital is Bucephala, built where Alexander's famous horse of that name was buried." (P.154).[25]. It is here that Alexander's son, leading the Iranians was killed. Mahabharata describes it as "Aswathama hato ..."~Bucephala is easiest to recognize. It is 'Bhusawala '(Fodder eater).The scene was dropped at Nasik, where Alexander surrendered completely. Now we change over to the dummy actor Dionysus.' The district in which he planted this colony he named Nysaia (here destroyed) the mount Nisa(night) and the city itself Nysa.But the city close by the mountain....designated Meros from the accident which befell the god immediately after his birth These stories about Dionysus are, of course, fictions of the poet and we leave them to the learned among the Greeks and barbarians to explain as they may." (P.184) [26].For the further details we shall have to go to the story of Prometheus bound. "Koukasos and Prometheus by transferring them hither from Pontos.... prison of Prometheus, whither Herakles had come to effect his deliverance." (p.112) [27] The word Chaitya means (He was) here also. Thus Alexander had visited Karle also. He was bound there when he had come to steal fire (valour).After his release from the Karley Chaitya, with the permission of Siba or Sibi -both renowned for showering luxuriant alms -Alexander settled a colony at Nysa, of these Greeks who had been disabled for services and perhaps also of natives of the country.(p.183).[28] This city is present Nasik. The same battle is described in the Mahabharat as duel between Siba and Arjuna. Heracles' defeat can also be read in such lines as Herakles begat "daughter in India, who he call Pandaia. To her he assigned that portion of India which lies to the south ward and extends to the sea." (p.164).[29] The Greek colonies in Maharastra are described in modern history books as Saka rulers or Satrapas of Maharastra. They describe as if these Saka rulers sprang up from within the earth. They forget the remark of Curtius that Sakas and Dahae were included in the army of Alexander.Now let us consider Mt Meros and Meron. Meron means 'coming to this place still alive I declared death', 'Coming to this place I declared that man is gone; is the meaning of Meros. Meru is omnipresent in the Sanskrit literature but it is nowhere on the map and we should not look for a geographical entity. Wherever he stood firm like a mountain is Meru or Meros. For that reason we have maru bhumi as its equal 'the place where died'. The place where Dionysus had quartered his troops(p.163) [30] was none other than Ajmeru.Burning of the asylum and escaping away is well portrayed in the burning of Laxagrih in the Mahabharat. This was planned by Duryodhna (the bad fighter Alexander), His escape can be well read in the story of 'unknown stay' (Agyatvas) of the Pandavas when they go to the town of conspiracy (Aikchakra nagari). This follows the story of Kach (perhaps the first formed name for Alexander in the Indian languages. As he came back angry, the first letter of north Indian languages begin with 'k' meaning angry. The story tells as to how Alexander had been reared in the stomach of Socrates (Shuk, the god). Socrates had all the records of Alexander from the start of his Odyssey. Finding him averse to the designs of immortality, Alexander poisoned him. (For the detail of the story see Kach-Devayani Katha in the Mahabharat (p.38).[31] Due to meagre vocabulary the sky lark and Indian Hoopoe bury their parents and brothers cutting their necks i.e, within the periphery of word limits. On his clandestine return he arrived in India as Uparichar Vasu (the wanderer in the sky Settles). After renouncing his previous seven settlements he became the eighth Vasu ..(See the story of Bhisma and coins of Atham), Here in India he appears as a fish in the water (sometimes visible and sometimes hidden). This is also the story of fish incarnation. This fish likes to be covered by Upariechar Vasu and gives birth to Matsyagandha. Follow again -when Very Especial (Vasistha) man's power (shakti) was eaten up by Kalmaspad (Kalanus of the Greek description i.e. Siba), he had a desire to die (Parasar) but his coition with fish girl in the invisible (mist) gave birth to Vyas (p 172-7 &p.511 to523) [32].. Vasistha and Uparichar Vasu being the same man, it is an incestuous marriage, This marriage Megasthenes describes as an incestuous marriage of Herakles with his own daughter when she was six years. (P.207) [33]. Misfortune never comes alone. The groups of Porus and Bhima splintered as also his own country man Seleukos Nikotar, soon after his defeat at the hands of Siba. Porus settled at Mathora, Bhima at Gajipur (see near this area the coins of vema Kadphis have been found) and Seleukos in Gandhar region. Alexander accepted the suzerainty of Porus but it was given the name 'Ang' (body part) which he reoccupied by treachery and it was renamed 'Matsya'.

2.3 His Clandestine Activities _

Carrying forward the story of Uparichar Vasu, from the sky he landed at Puskar. It has been described in the Greek literature as Peukolaotis(the place which brought the husband). All descriptions regarding him in the Mahahharat are valuable. Indra gave him the scaptre which he buried for one year , he always roamed in the sky etc. His new place of arrival was named Chedi (p.172) [34]. By a vicious plan he submerged the

kingdom of Porus with his own men and treacherously killed him by poisoning ,similar as in the case of Socrates. (Compare the case of Karna and Porus whose rath (kingdom) was plunged into mud.)This can be inferred from the various stories. The Greeks applaud this piece of rascality in stories like Narsimha Avtar. This is also the theme of Krishna Killing Kansa, the ruler of Mathura. It is for this period of six years that Porus survived , Megasthenes says:"he resided at the court of Sandrakottas, the greatest king of India and also at the court of Porus, who was still greater than he" (p.200) [35] These six years are prominently mentioned at various places,"Herakles.... But that he had only one daughter, the name of this daughter was Pandaia" (p.206) [36]"The Pandaian nation is governed by female". "...the city Nysa is assigned to this region" (p.161).[37] "Herakles begat a daughter in India whom he called Pandaia, to her he assigned that portion of India which lies to southward and extends to the sea."All these are the descriptions of Maharastra region where Saka Satraps ruled."Megasthenes says that the women of the Pandaian realm bear children when they are six years of age." (p.115) [38]

2.4 His relations with Seleukos Nikotar.

Before talking about Alexander's relations with Seleukos Nikotar, let me identify Sandracottos and Chandragupta Maurya, who are only dummies of Alexander. The title 'Devanampriya (beloved of gods) implies that Ashoka and his predecessors belonged to the line of gods. Birds of the same feather only flock together. Again, epithets like Amitrachates, Allitrochades and Amitrakhad are the epithets of Indra."No writer before Alexander's time mentions the Indian gods ..." (p.112.f.n.) [39] It indicates that the whole echelon of Indian gods is a creation posterior to Alexander's invasion. Thus Sandrocottos and Chandragupta are the two sides of the same coin Alexander.The war between Alexander and Seleukos is prominently mentioned with various names synchronizing with increase in vocabulary and style of writing. Megasthenes mentions it as the story of Dandamis (I shall punish) and Mandanis (head cut off) Again same is the story of the expedition of Dionysos against the Bactrians and the birth of Bacchus from the thigh of Jupiter. Chandragupta's war with Selukos is a repetition of the previous editions. For a more reliable description we should look to the story of Dandamis and Mandanis. Alexander had sent messages- "Onesikrates was therefore dispatched to fetch him.... He will reward you with great and splendid gifts, but if you refuse will cut your head .(p.124).[40]. Dandamis accordingly, to whom Alexander paid a visit" (p.123) [41] .On his refusal Alexander himself paid a visit to him. "The same tactics he adopted, which he had earlier adopted for Porus. For other details see "spears were whipped with ivy.....etc.""(p.162).[42]. Having inundated the territory of Seleukos with his own men, he killed him by poisoning. A little din and bustle followed which was soon quenched. Alexander celebrated this victory by drinking wine in the skull of Seleukos Nikotar. The two names Seleukos (whom killed) and Nicotar (matter was well disposed of) are self explanatory. Thus Seleukos Nikotar gave his daughter (Gandhar etc.) to Alexander. For this reason no history book gives the details of the battle.

2,5 Alexander's relations with Siba _

Accepting the suzerainty of Siba was a deceitful subservience. At what point of time, I can't say, he poisoned Siba also. It is clear From the following.

".....throwing themselves in to the Fire," "Kalanos became a slave to the table of Alexander" (p.106)[43]The offerings of intoxicants and 'poison in the throat of Siba', further indicate in this direction. Only his head portion is immortalized.

Reversing the course of Ganges (doing the impossible) is a phrase in Hindi, that I am doing now. The Sanskrit literature says: Ganges was first drank up by Jahnu, then it was stored in the water pot of Venu and then trapped into the hair-lock of Siba. I say, Ganges was first trapped in the hair-lock of Siba, then it was stored in the water pot of Venu and then drank up by Jahnu (whom killed=Seleukos) and then it sprouted from the thigh of Jahnu, wherefrom it came to the earth.

2.5 Alexander's residence and his last days _

On the earth he still survives as Dionysus and Indra.In Chandragupta he is hidden. In Bindusar, there is slight reference to him and in Kalashok(Ashok) he is open. So, what we read about Ashok, is the exaggerated version of Alexander's achievements. His achievements are pithily described by Megasthenes-'He tells us further that the Indians were in old times.... did not till the land, neither dwelling in towns nor temples of the gods, eating the flesh raw.... before atleast the coming of Dionysus into India. Dionysus founded cities ... taught them to saw the land Dionysus first yoked the oxen to the plough ... and that the Indians worship other gods and Dionysus himself in particular." (P.204-5) [44] (Compare the story of Prithu. Maha. Hn. P.751) [45].".....the Indians do not rear monuments to the dead.... and the songs in which their praises are celebrated sufficient to preserve their memory." (P.209) [46] .A testimony of the description of Megasthenes, we find in Indian literature as - ".....sarvatra giyate".....Harivamsha. All these are the stories of Alexander.Let us talk about his cities. West of Indus he had established seven for his

stay, in the east of Indus three. The three were named Polibothra. One Patan we have already recognized. The second one was Allahabad. "The river Jomanes flows through the Polibothri into the Gagnes " (P.142) [47] (equally applicable for Patan and Allahabad). Allahabad is described in the Greek literature as Nikaia, meaning-'I am comfortable here' The third polibothri is modern Patna."The greatest city in India is called polibothra ...where the streams of Eranboas and Ganges unite ..." (P210). [48] Alexander's secret hide out was the under-ground room near Akshya Vat (Allahabad). After having advanced in the eastern direction to Magadha, he shifted to Patna. Alexander had given the word of honour to Siba, never to take up arms again and he translated it into poisoning. He put pathetic end to the lives of four and his own end was still more gruesome. From meagre historical and rich literary and traditional sources the story of his last days can be constructed like this: Gondophernes ,having some inkling of Alexander's hide out, marched from Afganistan (Kekaya). Following a northern route out side the territory of Alexander, he met Bhima Kadpheses at Gajipur, The joint army of the two marched from there to Balia, then crossed the Ganges at Buxar and followed a land route to Patna via the present road. Decipher the names of the places and you will find where the battle or skirmishes were held. The men of Alexander were on a rout Arrah onwards. The places where animal fairs are held indicate that at one time people like animals had gathered there. The greatest man-fair was at Sonepur. From there they marched to Patna, the newly made capital of Alexander. He had left the scene and ran in the southern direction. The army or mob followed and at last they found a pit in which Alexander had taken shelter. He was beaten to death. It is the same place where the Bodhi tree stands today and wisdom (Gyan) arose that 'there is no Alexander'. Thus Buddhism sprouted from here. Dionysus "..... after having established new order of things, he appointed it is said Spatemabas, one of his companions to be the king of the country. When Spatembas died his son Boudyas succeeded to the sovereignty. The father (i.e. Dionysus) reigning over the Indians fifty two years ..." (p.205)[49] Thus Alexander ruled over his territory for fiftytwo years. Thus originated Jain religion (?) followed by Buddhism. For this reason the Mourya king is called Devanampiya where as Kushans are called Devaputras (successors of the gods). Bhima is synonymous with elephant. His dynasty was made extinct and his head was placed on that of the Kushana ruler Kanishka who did not actually belong to the lineage of Bhima (compare Ganesh having the head of elephant.) Like Alexander, Kanisk, too, has many names. Some very important are Ganesh, Hanuman, Rahu and Bharat. It is after his name that this country is named. Dushyantputra Bharat and Ram's brother Bharat are the same. Gondophernes succeeded Alexander's west Asian empire.

2.6 Alexander's Pillars

Alexander's twelve pillars are prominently mentioned on the river banks of Hyphasis and Hypanis. As I have made it clear that Alexander's kingdom is described as a vast water body, these pillars are the boarders of Alexander's kingdom . These pillars on the banks of Hyphasis (oh, trapped) and Hypanis (what happened to my manhood?) are still existent where his manhood was brought to a naught. "Alexander.... ordered them to be built on the banks of the Hyphasis twelve alters to be of equal height with the loftiest towers..... They were formed of squire blocks of stone....."(p.159 F.N) [50]. Compare them with Ashokan Pillars. The top portions of Ashokan Pillars, having Persepolitan bell, which is some times wrongly called inverted lotus, are another proof of their Greek origin. Still more, no other king in the whole Indian history is accredited with having constructed such huge pillars.

III. Conclusion

This article can re-shape the world history and encourage native historians to prepare their own version of complete Indian history which will be quite different from the present one.

References

- [1]. [1]to[30]&[33]..... All from J.W. McCrindle M.A.
 [2]. [35]to[44]..... Ancient India as described by Megasthenes and Arrian
 [3]. [46]to[50]..... Chuckerverty, chatterjee & Co .Ltd. Calcutta
 (1926)..... [31].....
 Vyas, Mahabharat (Hn) Gita Press Gorakhpur S2044 (7)
 [4]. [32] Vyas, Mahabharat (Sans & Hn.) Gita Press Gorakhpur S2051 (8)
 [34]..... Vyas, Mahabharat (Sans &
 Hn.) Gita Press Gorakhpur S2051 (8).....
 [45]..... Vyas, Mahabharat (Hn) Gita Press Gorakhpur S2044
 (7).....