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New Proofs of Nuclear War in Ancient India

July 21st, 2011 at 7:55 am Spiritual History, World History ancient history, esoteric history, hiroshima, I am become the destroyer of worlds, India, nuclear explosions, Oppenheimer, sanskrit, world freedom, world transformation

This article is posted in a newspaper in India. Check out the scientific evidence and the evidence of our soul memory of historic nuclear devastation in "pre-historic" times. Oppenheimer quoted the ancient Vedic texts when he commented upon the release of nuclear energy, "I am become the destroyer of worlds."

It is up to us to steer the world in this time away from those who seek selfish power and the death of others and towards compassion, truth and light. May the hearts and minds of men, women and children create an antahkarana of light that will spare our planet and every nation from devastation. "Earth is a planet of violet fire, earth is the purity God desires."

Nuclear Warfare in Ancient India

The Proofs Beyond Doubt

While researching Indus Valley Civilization, I stumbled upon some articles regarding Nuclear Warfare in Ancient India. I have posted it from various sources with some editing.

Julius Robert Oppenheimer is remembered as "The Father of the Atomic Bomb". During a college lecture, a student asked "Was the atomic test at Alamagordo the first nuclear blast?"

(The student meant: Was there a U.S. program before Alamagordo?)

Oppenheimer answered: 'Yes, in modern times.'

(The creator of the A-Bomb meant: Our atomic program was the first, not counting the ancient nuclear wars of the distant past. Oppenheimer was a student of the old books of India; such as the Mahabharata, Bhagavad Gita.)

A little bit about Oppenheimer:

In his first year as an undergraduate at Harvard, Oppenheimer was admitted to graduate standing in physics on the basis of independent study. As an undergraduate he never took a class in physics. In 1933 he learned Sanskrit and met the Indologist Arthur Ryder at Berkeley. He read the Gita in Sanskrit. He later developed a keen interest on ancient texts of India. Later he cited his visit to India as the most influential thing in his life.

Post World War, his lectures were considered to be some of the best. For every Theory he gives a quote from Mahabharata or Gita. He speaks about Shiva and Krishna, even during the 'Trinity' he quoted a verse from Mahabharata]

They are not fictional stories. They are history. They speak of flying vimanas. Vimanas were real vehicles and the origin of the 'Aeroplanes .' Great wars were described in these early texts. Weapons could literally level the land like a moving force field. In ancient India, we find words for certain measurements of length; one was the distance of light-years and one was the length of an atom. Only a society that possessed nuclear energy would have the need for such words. When Oppenheimer said 'I am become the destroyer of worlds,' he was quoting from these ancient books. Believe it or not, the deserts on a number of continents today are the result of (prehistoric) nuclear warfare. Historian Kisari Mohan Ganguli says that Indian sacred writings are full of such descriptions, which sound like an atomic blast as experienced

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in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. He says references mention fighting sky chariots and final weapons. An ancient battle is described in the Drona Parva, a section of the Mahabharata. "The passage tells of combat where explosions of final weapons decimate entire armies, causing crowds of warriors with steeds and elephants and weapons to be carried away as if they were dry leaves of trees," says Ganguli.

Consider these verses from the ancient Mahabharata: "...a single projectile Charged with all the power of the Universe. An incandescent column of smoke and flame As bright as the thousand suns Rose in all its splendor... a perpendicular explosion with its billowing smoke clouds ...the cloud of smoke rising after its first explosion formed into expanding round circles like the opening of giant parasols ...it was an unknown weapon, An iron thunderbolt, A gigantic messenger of death, Which reduced to ashes the entire race of the Vrishnis and the Andhakas. ...The corpses were so burned As to be unrecognisable. The hair and nails fell out; Pottery broke without apparent cause, And the birds turned white. After a few hours all foodstuffs were infected ...to escape from this fire the soldiers threw themselves in streams to wash themselves and their equipment."

Until the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, modern mankind could not imagine any weapon as horrible and devastating as those described in the ancient Indian texts. Yet they very accurately described the effects of an atomic explosion. Radioactive poisoning will make hair and nails fall out. Immersing oneself in water gives some respite, though it is not a cure. When excavations of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro reached the street level, they discovered skeletons scattered about the cities, many holding hands and sprawling in the streets as if some instant, horrible doom had taken place. People were just lying, unburied, in the streets of the city. Excavations down to the street level revealed 44 scattered skeletons, as if doom had come so suddenly they could not get to their houses. All the skeletons were flattened to the ground. A father, mother and child were found flattened in the street, face down and still holding hands. And these skeletons are thousands of years old, even by traditional archaeological standards. What could cause such a thing? Why did the bodies not decay or get eaten by wild animals? Furthermore, there is no apparent cause of a physically violent death.

These skeletons are among the most radioactive ever found, on par with those at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. At one site, Soviet scholars found a skeleton which had a radioactive level 50 times greater than normal. Other cities have been found in northern India that show indications of explosions of great magnitude. One such city, found between the Ganges and the mountains of Rajmahal, seems to have been subjected to intense heat. Huge masses of walls and foundations of the ancient city are fused together, literally vitrified! And since there is no indication of a volcanic eruption at Mohenjo-Daro or at the other cities, the intense heat to melt clay vessels can only be explained by an atomic blast or some other unknown weapon. The cities were wiped out entirely.

There is evidence that the Rama empire (now India) was devastated by nuclear war. The Indus valley is now the Thar desert, and the site of the radioactive ash found west of Jodhpur is around there. A heavy layer of radioactive ash in Rajasthan, India, covers a three-square mile area, ten miles west of Jodhpur. Scientists are investigating the site, where a housing development was being built. For some time it has been established that there is a very high rate of birth defects and cancer in the area under construction. The levels of radiation there have registered so high on investigators' gauges that the Indian government has now cordoned off the region. Scientists have unearthed an ancient city where evidence shows an atomic blast dating back thousands of years, from 8,000 to 12,000 years, destroyed most of the buildings and probably a half-million people. One researcher estimates that the nuclear bomb used was about the size of the ones dropped on Japan in 1945.

Another curious sign of an ancient nuclear war in India is a giant crater near Bombay. The nearly circular 2,154-metre-diameter Lonar crater, located 400 kilometres northeast of Mumbai and aged at less than 50,000 years old, could be related to nuclear warfare of antiquity. No trace of any meteoric material, etc., has been found at the site or in the vicinity, and this is the world's only known "impact" crater in basalt. Indications of great shock (from a pressure exceeding 600,000 atmospheres) and intense, abrupt heat (indicated by basalt glass spherules) can be ascertained from the site.

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1. **Ava** — November 24, 2011 @ 2:57 pm

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"When he has ceased to hear the many, he may discern the One – the inner sound which kills the outer." by H Hahn Blavatsky.

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