Roughly half of the human population or maybe more than half of the human population speaks languages derived from a shared linguistic source known as Proto-Indo-European (PIE). But who were the early speakers of this ancient mother tongue, and how did they manage to spread it around the globe?

Until now their identity or origins has remained a tantalizing mystery to linguist, archaeologists, geneticists, and even some crazy racial theory propagandist seeking the so-called roots of the Aryan race. But to this day, the question still remains who were these original Indo-European speakers, and how their domestication of the Horse and use of the Wheel, helped them spread their language and transform civilization to an extent never seen before in the human society.

Also, can by linking prehistoric archaeological remains with the development of language, the identity or source origins of these orginal Proto-Indo-European peoples be traced back somehow?

Indo-European Languages replaced non-Indo-European Languages in a multi-staged, uneven process that continues even today, with the worldwide spread of the English language.

No single factor explains every event in that complicated and drawn-out history, not race, demographics, populations pressure, or imagined spiritual qualities.

The three most important steps in spread of Indo-European languages in the last four thousand years were the “----" and also the rise of the Latin-speaking Roman Empire (an event almost prevented by Hannibal); the expansion of Spanish, English, Russian and French colonial powers in Asia, America, Africa; and the recent triumph of the English-speaking Western capitalist trade systems, in which American-Business English piggybacked onto British-colonial English. If we can draw any lessons about language expansion from them, it is perhaps only that an initial expansion can make late expansions easier, and that language generally follows military and economic power.

The earliest Indo-European expansions, which happened through tribal union and sometimes conquest, laid a foundation of all sorts for later expansions by increasing the territorial extent of the Indo-European languages, but their continued spread never was inevitable, and each expansion had its own local cause and effects. These local events of those tribal cultures are much more important and meaningful that any “imagined” spiritual/religious cause or a theoretical racial expansion.

Wonder who narrated these events? were those the elite, the then priestly class or Rigvedic titled “Gan” Pati of the Ganas for whom praises of poems/hymns are written in the Rigved over a span of 500 to 600 years. But around 1500 BC, when the puranic God Ganesh/Ganpati didn’t exist as an idolic entity or an actual mythological character, which it came to be very recently, like in around puranic times, could be around 200-300 AD, before that those words were just a mere title for the elites like a Prime Minister or a Chief Minister. The title naming and on the same time writing and hearing proses and poetry, must have started on a Kul (family) level, like a Pati or “Gruhas/Brihas”-Pati (husband, “patri”achial) figure for the family of three or four, then connected families will tie their ‘cow’ at a common areas, which becomes the “gotra”. Hence marrying in the same gotra is like marrying into the similar Kinship which becomes kind of a taboo, which later the destruction of the Habsburgs also proved, that is a very bad idea. Then after gotra, power shifted to Gram level and then to “Gan”, “Jan” or Janpadas level, whose elites were maybe referred to as “Gan”-pati in the Rigved, and also we are still the Bharatiya ‘Gan’-raj, even today after all these years, who might be today’s Ganpati I sometimes imagine..