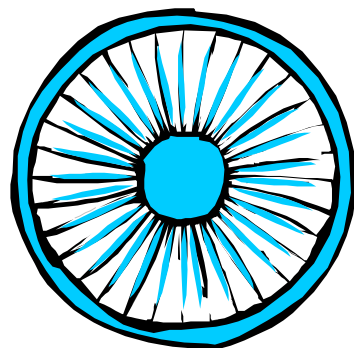


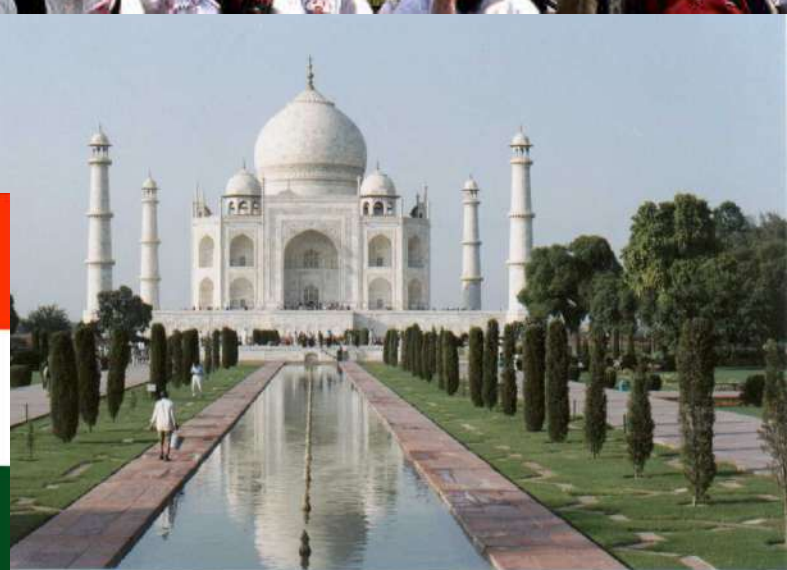
Ancient India



India

Land of Diversity

- Major Religions
 1. Hinduism and Buddhism
- Diverse Languages
 2. 18 Different Languages
 - a. Hundreds of Dialects

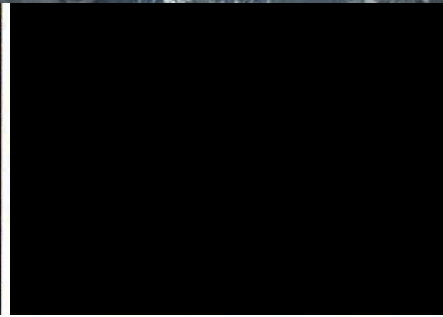
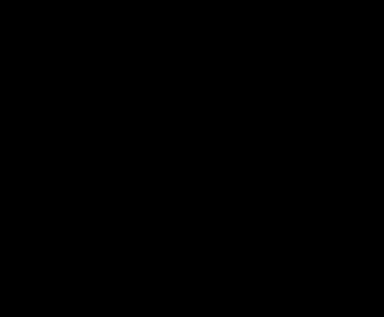


Indian Geography

Geography (much diversity)

1. subcontinent
2. shaped like a diamond
3. a number of core regions
 - a. Himalayas and Karakoram Mountains (far north)
 - b. Ganges Valley (just south of Himalayas)
 - c. Indus River Valley (west of the Ganges)

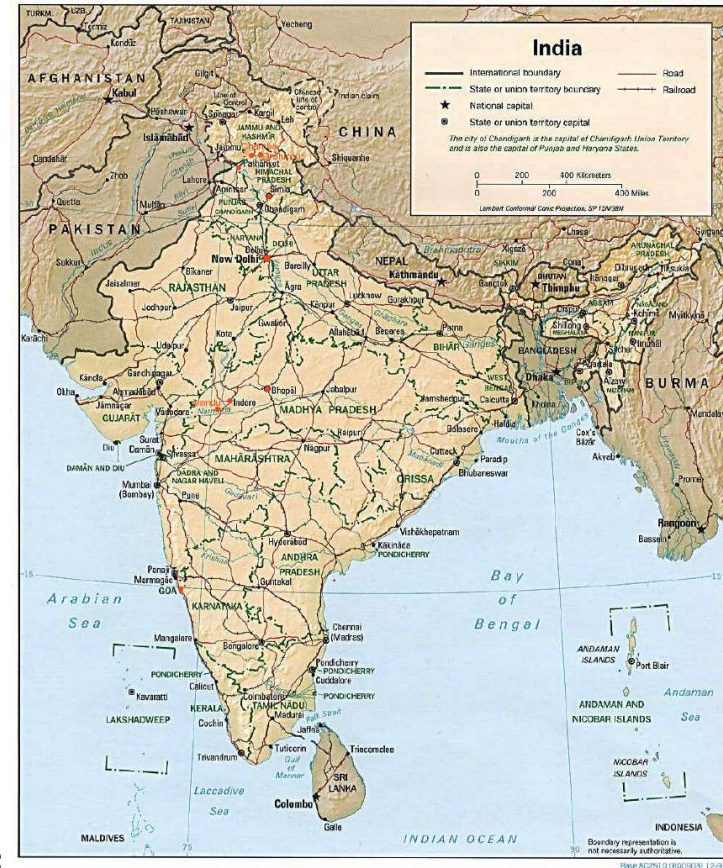




The Aryans

The Aryans

1. 2000 B.C.
2. Indo-European speaking
3. nomadic people
 - a. Siberia
 - moved west (Europe)
 - b. moved south (India)
4. eventually controlled all of India
5. ancient culture of the Aryans
 - a. strong warrior people
 - b. organized into tribes
 - c. earlier Aryans had no written language
 - d. start farming (1500 – 1000 BC)



The Aryans

6. Sanskrit (1,000 BC)

a. written language

* Vedas:

**Sacred
text of
the Hindu
religion**

नमः	बालः	बाला	स	सा	तौ	ते
bow (namaste)	boy	girl	he	she	they (m)	they(f) many
पठ	पठति	लिख	पच	खाद	चल	हस धाव
read	reads	write	cook	eat	walk	laugh run
खेल	वद	शाखा	पत	अम्बा	जनक	
play	speak	branch	fall	mother	father	
पुत्र	एव	च	न	कुत्र	अत्र	तत्र
son	also	and	no	where ?	here	there
अज	गज	अश्व	सिंह	ति	तः	न्ति
goat	elephant	horse	lion	does-singular	does-(two)	does - many

Organization of Society

The Caste System

1. invading peoples rule over conquered subjects
2. system based on:
 - * skin color
 - * economic advantages
 - * position in society



Top Caste Brahmins

- * ruling elites in Aryan society
- * priests

Second Caste Kshatriyas

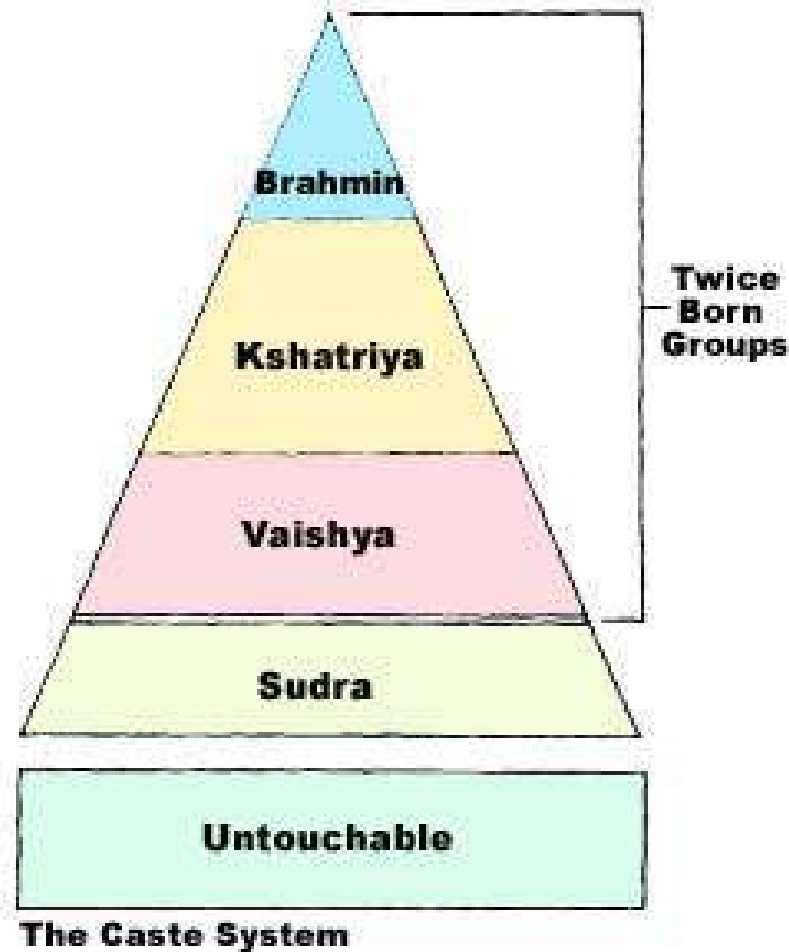
- * warriors

Third Caste Vaisyas

- * commoners
- * usually engaged in commerce

Forth Caste Sudras

- * not Aryan
- * great part of the Indian population
- * peasants, artisans, manual laborers



The Untouchables

Family in Ancient India

Primary Unit of Society

- extended family
- Patriarchal
- Superiority of men
 1. no women priests
 2. men only ones educated

Education

1. Guru



Family in Ancient India

Marriage

- marriages arranged
- women considered less important
- divorce
 1. women almost never
 2. men allowed to take second wife (if first wife could not have children)
- children important

Sati (STOPPED IN 1800s)



Ancient Indian Economy

Subsistence Farming

- Indian civilization moves to around
Ganges River

1. Sharecroppers

2. Environmental Dangers

a. flooding

b. food shortages



Hinduism

Originated

- Aryan Religious Beliefs
- **Vedas**
 1. hymns and ceremonies
 2. oral tradition

Beliefs

- single force of the universe
 1. Brahman
- **Atman** (individual self) to seek ultimate reality
 1. reunite with Brahman after Death



Hinduism

Reincarnation

- the individual's soul is reborn in a different form after death
 1. unite with Brahman

Karma (law of moral cause and effect)

- force of a person's actions determining his rebirth in a next life
 - a. consequences
 - b. Caste System

Dharma

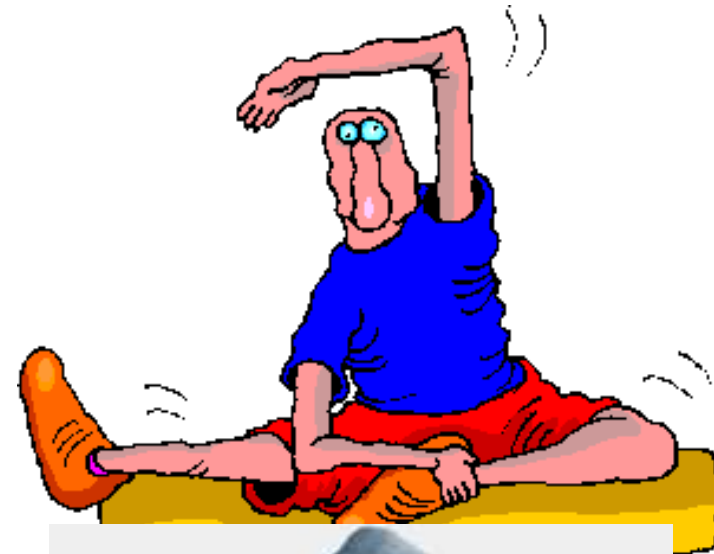
1. divine law
2. demands different actions by different members of society



Hinduism

Yoga

1. a method to develop a oneness with god
 2. four types of Yoga for different needs of different people
 - a. path of knowledge
 - b. path of love
 - c. path of work
 - d. path of meditation
- * still the mind to create oneness with God



Hinduism

Hinduism Polytheistic ?

- Concrete Symbols

1. 33,000 Deities

- a. Brahma the creator
- b. Vishnu the preserver
- c. Shiva the destroyer

2. Gods

- a. different expressions of the one ultimate reality



Buddhism

Siddhartha Guatama (6th century BC)

1. Born 563 BC
 - a. ruling princely family
 - b. Southern Nepal (today)
2. Raised in the lap of luxury
 - a. trained to be a warrior
3. Married at 16
 - a. had everything
4. Dismayed by the troubles of the world
 - a. spend his life trying to find a cure for **human suffering**



Buddhism

5. Followed **Ascetics**

- a. did not help and almost killed him



6. Followed Deep Meditation

- a. one day sitting under a tree
 - * **Bodhi Tree (wisdom)**
 - * **Nirvana (annihilation of the ego)**
 - * finds the meaning of life and **enlightenment**
- b. Spent the rest of his life preaching what he had learned

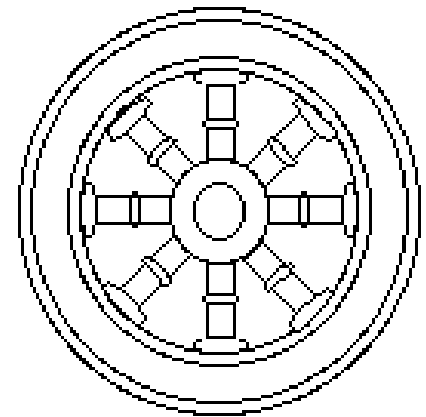
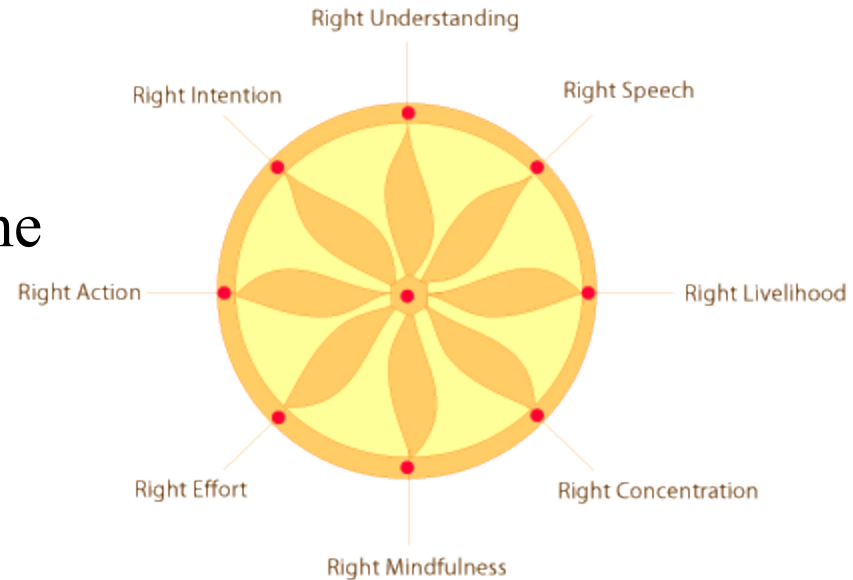


Four Noble Truths

1. Ordinary life is full of suffering
2. Suffering is caused by desire to satisfy ourselves
3. The way to end suffering is to end **desire for selfish goals**
4. The way to end desire is to follow the **Middle Path**

Middle Path (Eightfold Path)

1. Right View
2. Right Intention
3. Right Speech
4. Right Action
5. Right Livelihood
6. Right Effort
7. Right Mindfulness
8. Right Concentration



The Four Noble Truths

No one can deny that suffering in the condition of all existence

Suffering and general dissatisfaction come to human beings because they are greedy, possessive, and, above all, self-centered.

Egoism, possessives, and greed can,, however, be understood, overcome and rooted out.

This rooting out can be attained by following a simple plan (Eight fold Path)

Eightfold Path

First you must see clearly something is wrong

Next you must decide that you want to be cured

You must act and speak so as to aim at being cured.

Your livelihood must not conflict with your therapy.

That therapy must go forward at the “staying speed,” that is, the critical velocity that can be sustained.

You must think about it incessantly

Learn how to contemplate with the deep mind.

Buddhism

Similarities with Hinduism

- * Self Denial
- * Concept of Nirvana close to Hindu Brahman

Buddhism v. Hinduism

- * denied the ultimate reality of the material world
- * physical surroundings of humans were really just an illusion
- * pain, poverty, and sorrow caused by attachment to things in this world
- * people let go of worldly cares so pain and sorrow can be forgotten



Death of Sidhartha

480 BC

Spread of Buddhism

Spread through India and East

Stupas

