

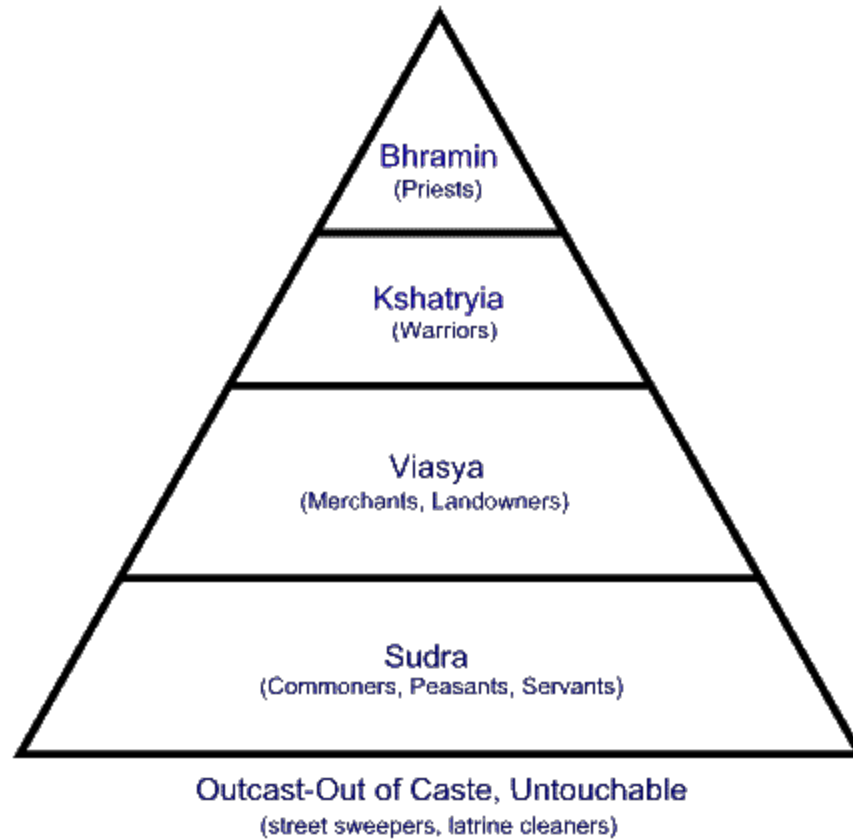
# Hinduism and Buddhism Develop

Religions of India

# The migration of the Aryans

- The Aryans were a nomadic culture that migrated from the steppes, dry grassy rolling hills, into India and took control of much of the Indus and Ganges river valleys.
- They brought with them a social system known as the Caste system, which integrated religious beliefs and social control.

# Caste System



# An integration of politics and religion

- In the caste system of India the only way to change ones position in the caste is to do their duty (Dharma), which helps their Kharma. Good Kharma leads to a better position in the caste system when they are reincarnated (reborn). Bad Kharma can result in falling down a caste.
- Eventual goal is Moksha: freedom from the cycle of birth, death, and rebirth.

# Social Justification

- The caste system was accepted and enforced social control because the idea was that you had earned the position in which you were born. Upper members of the caste system must have been good people in their last life, lower level members must have been bad.

# Hinduism is polytheistic

- There are many, many gods in the Hindu pantheon (list of gods), and they allow for the belief and addition of new gods

# Buddhism



# Buddha (Siddhartha Gautama)

- Buddha's birth and prophecy
- He was a Hindu Warrior prince
- See's poverty
- Goes on a journey
- Achieves enlightenment
- Creates the 4 noble truths, and the 8 fold path



# Buddhist teachings

- 1- Rejection of the caste system
- 2- 4 noble truths
  - There is suffering
  - Suffering is caused by desire
  - The way to end suffering is to end desire
  - To end desire, one should follow the 8 fold path

# Buddhist Teachings Continued

- 3- The 8 fold path: Consider them the 8 rights
  - 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 growth of Buddha

