



Ancient
India

In 1922 archaeologists found the remains of two ancient cities:
Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro

The people who lived in these and other cities are known as
Indus Valley Civilizations

Existed from about 3000-1500BC

(existed at the same time as the Sumerians)

Homes: baked brick, flat roofs, all identical
private bathrooms,
clay pipes led to sewers under the streets



Transportation: camels,
oxen, and elephants



Indus River: would flood every year and wipe out parts of the city.
They would just rebuild over the rubble.

ARYAN CIVILIZATIONS (1500-500BC)

The Aryans came from Central Asia (Russia)

Lived in clans or tribes. Had a chief.

Marriage: The groom would apply a spot of his blood on his bride's forehead.

Free time: gambling, chariot racing, worshiping their many gods and goddesses.



It originated in
India
approximately
4000 years ago.

Hinduism



KALI
by Pieter Weltevrede
www.sanatansociety.com

BASIC BELIEFS:

There is no prophet or book to follow. They use poetic phrases (Vedas) passed down thousands of years to express their philosophy of life.

Gods and Goddesses:

All are manifestations of one supreme being—

Brahman or the Universal Spirit

Hindus believe that everything is cyclic.

The universe has been created, sustained, and destroyed many times.

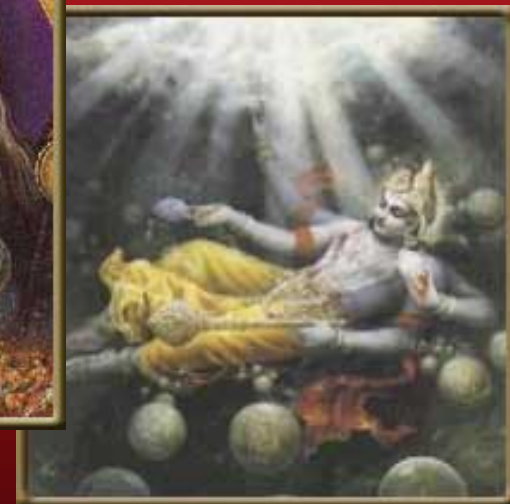
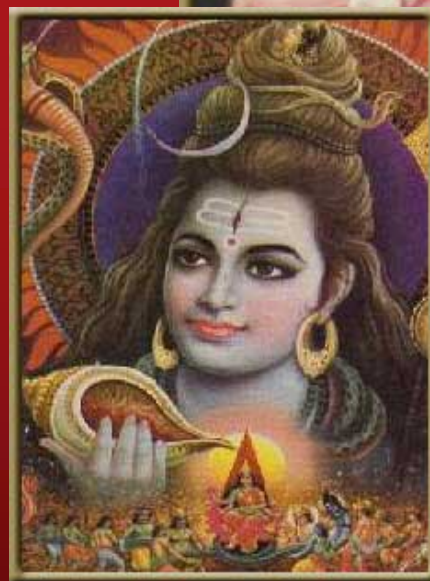
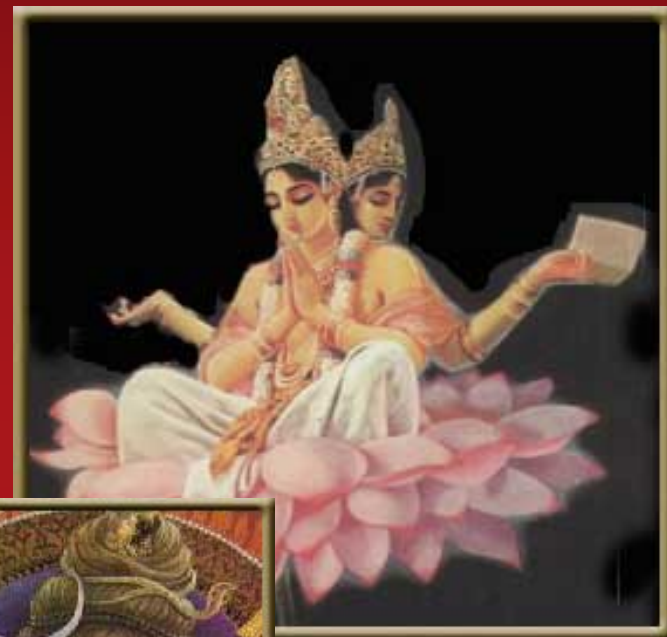
There are three expressions of this:

Brahman— created the world

Vishnu— sustains the universe

for 432 million human years

Shiva— destroys the universe





A
Creation

U
Sustenance

M
Destruction

Silence
Transcendent

Water is used in all rituals, it is an element of purification.
Great temples are all over India for individuals to go and worship in

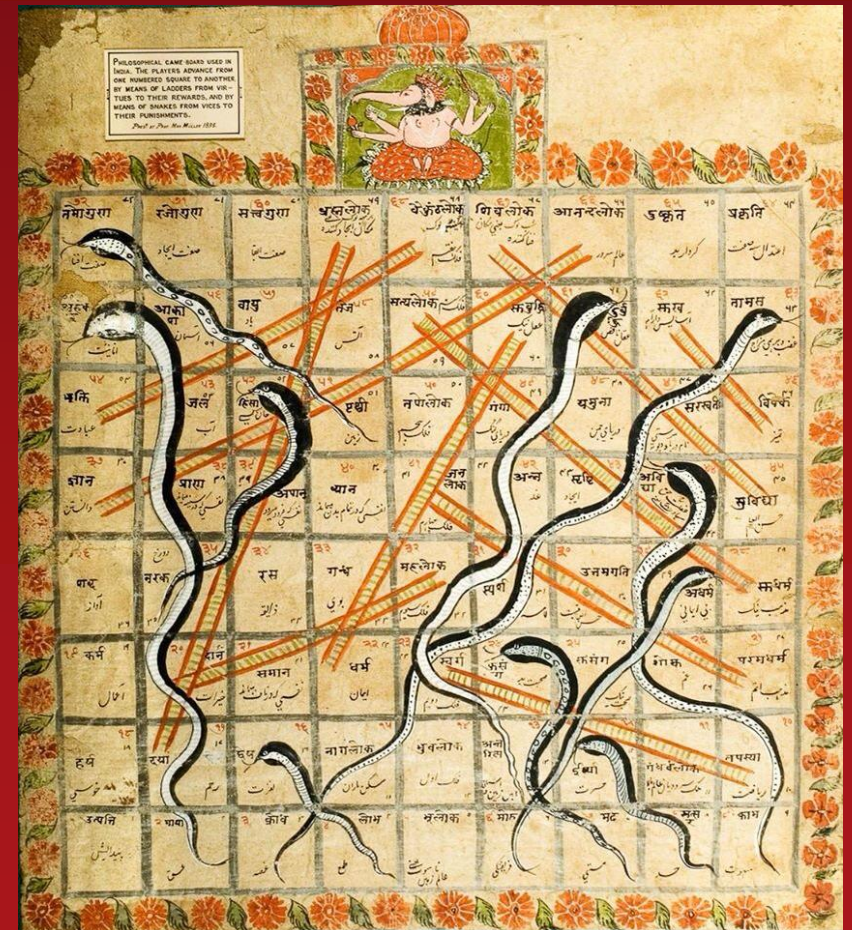


Daily Life:

Science: thought that the earth was a sphere and that it rotated around the sun.

Games: chess, polo, cards, wrestling and fencing

Writing: Sanskrit (an alphabet)



क	कख	कघ	कण	क्त	क्त्य	क्र	क्रय	क्तव	कन	कन्य	कम
kka	kkha	kca	kṇa	kta	ktya	ktra	ktrya	ktva	kna	knya	kma
क्य	क्र	क्रय	क्ल	क्व	क्व्य	क्ष	क्षम	क्ष्य	क्ष्व	ख्य	ख्र
kya	kra	krya	kla	kva	kvya	kṣa	kṣma	kṣya	kṣva	khya	khra
ग्य	ग्र	ग्रय	घ्न	घ्न्य	घम	घ्य	घ्र	ङ्क	ङ्क	ङ्क्य	ङ्क्य
gya	gra	grya	ghna	ghnya	ghma	ghya	ghra	ṅka	ṅkta	ṅktya	ṅkya
ङ्क्ष	ङ्क्ष्व	ङ्क्ख	ङ्क्ख्य	ङ्ग	ङ्ग्य	ङ्ग्घ	ङ्ग्घ्य	ङ्ग्घ्र	ङ्ग्घ्र	ङ्ग्घ्र	ङ्ग्घ्र
ṅkṣa	ṅkṣva	ṅkha	ṅkhya	ṅga	ṅgya	ṅgha	ṅghya	ṅghra	ṅṅa	ṅṅa	ṅṅa
ङ्ग्य	च	च्य	च्य	च्र	चम	च्य	च्य	च्र	ज	ज्य	ज
ṅgya	cca	ccha	cchra	cṅa	cma	cya	chya	chra	ja	jjha	jṅa
ङ्ग्य	ज्म	ज्य	ज्र	ज्व	ञ	ञ्म	ञ्य	ञ्य	ञ्र	ञ्य	ट
jṅgya	jma	jya	jra	jva	ñca	ñcma	ñcya	ñcha	ñja	ñjya	ṭa

Food:

All living things contain part of the divine spirit.

Pious Hindus are Lacto-vegetarians (vegans)

The cow is sacred:

Has given years of faithful service in farming

Symbol of motherhood



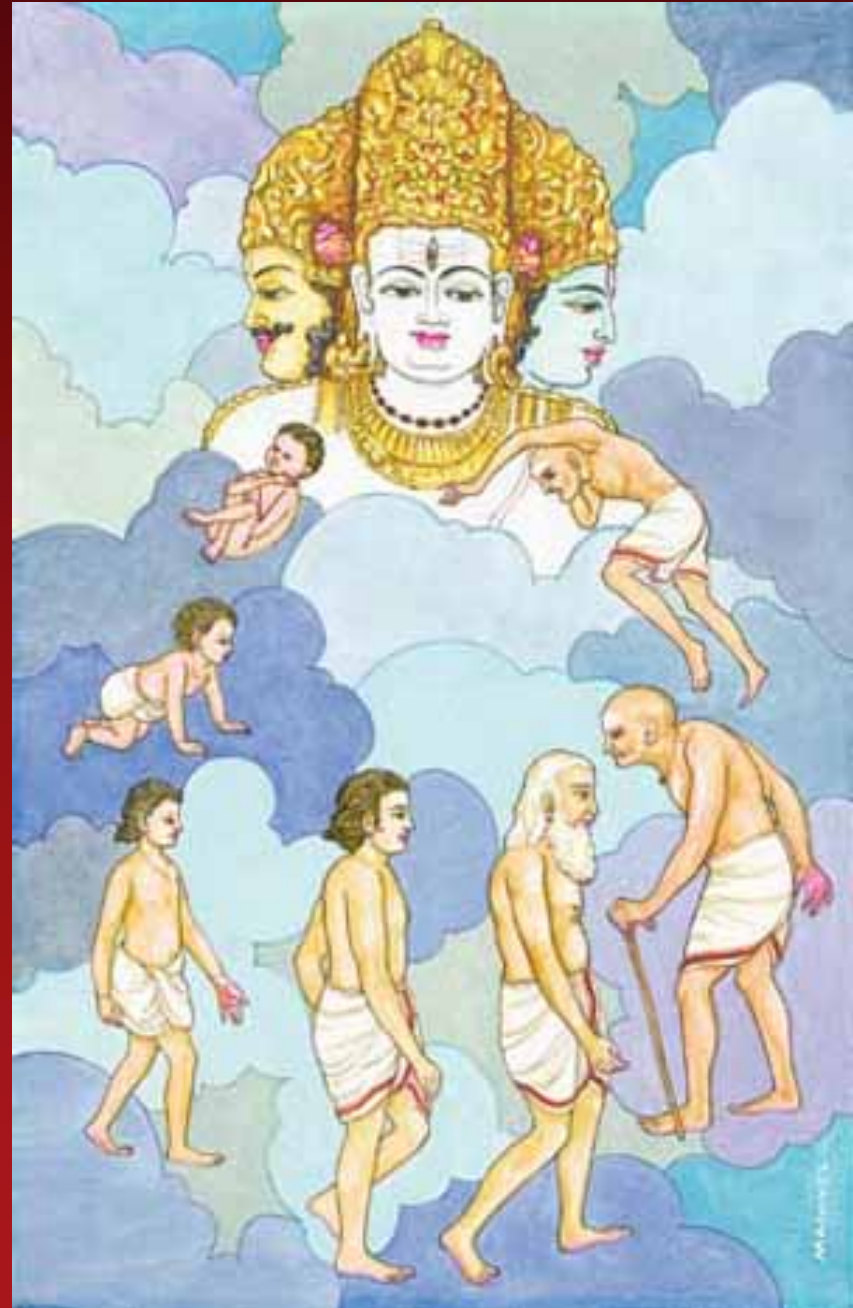
Vyasa said:

“Cows constitute the stay of all creatures. Cows are the refuge of all creatures. Cows are the embodiment of merit. Cows are sacred and blessed and are sanctifiers of all. One should never, in even one's heart, do an injury to cows. One should, indeed, always confer happiness on them.”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WLRX2ZtxpEw>

Hindus believe nothing that once existed is ever completely destroyed, it merely undergoes a change in its form.

Reincarnation is the rebirth of the soul after death into the body of another.





CASTE SYSTEM

Varnas: The name used to refer to the social classes of India

1st Varna-

Brahmins—Priests

Teach and study the Veda. Perform religious ceremonies to please the deities.

Only ones allowed to speak the words of the sacred book

2nd Varna-

Kshatriyas—Warriors and Rulers

Study the Veda. Lead the government and armies

3rd Varna-

Vaisyas—Common people

Tend to the herds and care for the land. Make and sell useful products.

4th Varna-

Sundras-Unskilled Laborers and Servants

Serve the other varnas

5th Varna-

Pariahs—Slaves, Untouchables

Perform tasks that were considered unclean



Origins: the point or place where something begins, arises, or is derived.

Beliefs: the state of mind in which a person thinks something to be the case, with or without there being empirical evidence to prove that something is the case with factual certainty.

Practices: the actual application or use of an idea, belief, or method as opposed to theories about such application or use. (this is something you can SEE)

Caste System: Structure of sorting people in Hindu society

NOW:

Connect a belief with a practice.

For example:

The belief in the sacredness of cows
means that Hindus do not eat beef.

(can't use that one)

Write a short paragraph about how that belief and practice are
important in Hinduism

Cite 2 cards in your paragraph!

*Learning Target: I can use evidence from the historical documents I
read to show that I understand the connection between ancient
beliefs and practices*

Reincarnation and the caste system:

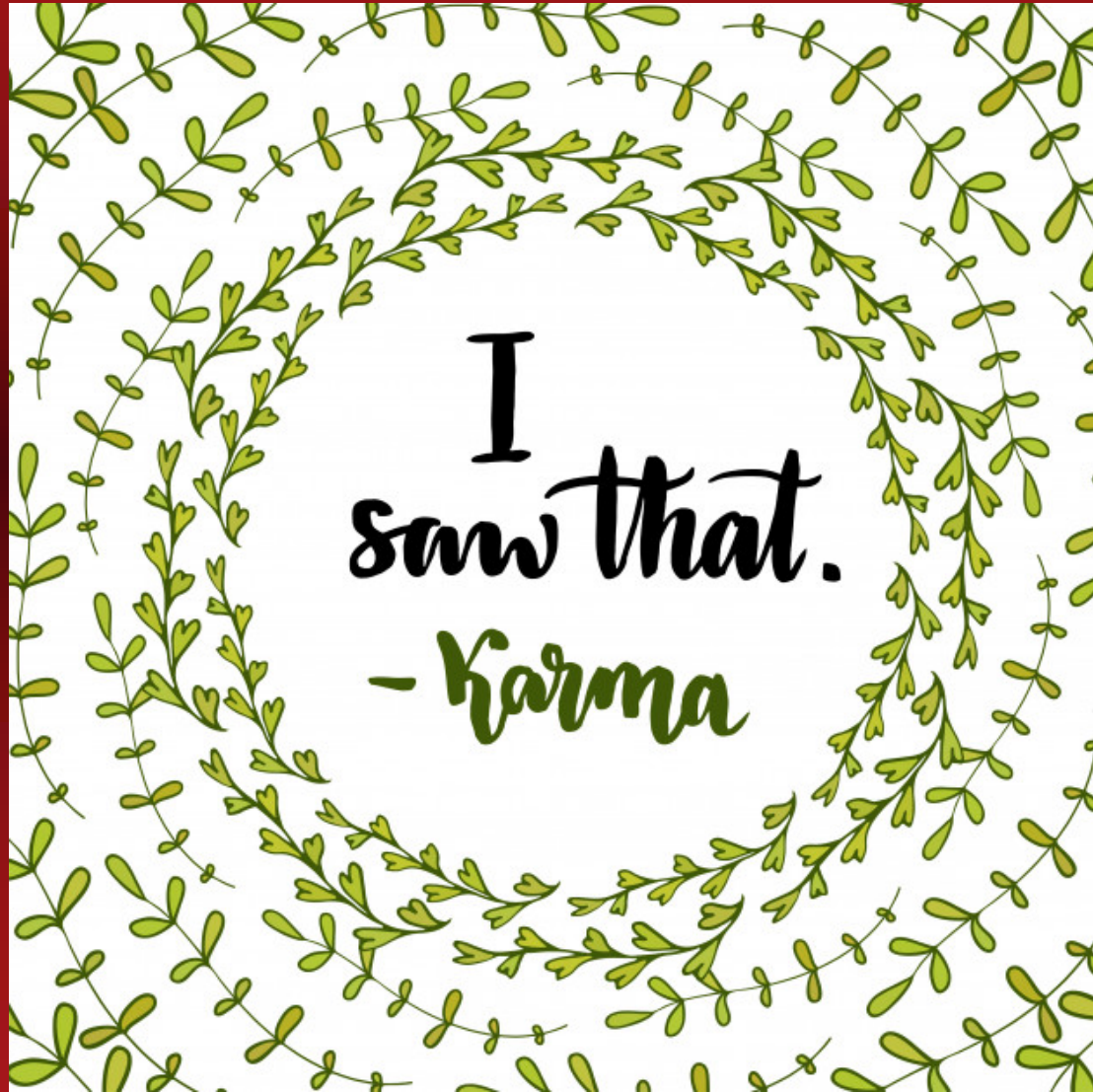
Your behavior in the previous life dictates which caste you are born into.

KARMA –
the energy you put in
will be the energy you get back

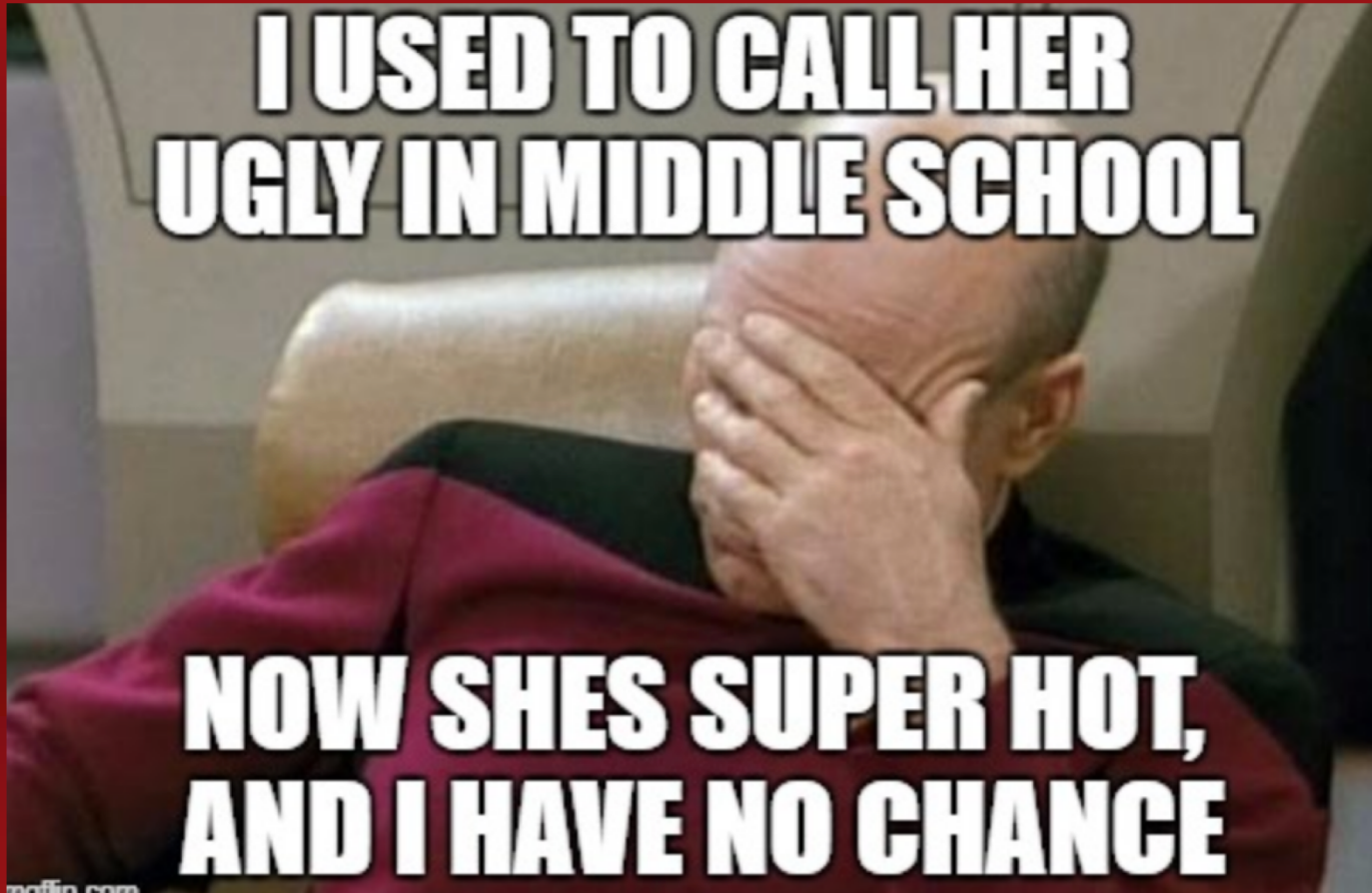


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HNiNVpju-6k>
(:35-2:00)

Anyone have a Karma story they need to share?



Homework this week: Karma Meme



DUE FRIDAY!



SOAP FOR

KARMA

SCENTED WITH HAHAAAAA.

Sorry not sorry.

NET WT. 6 OZ / 170 G

LAUGHING BUDDHA
Cocunut oil, palm oil, safflower oil, glycerol, sodium hydroxide, essential oils, soy bean lecithin, and fragrance.



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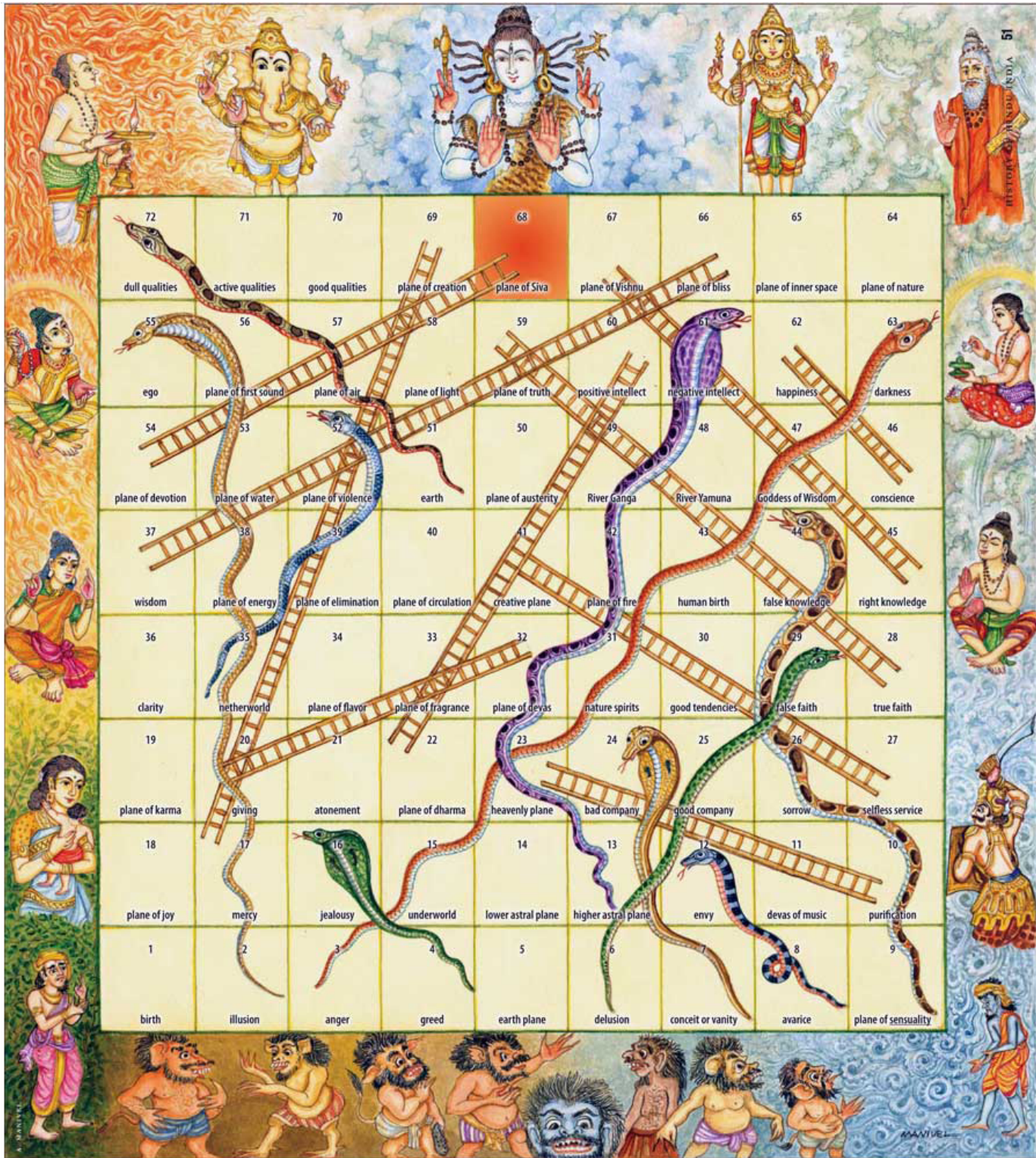
MADE IN U.S.A.

PHILOSOPHICAL GAME BOARD USED IN INDIA. THE PLAYERS ADVANCE FROM ONE NUMBERED SQUARE TO ANOTHER BY MEANS OF LADDERS FROM VIRTUES TO THEIR REWARDS, AND BY MEANS OF SNAKES FROM VICES TO THEIR PUNISHMENTS.

Printed in India, New Delhi, 1918.



41 नैमायरा	40 रजोयरा	39 सत्त्वगुण	38 भुवलोक	37 वैकुण्ठलोक	36 निवलोक	35 आनन्दलोक	34 उक्त	33 प्रकृति
32 आकाश	31 वायु	30 तेज	29 सत्यलोक	28 सद्ब्रह्म	27 कृष्ण	26 कृष्ण	25 नामस	24 विष्णु
23 भक्ति	22 जल	21 हिमा	20 पृथ्वी	19 तपोलोक	18 गंगा	17 यमुना	16 सरस्वती	15 विष्णु
14 ज्ञान	13 प्राण	12 अपान	11 ध्यान	10 जललोक	9 अन्न	8 स्तुति	7 अविद्या	6 सुविद्या
5 पाद	4 नरक	3 रस	2 गन्ध	1 महलोक	स्वर्ग	उत्तमगति	अधम	कर्म
कर्म	दान	समान	धर्म	भ्रम	कर्म	कर्म	कर्म	परमधर्म
हृष	दया	दण्ड	नागलोक	भुवलोक	अनोलोक	दण्ड	मधवलोक	तपस्या
उद्यमि	पाप	क्रोध	लाभ	भूलोक	माय	मद	मद	काम



72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64
dull qualities	active qualities	good qualities	plane of creation	plane of Siva	plane of Vishnu	plane of bliss	plane of inner space	plane of nature
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
ego	plane of first sound	plane of air	plane of light	plane of truth	positive intellect	negative intellect	happiness	darkness
54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	46
plane of devotion	plane of water	plane of violence	earth	plane of austerity	River Ganga	River Yamuna	Goddess of Wisdom	conscience
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
wisdom	plane of energy	plane of elimination	plane of circulation	creative plane	plane of fire	human birth	false knowledge	right knowledge
36	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28
clarity	netherworld	plane of flavor	plane of fragrance	plane of devas	nature spirits	good tendencies	false faith	true faith
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
plane of karma	giving	atonement	plane of dharma	heavenly plane	bad company	good company	sorrow	selfless service
18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10
plane of joy	mercy	jealousy	underworld	lower astral plane	higher astral plane	envy	devas of music	purification
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
birth	illusion	anger	greed	earth plane	delusion	conceit or vanity	avarice	plane of sensuality

Buddha lived in ancient India. He was born the son of a wealthy ruler of a small kingdom. It was foretold that he would become either a great ruler or a great religious teacher.

His father sought to protect him from the realities of life and he lived a life of luxury.

Gautama married and had a son.

One day he left the palace and was confronted by old age, illness and death.

This shocked him and changed his life.

It caused him to recognize that his luxurious lifestyle was empty and without meaning.

He chose to become a holy man leading a life of deprivation and austerity.



While mediating under a Bodhi tree, Gautama achieved enlightenment.

Having achieved enlightenment, Gautama spent the rest of his life traveling and preaching (teaching) about the wisdom he had gained.

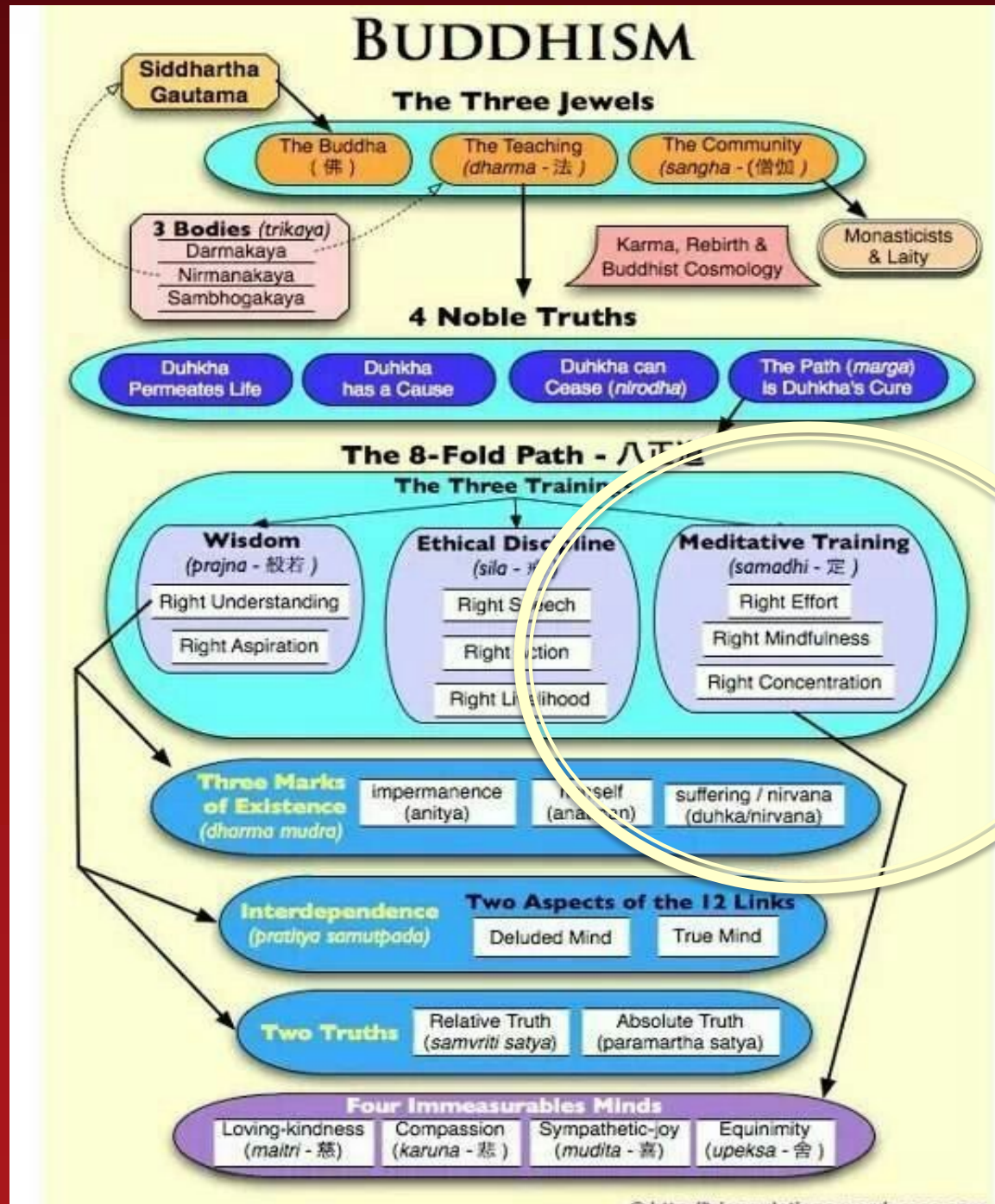


Buddhism is a way of life that is based on the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama or “Enlightened One,” to achieve Enlightenment (the final liberation from the cycle of birth and death).

Buddhism is the faith that developed as a result of the realization that all beings possess enlightenment, but most do not yet realize this.

The Middle Way

Suffering



Buddhism provides guidance and teachings to achieve enlightenment through meditation, wisdom and self-control.

It is not a religion!

Buddhism developed in India as a belief system outside of Hinduism about 2500 years ago. Buddhism deliberately rejected Vedic rites and refused to accept the caste system.

Buddhism does, however, share many of the beliefs of Hinduism. These include the concepts of: reincarnation, karma and enlightenment.





TIME TO TRY MEDITATION!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nmFUDkj1Aq0>

HINDUISM



BUDDHISM



- Meditation
- Polytheistic
- No holy book
- Cyclic Beliefs
- No supreme being
- The Middle Way
- Vedas
- Nirvana
- Karma
- One founder: Siddhartha
- No considered a religion
- Strict adherence to the caste system

An amazingly brilliant venn diagram by: _____

10 points extra credit

Find a Buddha
or element of
Hinduism.

Take a selfie with it
this weekend



Email it to me by Monday!

AGE OF EMPIRES (500BC—647AD)

By 600BC almost 1,000 years after the Aryan migrations, many small kingdoms were scattered throughout India.

Mauryan Empire

In 326 BC great Indian military leader, Chandragupta Maurya seized power of the Indus River area.

305 BC the Mauryan Empire stretched more than 2,000 miles, uniting north India politically for the first time.



To win his wars of conquest, Chandragupta raised a vast army: 600,000 soldiers on foot, 30,000 soldiers on horseback, and 9,000 elephants.

To clothe, feed, and pay these troops, the government levied high taxes.

Ex: farmers had to pay up to one-half the value of their crops to the king.

Power stays in the Chandragupta line for 3 generations.

Grandson, Asoka felt sorrow over the slaughter of war as he sought to expand the land. He studied Buddhism and decided to rule by the Buddha's teaching of "peace to all beings."

Treated his subjects fairly and humanely.

Focus turns to improving what he has.



Had extensive roads built so that he could visit the far corners of India.

Improved conditions along these roads to make travel easier for his people.

Ex: every nine miles he had wells dug and rest houses built. This allowed travelers to stop and refresh themselves.



What other leader does this sound like?

Gupta Empire (same time as Romans)

The Gupta Empire covered about two thirds of modern India and parts of modern day Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh.



The "Golden Age" of ancient India because of that peace and prosperity.

The people had religious freedom.

Hinduism spread - clearly the preferred way of life

Buddhism flourished as well.

Provided simple health care for free.

Writers, artists and musicians were paid to produce their art.

Most people were not educated, but the higher castes were

Gender Issues:

The Hindu Laws of Manu stated that girls were required to obey their fathers, and married women had to obey husbands.

Women could not own property or study the Vedas



Men were allowed to have more than one wife: polygyny

Suttee:

Widows committed suicide by throwing themselves on top of their husbands' flaming funeral pyres.

This practice was sometimes required of those in the upper castes.

Defense:

Each village had a military squad to protect them. During times of war, the local squads all drew together to make up the royal army.

Squad: an elephant, a horse drawn chariot, three cavalry men and five foot soldiers.



Advantages of using
elephants in your
army:

*Talk and then
write it in your
notes!*

It doesn't sound like much
when you look at one
village at a time,
but together, village squads
formed a powerful army.



But the number one defensive feature of Ancient India was the Himalayas



10 points extra credit

Find a Buddha
or element of
Hinduism.

Take a selfie with it
this weekend



Email it to me by Monday!

Unlock India

