

दिवसोंका इतिहास

CollegeBoard

CLASSICAL (600 BCE-600 CE)



APPEARANCES IN THE AP CURRICULUM:

- The core beliefs outlined in the **SANSKRIT** scriptures formed the basis of the **VEDIC** religions — later known as **HINDUISM** — which contributed to the development of the social and political roles of a **CASTE SYSTEM** and in the importance of multiple manifestations of **BRAHMA** to promote teachings about reincarnation
- The core beliefs about desire, suffering, and the search for enlightenment preached by the historic **BUDDHA** and recorded by his followers into sutras and other scriptures were, in part, a reaction to the Vedic beliefs and rituals dominant in South Asia. **BUDDHISM** changed over time as it spread throughout Asia — first through the support of the **MAURYAN EMPEROR ASHOKA**, and then through the efforts of missionaries and merchants, and the establishment of educational institutions to promote its core teachings.
- Belief systems affected gender roles. Buddhism and Christianity encouraged **MONASTIC LIFE**
- Literature and drama* (Greek Plays, **INDIAN EPICS**) acquired distinctive forms that influenced artistic developments in neighboring regions and in later time periods.
- Distinctive architectural styles (**INDIA**)
- The convergence of Greco-Roman culture and **BUDDHIST** beliefs affected the development of unique sculptural developments. (**GRECO-BUDDHISM**)
- Cities (**PATILIPUTRA**)
- Fall (**GUPTA vs. WHITE HUNS**)
- Trade Routes (**INDIAN OCEAN TRADE**)
- Transformed Religious & Cultural Traditions (**BUDDHISM**)



people to know

SIDDHARTHA GAUTAMA
(563-483 BCE)
BORN A PRINCE IN PRESENT DAY NEPAL, HE QUICKLY SOUGHT A WAY TO END SUFFERING FOR ALL MANKIND.

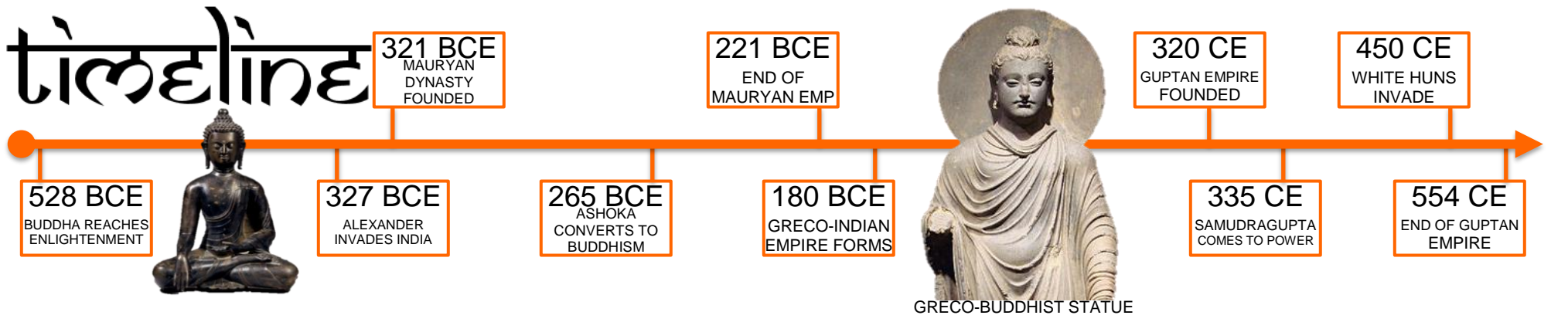
CHANDRAGUPTA MAURYA
(340-298 BCE)
CONSIDERED THE FIRST EMPEROR OF INDIA, CHANDRAGUPTA FOUNDED THE MAURYAN DY.

ASHOKA MAURYA
(304-232 BCE)
KING WHO EXPANDED HIS EMPIRE BEFORE CONVERTING AND SPREADING BUDDHISM.

CHANDRA GUPTA I
(???-335 CE)
FOUNDER OF THE GUPTAN DYNASTY.

SAMUDRA GUPTA I
(???-375 CE)
KNOWN AS "THE GREAT" HE RULED DURING THE GOLDEN AGE OF INDIA

Timeline

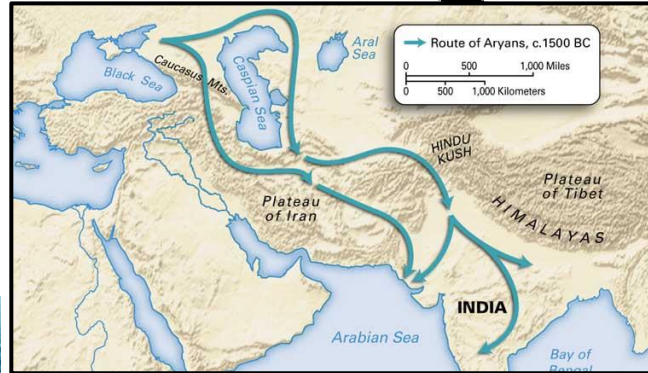


GRECO-BUDDHIST STATUE

hinduism

THE BASICS:

- THERE IS ONE SUPREME: **BRAHMAN**
 - "CANNOT EXACTLY BE DEFINED"
- PANTHEISTIC RELIGION
 - BRAHMAN IS EVERYTHING
 - OFTEN MISINTERPRETED BY WESTERNERS AS POLYTHEISTIC
 - THE MANY "GODS" ARE SIMPLY INCARNATIONS OF BRAHMAN



THE BASICS (PART II):

- EVERYONE HAS AN INDIVIDUAL **ATMAN**
 - HINDU WORD FOR SOUL
 - BRAHMAN/ATMAN RELATIONSHIP OFTEN DESCRIBED AS A DROP INTO AN OCEAN
- KARMA ("ACTION")
 - LAW THAT ALL ACTIONS HAVE CONSEQUENCES
 - PERVADES NOT JUST THIS LIFE; BUT ALL LIFE
- SAMSARA
 - CONTINUOUS CYCLE OF REINCARNATION
- **GOAL:** MOKSHA (LIBERATION)
 - FREE US FROM THE CYCLE OF SAMSARA



ब्रह्मर्षि BRAHMA

OFTEN DEPICTED WITH FOUR HEADS WHO ARE EACH RECITING ONE OF THE FOUR VEDAS, BRAHMA IS THE HINDU GOD (DEVA) OF CREATION. BRAHMA WAS FEATURED MORE HEAVILY IN THE VEDAS. "THIS IS NOT BRAHMAN!"



HINDU CONCEPT WHERE THE THREE FUNCTIONS OF THE COSMOS (CREATION, MAINTENANCE, AND DESTRUCTION) ARE PERSONIFIED BY THE FORMS BELOW.

VISHNU

OFTEN DEPICTED WITH BLUE SKIN, VISHNU MAINTAINS ORDER & HARMONY IN THE UNIVERSE.



SHIVA

OFTEN DEPICTED WITH BLUE SKIN IN THE FORM, SHIVA IS THE DESTROYER OF WORLDS. VISHNU & SHIVA GAINED PROMINENCE LATER, THOUGH MENTIONED IN THE VEDAS, THEY PLAYED A MINOR ROLE TO BRAHMA.



"I AM BECOME SHIVA, DESTROYER OF WORLDS."

-BHAGAVAD-GITA

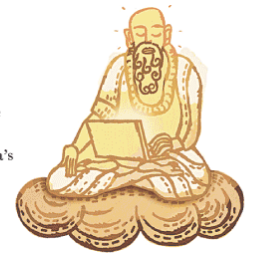
THIS QUOTE HAS BEEN OFTEN ATTRIBUTED TO J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER AS HE OBSERVED THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL NUCLEAR EXPLOSION. OPPENHEIMER WAS THE SCIENTIFIC DIRECTOR OF THE MANHATTAN PROJECT. HE SAID THIS VERSE "ENTERED HIS HEAD."

BRAHMINS:

Priests, scholars and teachers.

Famous members include:

Jawaharlal Nehru: First prime minister of independent India
Rahul Dravid: captain of India's cricket team



KSHATRIYAS:

Warriors and rulers

Famous members include:
Vasundhara Raje Scindia, chief minister of the Indian state of Rajasthan



VAISHYAS:

Traders

Famous members include:

Lakshmi Mittal: chief executive, Arcelor Mittal steel company
Mohandas Gandhi: Independence leader, the "father of the nation"



SUDRAS:

Manual workers and servants

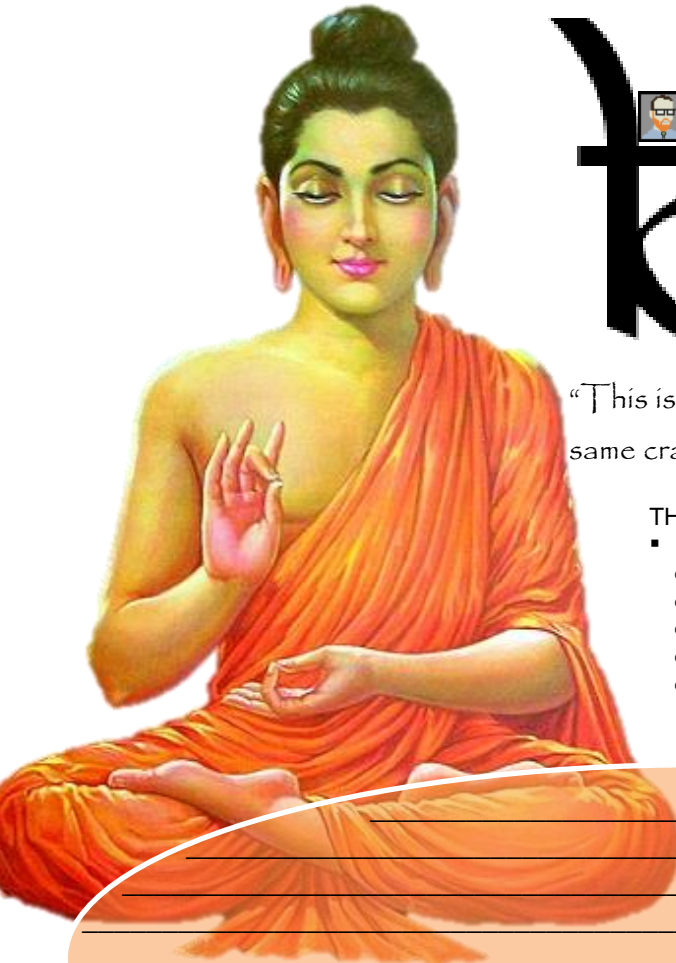


DALITS:

Formerly known as 'Untouchables,' Dalits perform unpleasant jobs like cleaning or leather tanning. With changes in India, some Dalits are now becoming entrepreneurs or getting jobs in high-tech.

Famous members include:

KR Narayanan: Former President of India
BR Ambedkar: Political leader and chief architect of the Indian Constitution



बुद्धिज्ञान

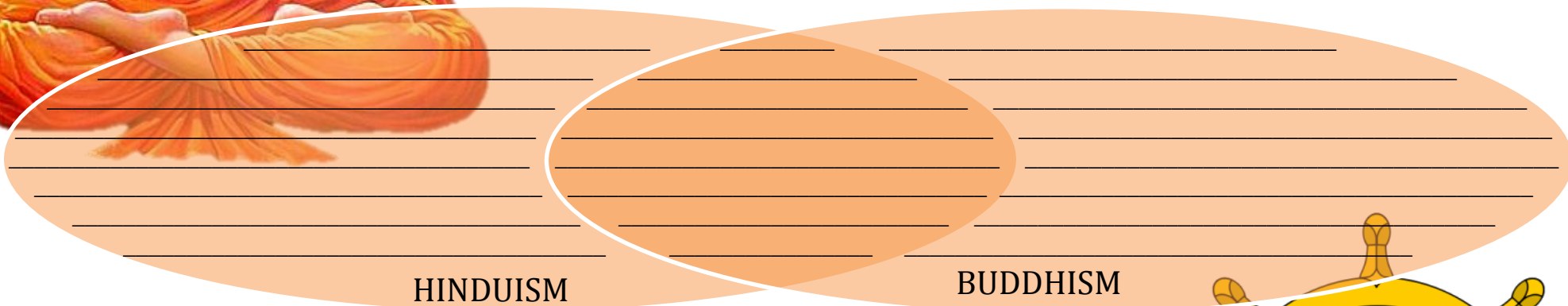
“This is the noble truth of the cessation of suffering: it is the remainderless fading away and cessation of that same craving, the giving up and relinquishing of it, freedom from it, nonreliance on it.”

-Third Noble Truth: *Dhammacakkappavattana Sutta*, Buddha’s first discourse after he achieved Nirvana

THE BASICS:

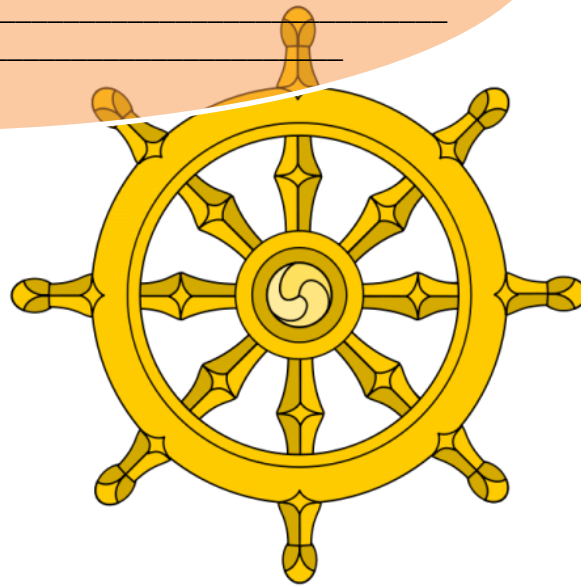
- **FOUNDER:** SIDDHARTHA GAUTAMA (560-480BCE)
 - MODERN DAY NEPAL
 - KSHATRIYA PRINCE
 - RAISED IN LUXURY, AFFLUENCE
 - @29= WITNESSED SICKNESS, AGING, DEATH
 - DEDICATED REST OF LIFE TO CURING SUFFERING
 - ABANDONED HOME; TRAVELED
 - REACHED ENLIGHTENMENT UNDER BODHI TREE

- BUDDHIST TEACHINGS STEM FROM HINDUISM
 - KARMA, REINCARNATION, ETC.
- ONE CAN ACHIEVE NIRVANA (“BLOWN OUT [LIKE A CANDLE]”) BY FOLLOWING THE 4 NOBLE TRUTHS
 - *SEE BELOW*
- ONE SHOULD AVOID THE EXTREMES OF LIFE
 - FOLLOW THE MIDDLE PATH
- REJECTED THE CASTE SYSTEM
- SIMPLER THAN EXISTING HINDU BELIEFS



four noble truths
 EVERYTHING IN LIFE IS SUFFERING
 SUFFERING COMES FROM DESIRE
 END DESIRE, END SUFFERING
 FOLLOW THE 8-FOLD PATH

Wisdom	Right View
	Right Intention
Ethical Conduct	Right Speech
	Right Action
	Right Livelihood
Mental Development	Right Effort
	Right Mindfulness
	Right Concentration





FREEMAN-PEDIA

BUDDHISM & HINDUISM

The practices and goals of Buddhism and Hinduism have similarities and differences. The more historical or beginning forms of Hinduism and the teachings of Buddha have pronounced differences. The historical Vedic religion, Buddhism, and Jainism all share a common cultural theme influenced by the north eastern areas of the Indian subcontinent.

The period between 5th and 9th century CE was the most brilliant epoch in the development of Indian philosophy as Hindu and Buddhist philosophies flourished side by side. Buddhism attained prominence in the Indian subcontinent, but was ultimately eclipsed in the 11th century CE at its point of origin by Hinduism and Islam. While Buddhism declined in India, Buddhism continued outside of India. Tibetan Buddhism is the predominant religion in the Himalayan region while Theravada Buddhism continues in Sri Lanka and Southeast Asia, and Mahayana Buddhism continues in India, East Asia and among the Chinese diaspora.

The Buddha adopted many of the terms already used in philosophical discussions of his era; however, many of these terms carry a different meaning in the Buddhist tradition. **KARMA** ("to do") is a word meaning *action*. It is commonly understood as a term to denote the entire cycle of cause and effect as described in the philosophies of a number of cosmologies, including those of Buddhism and Hinduism.

Karma is a central part of Buddhist teachings. In Buddha's teaching, karma is a direct result of a person's word, thought, and action in life. In pre-Buddhist Hinduism, karma has to do with whether the actions performed in rituals are done correctly or not. Therefore, there is little emphasis on moral conduct in its conception. In Buddhism, since a person's word, thought, and action form the basis for good and bad karma goes hand in hand with the development of meditation and wisdom. Buddhist teachings carry a different meaning from pre-Buddhist conception of karma.

DHARMA means *Natural Law, Reality or Duty*. The general concept of dharma forms a basis for philosophies, beliefs and practices originating in India. The four main ones are Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism, all of whom retain the centrality of dharma in their teachings. In these traditions, beings that live in harmony with dharma proceed more quickly toward, according to the tradition **MOKSHA**, or **NIRVANA**. Dharma can refer generally to religious duty, and also mean social order, right conduct, or simply virtue. The term "*Buddha*" too has appeared in Hindu scriptures before the birth of Gautama Buddha. In the *Vayu Purana*, sage Daksha calls Lord Shiva as Buddha.

Gautama Buddha did not deny the existence nor forbid the worship of the popular gods, but such worship is not Buddhist and the gods are trapped in the same **samsaric cycle** as other beings but are in no way guides to religion, since they need instruction themselves. The focus of the **Noble Eightfold Path** is not about worshipping god, achieving heaven in the next life, nor is it about experiencing Brahma consciousness in this life or the next. The reason is that in all these realms and beings are subject to rebirth after some period of time. It is like going around in circles in the round of rebirth despite all the effort and striving. Therefore, the purpose of the holy life in the Buddha's path is about liberation from the cycle of rebirth and experience awakening in this very life (some might take longer, depending on the person). The Buddha himself realized awakening after about six years of practice

The Buddha repudiated the **CASTE** distinctions of the Brahmanical religion, and was as a result described as a corrupter and opposed to true dharma in some of the Puranas. In one sutta, the Buddha satirizes and debunks the brahminical claims regarding the divine nature of the caste system, and shows that it is nothing but a human convention.

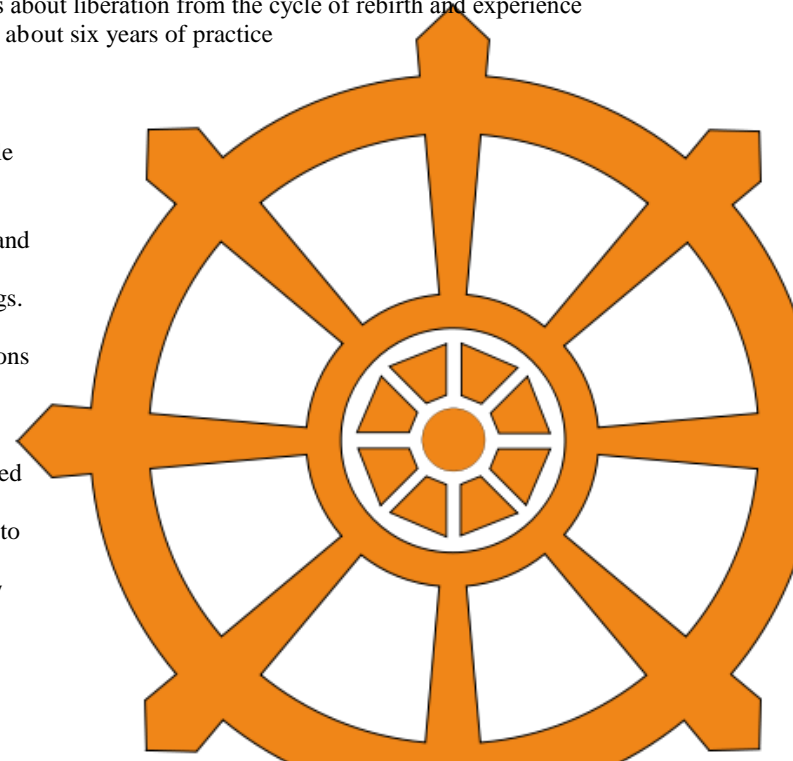
Buddhism implicitly denied the validity of caste distinctions by offering ordination to all regardless of caste. While the caste system constitutes an assumed background to the stories told in Buddhist scriptures, the sutras do not attempt to justify or explain the system, and the caste system was not generally propagated along with the Buddhist teachings

The notion of ritual purity also provided a conceptual foundation for the caste system, by identifying occupations and duties associated with impure or taboo objects as being themselves impure. Regulations imposing such a system of ritual purity and taboos are absent from the Buddhist monastic code, and not generally regarded as being part of Buddhist teachings.

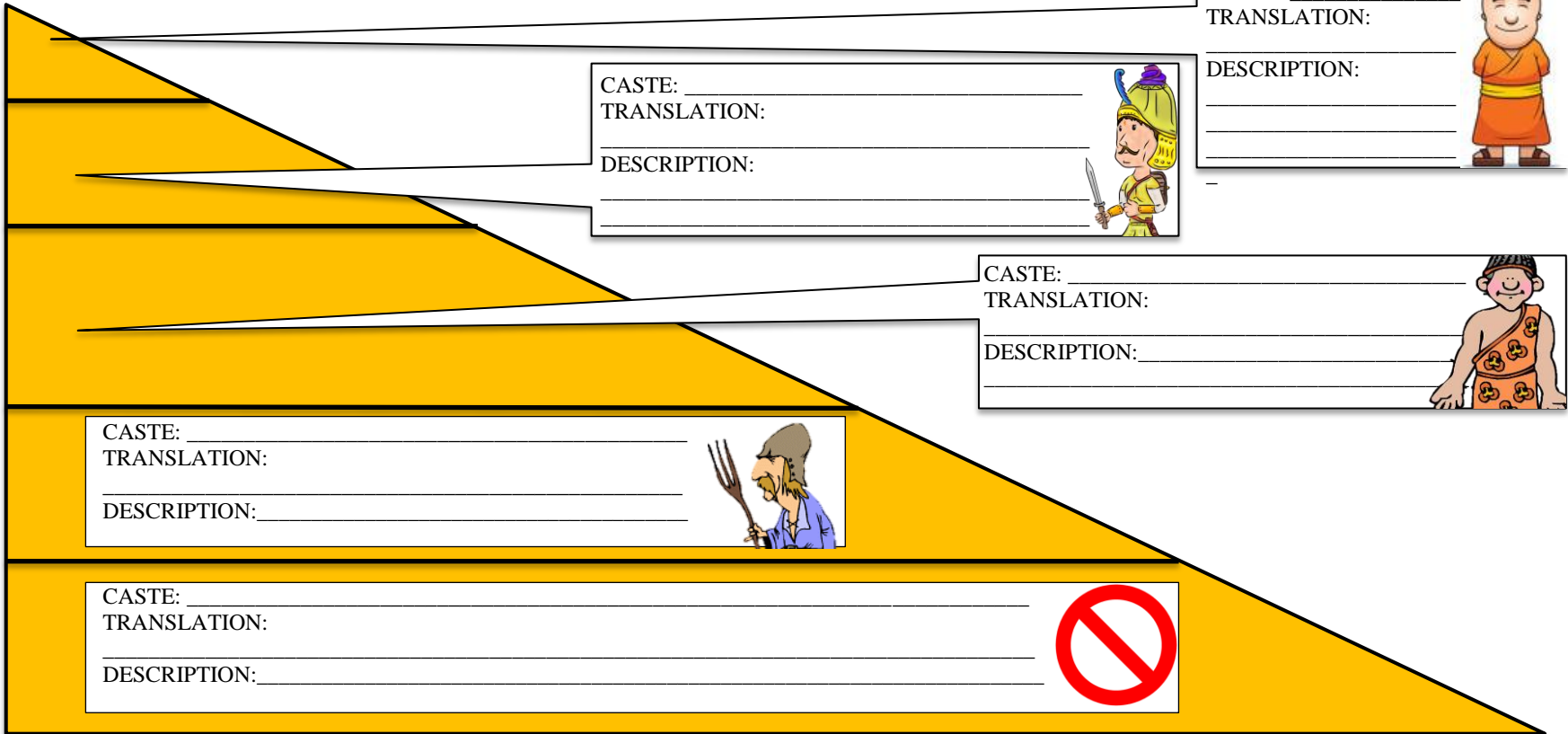
Since the Hindu scriptures are essentially silent on the issue of religious **CONVERSION**.

Buddhism spread throughout Asia via evangelism and **CONVERSION**. Buddhist scriptures depict such conversions in the form of lay followers declaring their support for the Buddha and his teachings, or via ordination as a Buddhist monk. Buddhist identity has been broadly defined as one who "*takes refuge*" in the Buddha, Dharma echoing a formula seen in Buddhist texts. In some communities, formal conversion rituals are observed. No specific ethnicity has typically been associated with Buddhism, and as it spread beyond its origin in India immigrant monastics were replaced with newly ordained members of the local ethnic or tribal group.

Various Hindu Indian scholars believed that Buddhism is a reformation of Hinduism. That the Buddha only wants to reform some of the malpractices within Hinduism, that is all. And they also assumed that he never wanted to create a new religion. In short, according to them Buddhism is correct Hinduism without any malpractice and evils. And that what is now called Hinduism is malpractice and distorted form of the Vedas.



caste व्यवस्था



terms to know

varna - _____

jati - _____

READ THE EXCERPT FROM THE LAW OF MANU ON p. 46



Who was Manu?

What have some scholars hypothesized was the reason behind the Varnas??

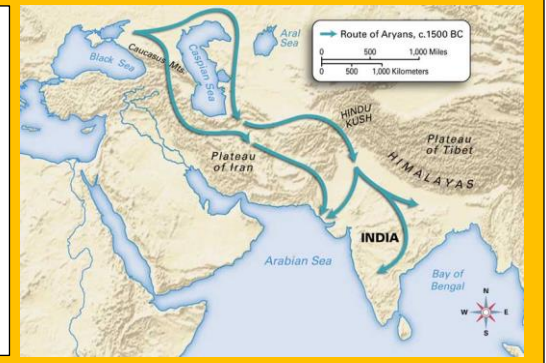
GIVE AN EXAMPLE OF EACH VARNA's JOB:
 BRAHMIN: _____
 KSHATRIYA: _____
 VAISYA: _____
 SUDRA: _____

What is "Twice-born"?

the aryan

- PASTORALS FROM BLACK SEA WHO SETTLED IN 1500 BCE
- TURNED TO AGRICULTURE IN INDIA
- BROUGHT IRON, PLOW, IRRIGATION
- SETTLED GANGES RIVER REGION (EASTSIDE)
- BROUGHT SANSKRIT, VEDAS, CASTE, etc.

- CHIEF=RAJA
 - HAD COUNCIL OF ELDERS (KSHATRIYA)
 - POWER DERIVED FROM PROTECTION
 - REPRESENTATIVES OF GODS (NOT GODS)
- RAJA TO MAHARAJA
 - CIVILIZATION GREW
 - CHIEF→KING; RAJA→MAHARAJA
 - HAD TO FOLLOW **DHARMA**
 - SET OF LAWS THAT SET BEHAVIORAL STANDARDS FOR ALL INDIVIDUALS AND CLASSES IN INDIAN SOCIETY



Mauryan dynasty

FREEMAN-PEDIA



Alexander the Great (left) at the Battle of the Hydaspes. Shortly after the battle his troops mutinied, refusing to go on

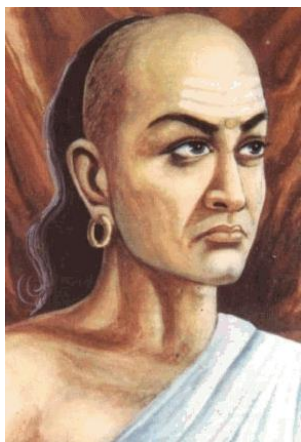
- EMPIRES ROSE IN THE WEST (PERSIANS/GREEKS)
 - ALEXANDER THE GREAT (MACEDONIAN) ENTERED THE REGION IN 326 BCE
 - AtG QUICKLY CONQUERED BEFORE RETURNING WEST
 - GREEK DEPARTURE LEFT A POWER VACUUM

FIRST TRUE INDIAN EMPIRE=MAURYAN DYNASTY

- FOUNDER: CHANDRAGUPTA MAURYA
- CAPITAL: PATALIPUTRA (Modern Day Patna)



सत्यमेव जयते



CHANDRAGUPTA Maurya (340-298 BCE)

- FOUNDER
- ?????UNKNOWN ORIGIN?????????
- MOST INFO COMES FROM GREEK AMBASSADORS
- PARANOID (Eating/Sleeping)

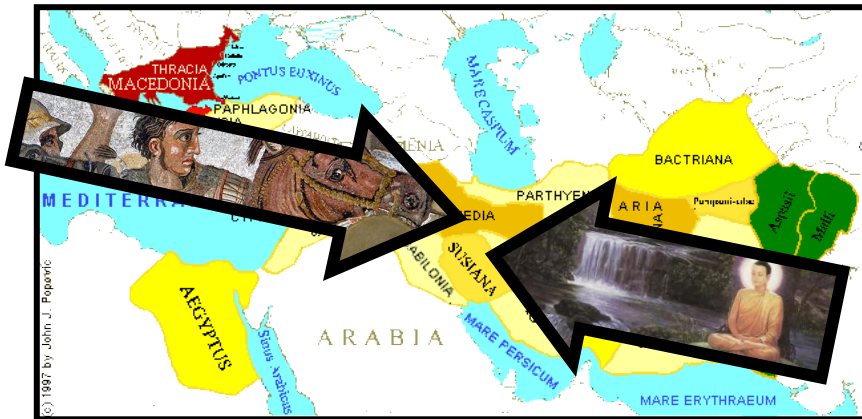
ASHOKA Maurya (304-232 BCE)

- DESPOTIC RULER
- CONVERTED TO BUDDHISM
- BUILT STUPAS
- SENT MISSIONARIES
- WROTE EDICTS/PILLARS
- SPREAD BUDDHISM
- EMPIRE FELL TO DISUNITY AFTER HIS DEATH



GRECO-BUDDHISM

2.1.5. The convergence of Greco-Roman culture and Buddhist beliefs affected the development of unique sculptural developments.

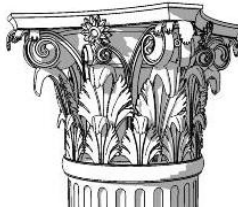


Greco-Buddhism is the name given to the **SYNCRETISM** (the combining of different (often contradictory) beliefs, often while melding practices of various schools of thought) of Hellenistic and Buddhist cultures sometime between the 4th & 5th Centuries BCE. This was most commonly seen around the Indian Subcontinent (from Afghanistan through India). It's influences eventually spread as far east as Japan (Japan developed a Hercules-god that defended the Buddha known as Nio).

It began with Alexander the Great's incursion into the India Subcontinent. It was carried on after Alexander by the Indo-Greek rulers during the Hellenistic Era. It had profound influence on the development of Buddhism (particularly Mahayana Buddhism).

EXAMPLES

GRECO-ROMAN



The latest of the three orders of Greco-Roman architecture, Corinthian columns derive their name from Corinth.



Atlas was a Greek Titan who held up the celestial spheres (although today he is often depicted holding up the earth).



Toga was the distinctive Roman garment worn over a tunic. It was made of wool and only worn by Roman (male) citizens.

GRECO-BUDDHISM



Typical Buddhist relief on a wall in India. Notice how he is prominently featured in the new Greco-Buddhist column.



Typical base of a statue of Buddha from India. Buddha is often seen sitting beneath the Bodhi tree.



There are no statue representations of Buddha pre-1st Century CE. Other statues show humans in loin cloths.

BUDDHIST



kushan kingdoms 30-375 CE

- DOMINATED N. INDIA AFTER MAURYAN DEMISE
- THRIVED ON TRADE
 - SILK ROAD
 - LOCATION, LOCATION, LOCATION
 - BULK OF HAN → ROME TRADE WENT THROUGH KUSHAN EMPIRE
- ALSO TRADED IDEAS
- SCIENCE, BUDDHISM
- KANISHKA
 - GREATEST RULER
 - CONVERTED TO BUDDHISM
 - BUILT MONASTARIES, STUPAS
- USED GREEK ALPHABET
- GRECO-BUDDHIST



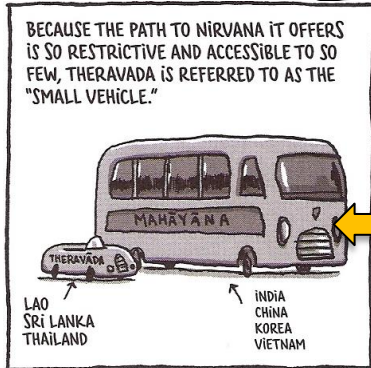
FREEMAN-PEDIA

guptan dynastu



CHANDRAGUPTA I (320-335 CE REIGN)

- KUSHAN KINGDOM FELL c.200
- NEW STATE est. 320 CE
- BUILT CAPITAL IN PATALIPUTRA
 - OLD MAURYAN CAPITAL
- EMPIRE BECAME DOMINANT UNDER 2nd RULER (SAMUDRAGUPTA I)
- "CLASSICAL AGE" OF INDIA
 - TRADED WITH CHINA, SE ASIA, & MED
 - GREAT CITIES
 - HUGE BUDDHIST MONASTERIES
 - ATTRACTED PILGRIMS FROM CHINA
 - \$\$\$ ECONOMY LED TO LIMITED BANKING



BUDDHISM TRANSFORMS!

- ABSTRACT BUDDHIST CONCEPTS LIKE NIRVANA TRANSFORMED
- BUDDHA BECAME GODLIKE
- NIRVANA BECAME HEAVEN
- BUDDHISM SPLIT

THERAVADA	MAHAYANA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PURIST FORM ▪ BASED ON ORIGINAL TEACHINGS ▪ "TEACHINGS OF THE ELDERS" ▪ WAY OF LIFE, NOT A BELIEF ▪ LESSER VEHICLE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NIRVANA REACHED BY DEVOTION ▪ LESS STRICT ▪ BODHISATTVA-REACHED NIRVANA BUT RETURNED TO TEACH ▪ THRIVED UNDER KUSHAN EMPIRE ▪ REPLACED BY REVIVED HINDU. ▪ GREATER VEHICLE