India: Ancient to Present

Sangeeta Khare

Graduate Institute of Ferrous Technology
GIFT

POSTECH
Content

- India
- Location
- History
  - Ancient time (고대)
  - Important dynasty (중요 왕조)
- Struggle for Independence (독립운동)
- Present India (현재의 인도)
  - States
  - Religions (종교)
  - Languages (언어)
  - Festivals (축제)
  - Places of Interest (재미있는곳)
India

- Country of South Asia
- 2909 miles from South Korea
Ancient Civilization (고대문명)

- North China civilization (황하문명)
- Egyptian (이집트문명)
- Mesopotamian (메소포타미아문명)
- Indus Valley Civilization (인더스문명)
# History of Indian Subcontinent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Era</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Dynasties/States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stone Age</strong></td>
<td>70,000–3300 BCE</td>
<td>• Mehrgarh Culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indus Valley Civilization</strong></td>
<td>3300–1700 BCE</td>
<td>• Chalukya Dynasty, Rashtrakuta, Western Chalukya Empire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Middle Kingdoms</strong></td>
<td>250 BCE–1279 CE</td>
<td>• Maurya Empire, Pala Empire, Chola Empire, Satavahana, Kushan Empire, Gupta Empire, Pala Empire, Chalukya Dynasty, Rashtrakuta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vedic period</strong></td>
<td>1500–500 BCE</td>
<td>• Maurya Empire, Hoysala Empire, Kakatiya Empire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Iron Age</strong></td>
<td>1200–300 BCE</td>
<td>• Maha Janapadas, Magadha Empire, Western Chalukya Empire, Ahom Kingdom, Deccan Sultanates, Vijayanagara Empire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Late Harappan Culture</strong></td>
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## Islamic Sultanates (1206–1596)
- Delhi Sultanate (1206–1526)
- Deccan Sultanates (1490–1596)

## Mughal Empire (1526–1858)
- Maratha Empire (1674–1818)
- Sikh Confederacy (1716–1799)
- Sikh Empire (1801–1849)

## British East India Company (1757–1858)

## British Raj (1858–1947)

## Modern India (1947–present)
Indus Valley Civilization (3300 BCE) 인더스문명

- **Vedic period 1500-500 BCE** (베다시대)
- **Origin of Hinduism** - 림두교의경전 “베다” 가 쓰여진시대
  - **World oldest religion**
    - Philosophical
    - cultural traditions
Hinduism - God is Supreme power

Brahma                Shiva                Vishnu
Creator   Destroyer of evil        Maintain

Temple carving at Hoysaleswara temple, Mysore
Hinduism is a religion with a vast name of Gods and Goddesses - Lord Ram, Krishna, Shiv etc.
Hinduism _힌두교

- Vedas
- Upanishads
- Epics _인도 2대서사시
  - Ramayana_라마야나 (Story of Lord Ram)
  - Mahabharata (Story of Great war held at Kurukshetra 마하바라타)
Ramayana

Lakshman  Ram  Sita

Hanuman

Story of Rama, whose wife Sita is abducted by the demon king of Lanka, Ravana
Mahabharata (Story of Great war held at Kurukshetra 마하바라타 -1.8 million words)

Kuru dynasty

Kauravas

Pandava (5 brothers)
At Kurukshetra

Kauravas → war → Pandava (Arjun)
Bhagavad Gita (Conversion of Lord Krishna & prince Arjun at battlefield)
Bhagavad Gita

• Spiritual teachings of Veda
  - Samsāra (Worldly-The continuing cycle of birth, life, death and rebirth)
  - Dharma (ethics/duties)
  - Karma (action and subsequent reaction)
  - Moksha (Salvation- liberation from samsara), and the various Yogas (paths or practices).
Robert Oppenheimer, American physicist and director of the Manhattan Project

- Learned Sanskrit in 1933 and read the Bhagavad Gita in the original
- Upon witnessing the world's first nuclear test in 1945, he quoted
  
  "Now I am become Death, the destroyer of worlds"

  based on verse 32 from Chapter 11 of the Bhagavad Gita.
Hinduism is a diverse system of thought with beliefs

힌두교의 믿음을 실천하는 방법

• Worship idols at home or temples
  집이나 사원에서 기도하기

• Visit holy shrines
  신성한 사원 방문하기

• Practice meditation & yoga
  명상과 요가 수행하기
Hinduism

OM

Swastika (Peace & harmony)
Religions of world originated from India

1. Hinduism (1500 -500 BCE)
2. Buddhism (530 - 483 BCE)
3. Jainism (599 - 527 BCE)
4. Sikhism (15 century)
Origin of Buddhism

불교의 기원
Gautam Buddha

• Siddhartha Gautama (563 BCE-483 BCE)
• Born in Pali _Pali 출생
• Married at the age of 16 years _16세에 결혼
• Spent 29 years as a Prince in Kapilavastu _29살까지 궁전에서만 살아서 고통을 몰랐음

- Never saw suffering
The Great Renunciation

- Left Palace at the age of 29
  - Old man
  - Dead body
  - Birth

Desire

Suffering

Birth

Death

Life
The Bodhi Tree at the Mahabodhi Temple, Bodh Gaya, Bihar.

The Great Enlightenment

Pipal tree-보리수나무

The Bodhi Tree at the Mahabodhi Temple, Bodh Gaya, Bihar.
Buddha traveled to Banaras & Preaches to 5 monks

5제자와 떠난 바라나스로의 전도여행
Four Noble Truths - fundamental Buddhist teachings

• suffering
• arising of suffering
• end of suffering
• the way leading to the end of suffering
Buddhism spreads...

불교의 전파...
Ashok the Great
_아소크 왕조

• Maurya Dynasty_마우리아왕조
• Born in Patiliputra (Patna)
• 200 years after Buddha period
• Ruled from 273 BC to 232 BC
• Ashok means 'without sorrow' in Sanskrit_Ashok의 뜻: “고통이 없다”
South Asia- most of India, Pakistan, Afganistan, Iran

남아시아는

인도, 파키스탄, 아프가니스탄, 이란으로 이루어져있다.
Ashok

- Cruel King
- Battle (war) at Kalinga (Orissa)
  - Burnt houses & deaths
- Buddhism after the battle of Kalinga
Buddhism

- Released prisoners
- Non violence
- Protected wildlife
- Promoted the concept of vegetarianism
Buddhism .....spread

- Propagation of Buddhism across Asia - Korea, Japan, China, Sri Lanka, Thailand...
- Built thousands of Stupas and places for Buddhists followers
Sarnath, Banaras

Stupa

Ashok Pillar
Buddha, Sarnath
Other religions of India

인도의 다른종교들

• Islam came to India in the early 7th century with Arab traders & other muslims _이슬람교 (7세기)
Mughal Dynasty
무갈제국
Mughal Dynasty (1526-1857)

- 1526-1530 Babur
- 1530-1556 Humayun
- 1556-1605 Akbar
- 1605-1627 Jahangir
- 1628-1658 Shah Jahan
- 1659-1707 Aurangzeb
- Later Emperors = 1707-1857
Mughal Dynasty (1526-1857)

At 1700

Capital - Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Kabul, Lucknow and Bhopal
Akbar - The great emperor
(an architect, artist, construction worker, engineer, inventor, animal trainer)

- Involved Hindus in government
- Removed tax from Hindus
- Protected Hindu temples
- Nine jewels in Akbar’s court
Mughal Architecture

무굴제국의 아름다운 건축물들
Humayun Tomb, Delhi (16 century)
Fatehpur Sikri, Agra by Akbar (1585)
Akbar’s tomb, Agra
JehangirTomb, Lahore
Bibi ka Maqbara (Wife's tomb), Aurangabad by Aurangzeb
Discover: Europe To India

Christopher Columbus
(August 1451 - May 20, 1506) Italian navigator

1451년 8월 이탈리아 탐험가 크리스토폴리스토 콜럼버스에 의해 발견

USA

Red Indians

미국 인디탄의 원조
VasCo da Gama, Portugal

- Reached Goa, India in 1524

- 포르투갈인 바스코 다가마가 1524년 인도에 도착함
Trade - Cotton, silk, spices, tea
무역 - 면, 실크, 향신료, 차

- Dutch & Portuguese company
  네덜란드, 포르투갈의 회사

- East India Company (British Company)
  entered in 1600
  - 1600년 동인도회사
    - Expanded, Control trade & military expansion till 19 century

- First War of Independence in 1857
  - Lost the battle
British Government - Control everything & military
영국 식민지 시대

- 90 years more....
- Struggle for Independence started..
  - People from religions, regions unite
  - Non violence Movement by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
(2 Oct 1869 - 30 Jan 1948)

• Born in Gujarat
• Studied Law at University College London (1888)
• South Africa in 1893
  - Faced discrimination
  - Worked for civil rights
  - Jailed
  - Returned back to India (1897)

1931 (62 years)
Gandhi organized people
- 간디의 업적

- Independence of India_인도독립
- Farmers & laborers against tax_세금
  인하
- Liberation of women_여성인권해방
Gandhi- many facets

• Practiced non-violence & truth in all situations
• Freedom fighter, Political leader
• Spiritual leader- Practice Hinduism (read Bhagvad Gita, Bible, Buddhism, Kuran)
• Visionary
• Lived on vegetarian diet
• Took fast (no food) for social protest

Weaving own cloth - 'Khadi'
Mahatma Gandhi
(Maha-atma means Great Soul)
_위대한 간디_
Albert Einstein, great physicist
- on Gandhi upon his death

“Generations to come will scarce believe that such a one as this walked the earth in flesh and blood.”
Raj Ghat - memorial to Mahatma Gandhi, Delhi
Independence from British -
15 August 1947 (독립)

• After long struggle by millions of people & non violence movement
• Partition into India & Pakistan

Independence day
15 August
National Festivals (holidays)

• Independence day-15 August
• Republic of India-26 January 1950
• Gandhi-‘Father of the Nation’ & 2 October celebrated Gandhi Birthday
  ➞ United Nations declare 2 October as International day of Non-Violence (from 2007)
Present India

현재의 인도
• Delhi– Capital (National Capital Territory of Delhi)
• 28 States – each state has capital city

Cities
• Delhi
• Mumbai (Bombay)
• Chennai (Madras)
• Kolkata (Calcutta)
• Bangalore

• Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttarkhand – cold
• Northern states including Delhi– hot (~2 °C to 44 °C)
• Southern states near sea – moderate (18 °C to 35 °C)
Origin of languages
언어의 기원

- Sanskrit - ancient language
- Dravid language

Hindi

English

- Hindi as National language
- English
- 21 other languages

22 official languages
Ashoka Chakra
*(Wheel of Dharma)*

Lion Capital of Ashoka-
top of Ashok Pillar,
Sarnath Museum *(Banaras)*

Currency: Rupees

[Image of Ashoka Chakra]

[Image of Lion Capital of Ashoka]

[Image of Indian Flag]

[Image of Indian Currency Note]

Currency: Rupees
People_국민의 구성

- Hinduism (80%)
- Islam (15%) - (2nd largest population of world)
- Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism (3%)
- Christianity, Judaism, Parsis (2%)
Festivals

- Diwali
- Holi
- Rakhi
- Buddha Birthday
  - etc.....
- Guru Nanak B’day
- Mahavir Jyanti
- Id
- Christmas

Hindus, Jains, Sikhs
- Sikhs
- Jains
- Muslims
- Christians
Diwali - festival of light
Holi - festival of colors
Rakhi (Raksha Bhadhan)
Indian Wedding

인도의 결혼풍습
Wedding

Traditional dress- Sari (~5000 years)
전통드레스 사리 ~5000년 전통
Indian Wedding

Mandap - platform

Ceremony
Religious Places of different Religions

종교양식에 따른 건축물의 형태
Banaras (Varanasi ) 바라나시

- Oldest continually inhabited cities in the world _ 아주 오래된 도시
- Religious city _ 종교적 도시
  - Ganga river- holy river_ 갤지즈강(성스러운)
  - Origin of Buddhism_ 불교의 근원지
  - Ramayana epic written in Hindi_ 라마야나가 쓰여진곳
Banaras, Uttar Pradesh

Ganga river_ 캔지즈강
Kesava Temple, Somanathapura, 1268 CE

Hindu temple
Adinath Temple in Ranakpur
Mahabodhi temple, Bodh Gaya
Buddhist temple
Jain temple
Sikh temple

Golden temple - Sikh Gurudwara

Mosque

Jama Masjid (17 century)
St Catedral at Old Goa, 1562
Tourist Places
유명한 관광지들
Taj Mahal
Gate to Taj Mahal, Agra
Taj Mahal, Agra, by Shah Jahan (1653)
Marvel carving, Taj Mahal
Ajanta Caves, Aurangabad (2 Century, BCE)

Painting, Buddhist religious art
Gateway India, Mumbai (1911)
Jaipur, Rajasthan

Hawa Mahal (Wind Palace)

Jal Mahal (Water Palace)
Jaisalmer, Rajasthan
Delhi - oldest continued city of the world
The Parliament House
Red Fort by Shah Jahan (1639)
Qutab Minar—tallest minaret in the world, 1193-1368

Iron Pillar, 1600 years old
India Gate, 1921-1931
Akshardham Temple (Delhi) 2005 - largest Hindu temple in world
Lotus temple, Bahi temple
Problems
Problems

• Large Population (1 billion)
  - 2nd largest populated country of the world
• Shortage of resources

• Education
• Increase agriculture productivity
India

- Largest democracy of the world
  지난친 민주주의

- Diverse country
  다문화 국가
  - Multi language
  다언어
  - Multi ethnic societies
  다민족
  - Multi religion
  다종교