India: Ancient to Present

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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*

(Indian Subcontinent)	
Stone Age	*70,000–3300 BCE*
• Mehrgarh Culture	• 7000–3300 BCE
√ **Indus Valley Civilization**	**3300–1700 BCE**
Late Harappan Culture	1700–1300 BCE
√ **Vedic period**	**1500–500 BCE**
Iron Age	1200–300 BCE
• Maha Janapadas	• 700–300 BCE
• Magadha Empire	• 545 BCE - 550
√ • **Maurya Empire**	• **321–184 BCE**
Middle Kingdoms	*250 BCE–1279 CE*
• Chola Empire	• 250 BCE–1070 CE
• Satavahana	• 230 BCE–220 CE
• Kushan Empire	• 60–240 CE
• Gupta Empire	• 280–550 CE
• Pala Empire	• 750–1174 CE
• Chalukya Dynasty	• 543–753 CE
• Rashtrakuta	• 753–982 CE

• Pala Empire	• 750–1174 CE
• Chalukya Dynasty	• 543–753 CE
• Rashtrakuta	• 753–982 CE
• Western Chalukya Empire	• 973–1189 CE
• Hoysala Empire	1040–1346
• Kakatiya Empire	1083–1323
Islamic Sultanates	*1206–1596*
• Delhi Sultanate	• 1206–1526
• Deccan Sultanates	• 1490–1596
Ahom Kingdom	1228–1826
Vijayanagara Empire	1336–1646
√ **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 –힌두교의경전 "베다" 가 씌여진시대
  - *World oldest religion*
    - *Philosophical*
    - *cultural traditions*

Hinduism – God is Supreme power

Temple carving at Hoysaleswara temple, Mysore

Brahma
Creator

Shiva
Destroyer of evil

Vishnu
Maintain

Hinduism _힌두교

Hinduism is a religion with a vast name of Gods and Goddesses- Lord Ram, Krishna, Shiv etc.

Hinduism _힌두교

- Vedas
- Upanishads
- Epics _인도 2대서사시

  Sanskrit

  - Ramayana_라마야나 (Story of Lord Ram)
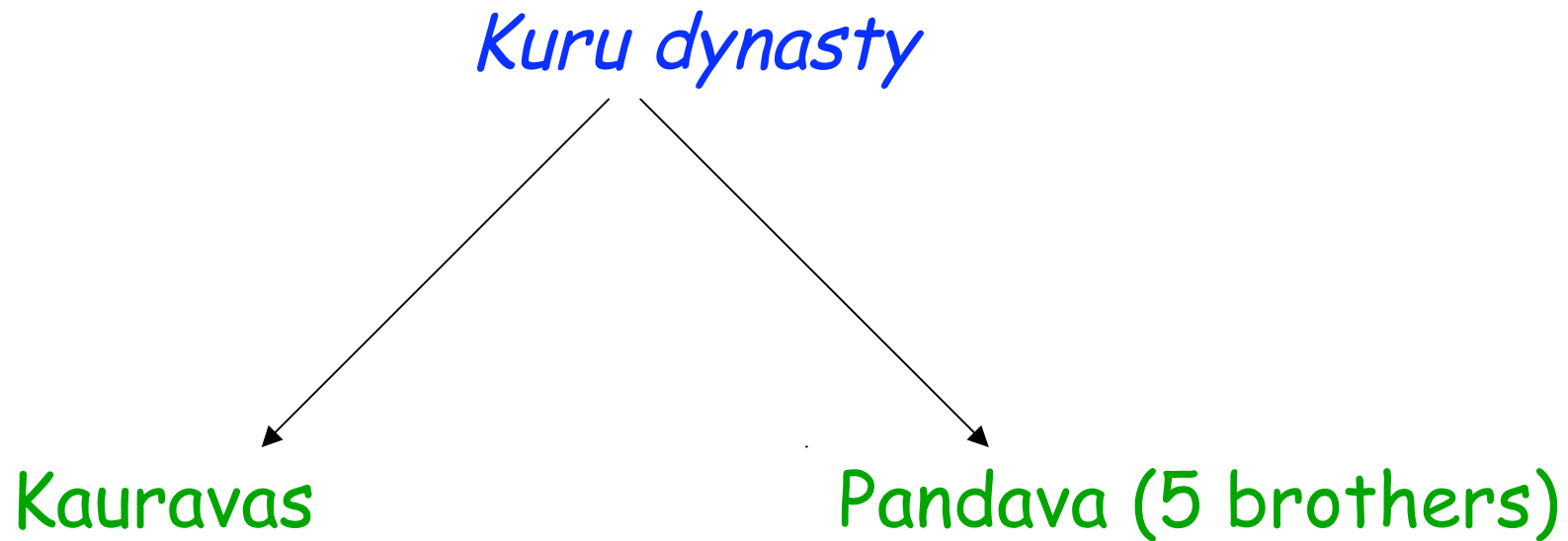 - Mahabharata (Story of Great war held at Kurukshetra 마하바라타)

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 수련하기

Hinduism _힌두교

OM

Swastika (Peace & harmony)

Religions of world originated from India_인도에서 발생한 종교들

1. Hinduism (1500 -500 BCE)_힌두교
2. Buddhism (530 – 483 BCE)_불교
3. Jainism (599 - 527 BCE)_ 자이나교
4. Sikhism (15 century)_시크교

Origin of Buddhism

불교의 기원

Gautam Buddha _부처

- 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
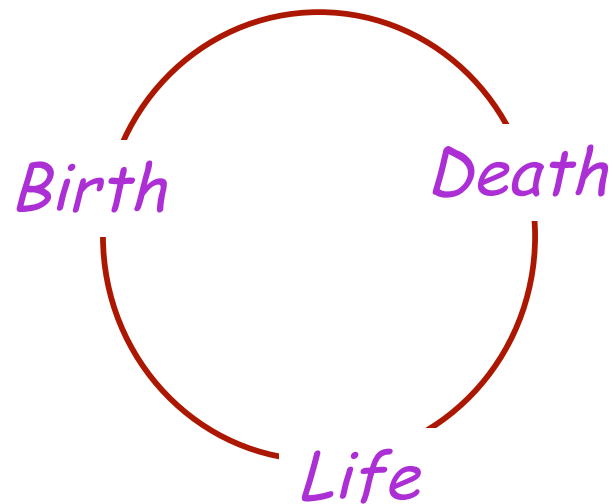 _29살까지 궁전에서만 살아서 고통을 몰랐음
  - Never saw suffering

The Great Renunciation_금욕 생활의 시작

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

*Suffering_*고난

↓

*Desire _*욕망,욕심

Birth   *Death*

Life

The Great Enlightenment_깨달음

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

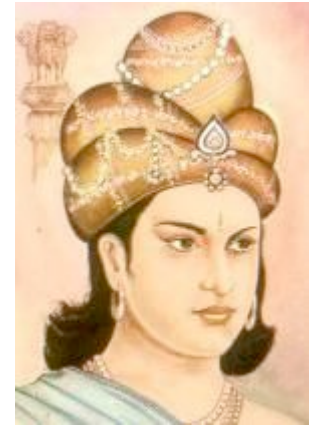# Four Noble Truths - fundamental Buddhist teachings

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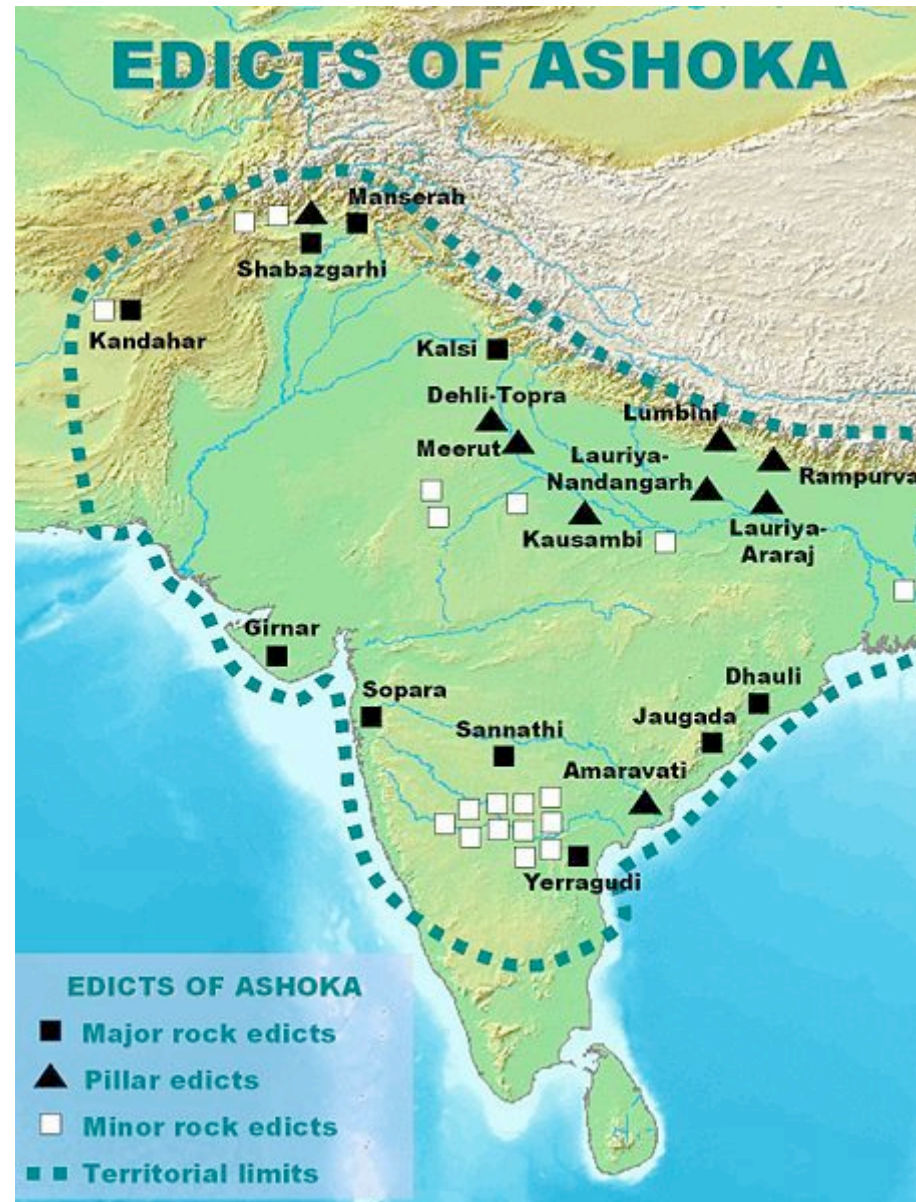
Buddhism spreads...

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_Ashok 의 뜻: "고통이 없다"

304 BC-232 BC

South Asia- most of
India, Pakistan,
Afganistan, Iran

남아시아는

인도, 파키스탄,아프가니
스탄,

이란으로 이루어져있다.

EDICTS OF ASHOKA

Manserah
Shabazgarhi
Kandahar
Kalsi
Dehli-Topra
Lumbini
Meerut
Lauriya-
Nandangarh
Rampurva
Kausambi
Lauriya-
Araraj
Girnar
Dhauli
Sopara
Jaugada
Sannathi
Amaravati
Yerragudi

EDICTS OF ASHOKA
■ Major rock edicts
▲ Pillar edicts
□ Minor rock edicts
■ ■ Territorial limits

Ashok

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

Buddhism_불교의 업적

- 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

무갈 제국

Mughal Dynasty (1526-1857)

- 1526-1530   Babur

- 1530–1556   Humayun

- 1556–1605   Akbar

- 1605–1627   Jahangir

- 1628–1658   Shah Jahan

- 1659–1707   Aurangzeb

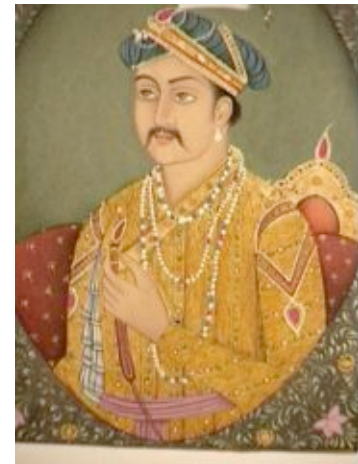- **Later Emperors = 1707–1857**

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
_인도의 발견

Christopher Columbus
(August 1451 – May 20, 1506) Italian navigator
1451년 8월 이탈리아탐험가 크리스토 콜럼버스에 의해 발견

USA

*Red Indians_* 미국
인디안의 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,포르투칼 의 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)
간디

- 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)
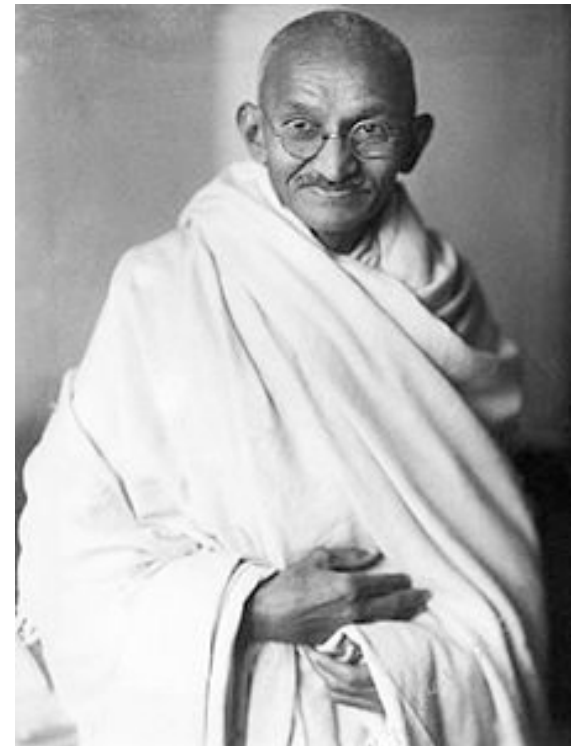
1931 (62 years)

Gandhi organized people
- 간디의 업적

- Independence of India_인도독립
- Farmers & laborers against tax_세금인하
- Liberation of women_여성인권해방

Gandhi- many facets

- Practiced non-violence & truth in all situations
- Freedom fighter, Political leader
- Spititual leader- Practice Hinduism (read Bhagvad Gita, Bible, Buddhiusm, 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."
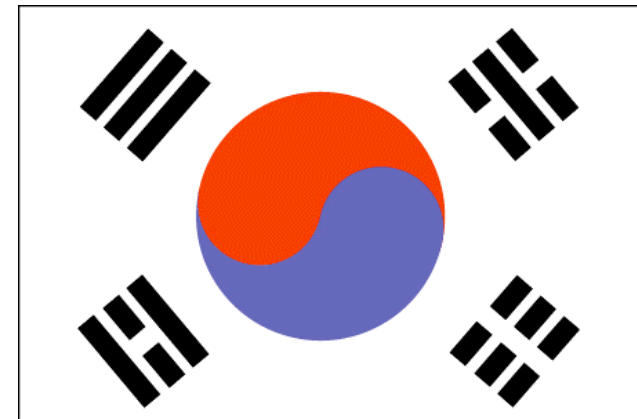
Raj Ghat- memorial to Mahatma Gandhi, Delhi

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
  $\Rightarrow$ United Nations declare 2 October
  as International day of Non-
  Violence (from 2007)

Present India

현재의 인도

India

- 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)

Srinagar
JAMMU & KASHMIR
Shimla
PUNJAB   HIMACHAL PRADESH
Chandigarh   UTTARANCHAL
              Dehradun
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN   DELHI
Jaipur   Lucknow
         UTTAR PRADESH
GUJARAT   SIKKIM   Itanagar ARUNACHAL PRADESH
Gandhi Nagar   Gangtok Guwahati ASSAM NAGALAND
                          Patna   Shilong   Kohima
         Bhopal   BIHAR   MEGHALAYA   Imphal
                         JHARKHAND TRIPURA MANIPUR
DIU   MADHYA PRADESH   WEST Agartala Aizawl
DAMAN   CHATTISGARH Ranchi BENGAL
DADRA & NAGAR   Raipur ORISSA Calcutta MIZORAM
HAVELI   MAHARASHTRA
Mumbai

Hyderabad
Panaji GOA ANDHRA PRADESH   Port Blair
KARNATAKA   ANDMAN &NICOBAR ISLANDS
                                      (INDIA)
Bangalore   Chennai
LAKSHADWEEP   PONDICHERRY
ISLANDS KERALA TAMILNADU
         Thiruvananthapuram   7500 km

Origin of languages
언어의 기원

- *Sanskrit –ancient language*　　　- *Dravid language*
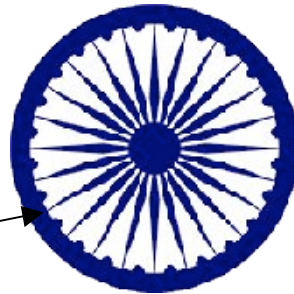
Hindi　　　　　　　　　　*English*

- Hindi as National language _나랏말 : 힌두어
- English
- 21 other 　}22 official languages_공용어: 영어

Ashoka Chakra
(Wheel of Dharma)

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

Currency : Rupees

People_국민의 구성

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

Festivals_축제

- Diwali
- Holi
- Rakhi
- Buddha Birthday
  - etc.....

Hindus, Jains, Sikhs

- Guru Nanak B'day   Sikhs
- Mahavir Jyanti   Jains
- Id   Muslims
- Christmas   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_ 갠지즈강(성스러운)
    - Origin of Buddhism_ 불교의 근원지
    - Ramayana epic written in Hindi_라마야나가 씌여진곳

Banaras, Uttar Pradesh

Ganga river_갠지즈강

Hindu temple

Kesava Temple, Somanathapura, 1268 CE

Buddhist temple

Jain temple

Adinath Temple in Ranakpur

Mahabodhi temple, Bodh Gaya

Sikh temple

Mosque

Golden temple-
Sikh Gurudwara

Jama Masjid (17 century)

Church

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)
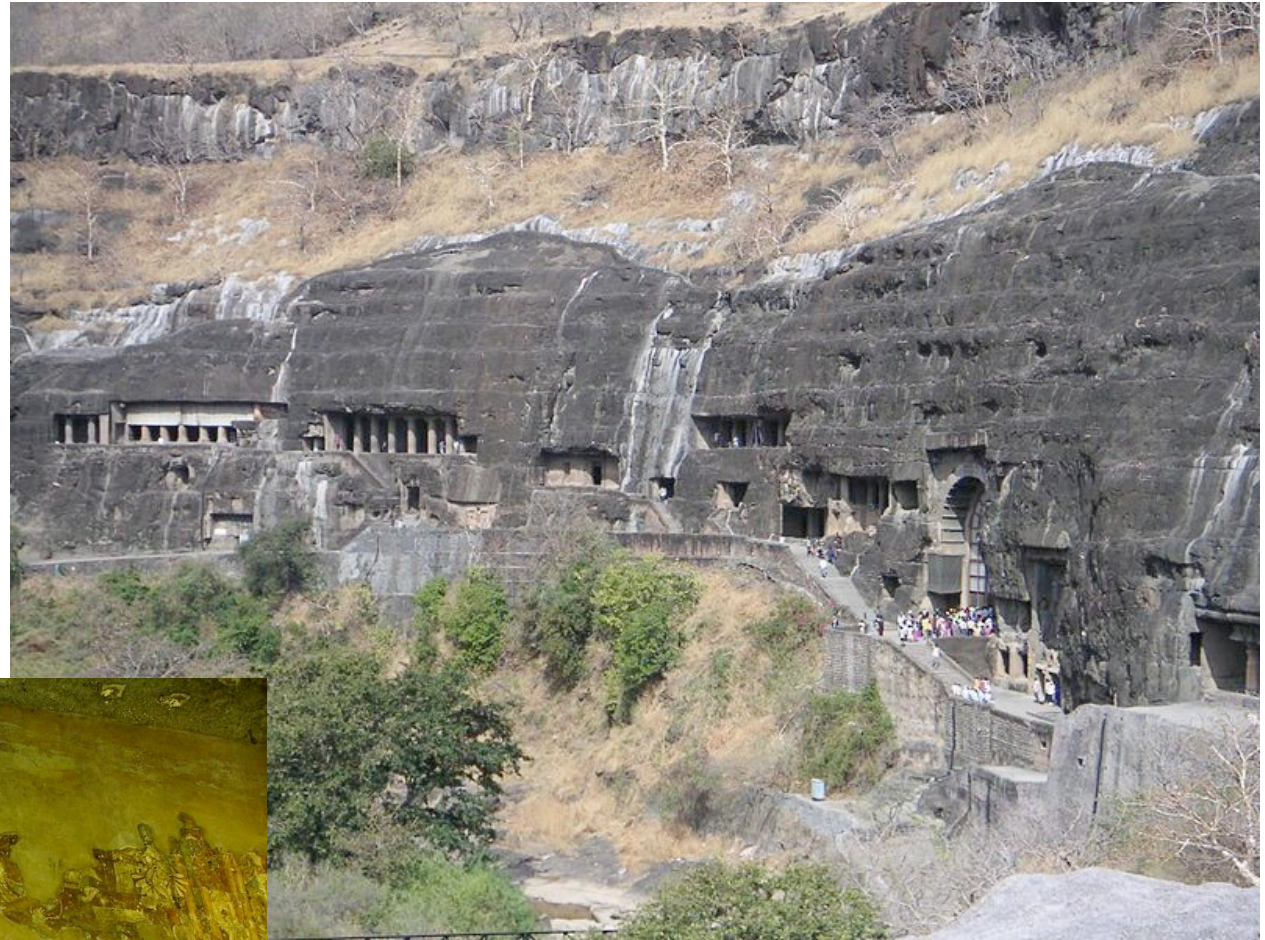
Painting, Buddhist religious art

Gateway India, Mumbai (1911)

Jaipur, Rajasthan

Hawa Mahal
(Wind Palace)
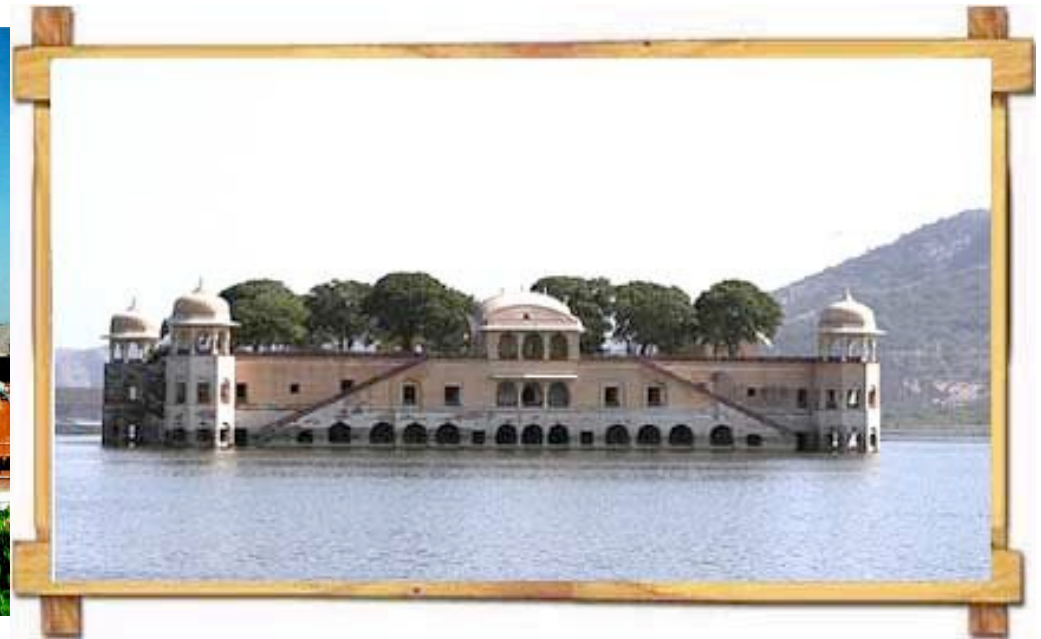
Jal Mahal (Water
Palace)

Jaisalmer, Rajasthan

Jaisalmer fort
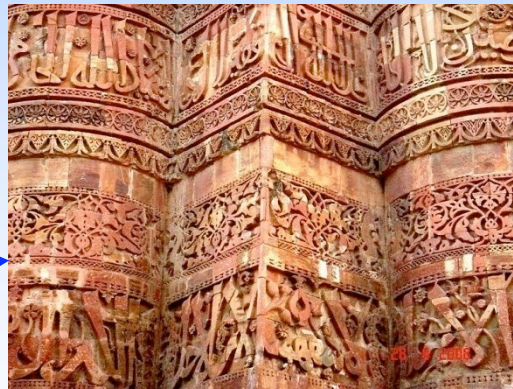
Mehrangarh_Fort

Delhi

-oldest continued city of the world
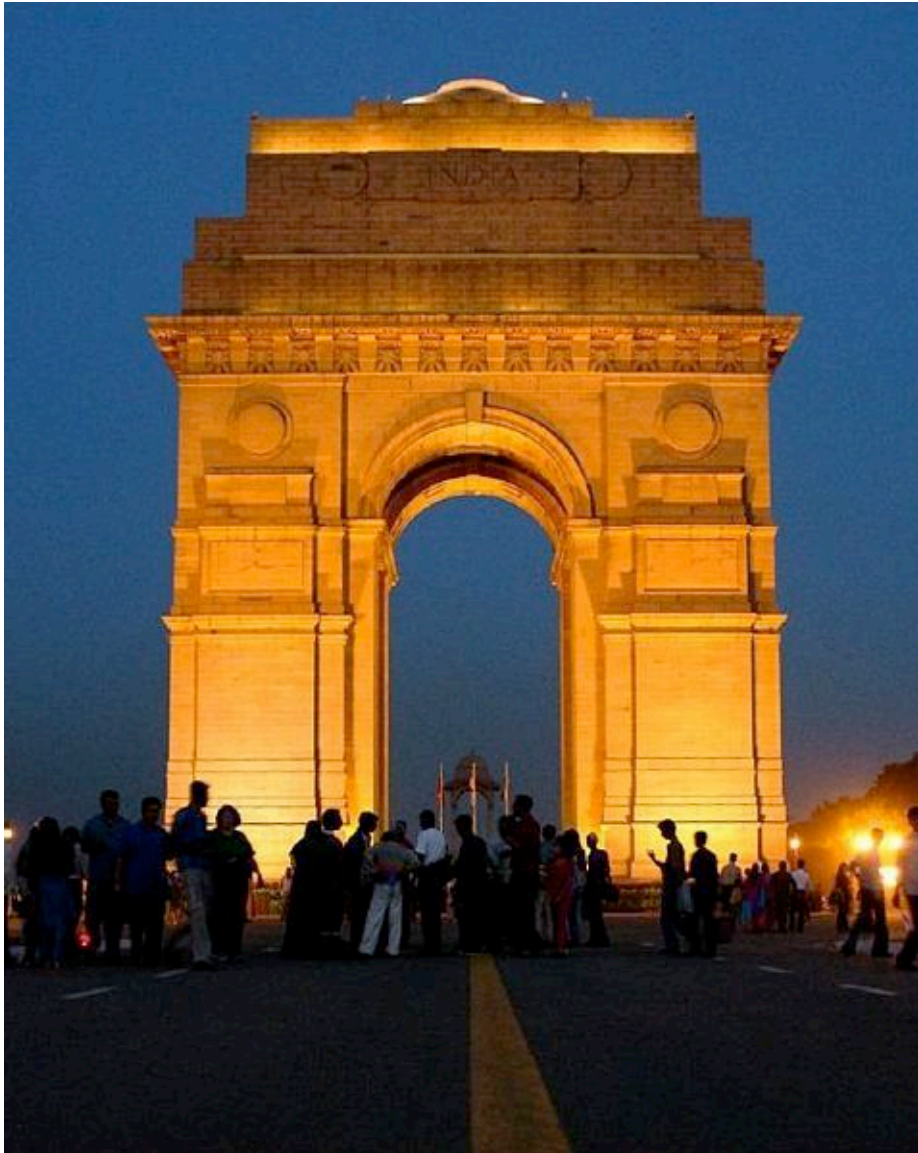
The Parliament House

Red Fort by Shah Jahan (1639)

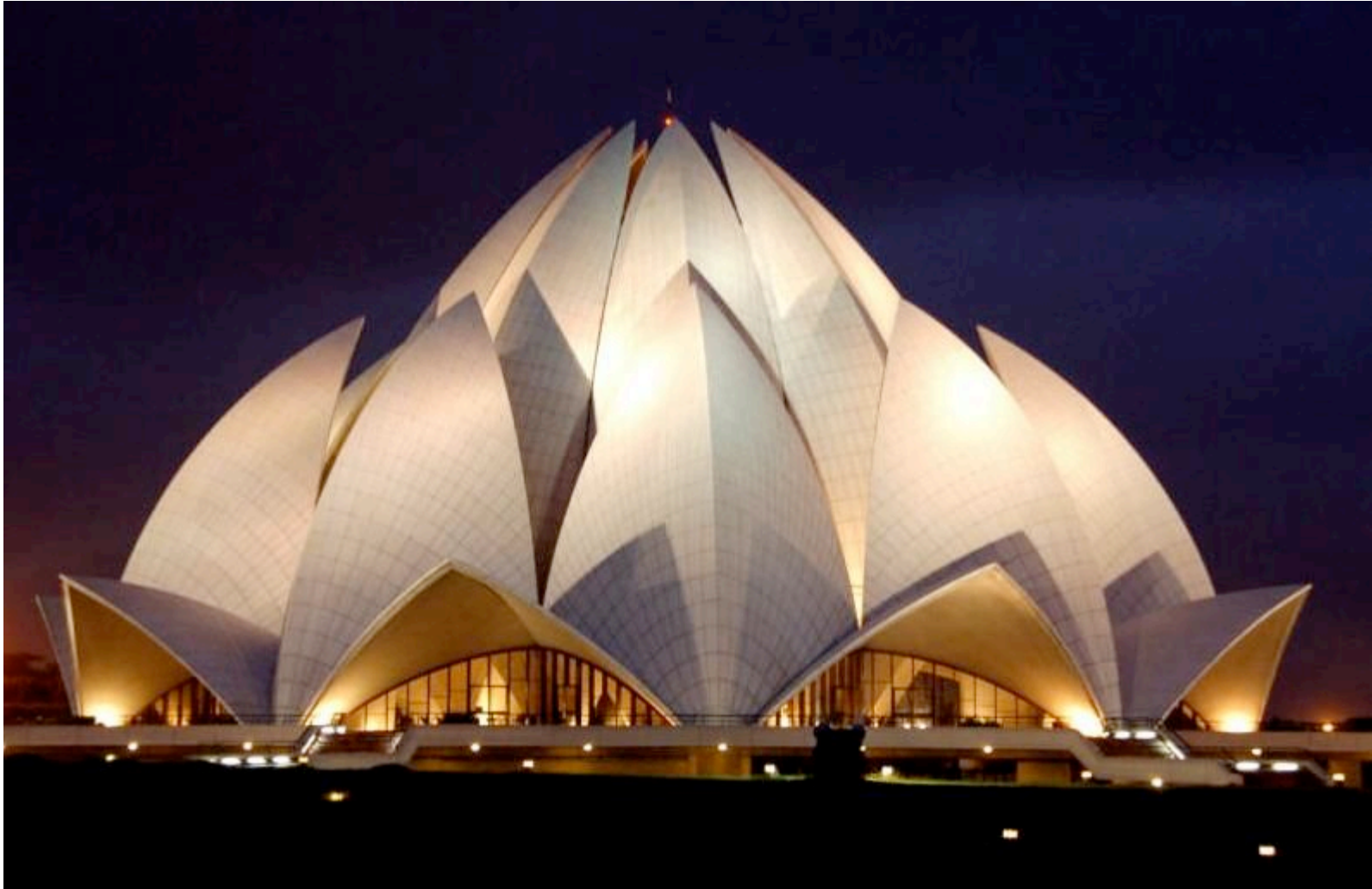Qutab Minar-tallest minaret in the world, 1193-1368

Iron Pillar, 1600 years old

India Gate, 1921-1931

Akshardham Temple (Delhi) 2005- largest Hindu temple in world

Lotus temple, Bahi temple

Problems

Problems_인도의 문제점

- Large Population(1 billion _높은 인구밀도
  - *2nd largest populated country of the world _세계에서 두번째로 인구밀도가 높음*
  - *Shortage of resources_물자부족*

- Education _교육문제
- Increase agriculture productivity_농업의증가

India

- Largest democracy of the world _지난친 민주주의
- Diverse country _다문화 국가
  - Multi language(다언어)
  - Multi ethnic societies (다민족)
  - Multi religion (다종교)