Aim: How did Hinduism affect the Indian subcontinent?

I. Background

* no single founder
* 1500 BCE/ Aryans = nomads/ arrived in Indus River Valley
* Aryan history/ written in *The Vedas*
* *The Vedas =*  holy book/ contains prayers + rituals + teachings 🡪 basis for Hindu religion
* polytheistic = believe in many gods

II. Beliefs

* Karma = person’s behavior in one life affects the next life
* Dharma = religious + moral rules
* reincarnation = rebirth of the soul
* Moksha = salvation + end cycle of rebirth
* Ahimsa = doctrine of nonviolence
* bathe in Ganges River 🡪 washing away sins
* cow = sacred/ giver of life

III. Practices

* sati = women commit suicide/ set fire w. dead husband
* Caste system = strict social class system 🡪 order in society
* 4 classes = 1. priests

2. warriors

3. farmers + merchants

4. servants

* untouchables = lowest class/outside of caste system
* placement based on birth
* no social mobility

Aim: How did Buddhism affect India and the rest of Asia?

I. Background

* ~ 528BCE/ originated in India
* Siddhartha Gautama = wealthy prince
* wanted to end human suffering 🡪 meditation/49 days
* search for enlightenment 🡪 Buddha = “enlightened one”

II. Beliefs

* Four Noble Truths = all humans suffer + cause of suffering = desire
* Eightfold Path = guide for proper behavior 🡪 ending of suffering 🡪 nirvana = harmony
* Tripitaka = Buddhist scriptures
* karma + dharma + reincarnation
* rejected caste system + ↑ equality of women 🡪 lower classes converting
* Buddhism spread/ China + Korea + Japan

Aim: How did Confucianism impact Chinese society?

I. Origins

* China = chaotic + unstable
* China = divided/different lords fighting for control
* Confucian philosophy = set of ideas/repair China’s problems
* Confucius believed Confucianism 🡪 order + stability
* *The Analects* = collection of moral + social teachings

II. Confucian Ideas

* ppl. follow specific role 🡪 order + stability/ society
* Five Relationships:

1. ruler to subject

2. father to son

3. husband to wife

4. older brother to younger brother

5. older friend to younger friend

* 1st person = superior/ 2nd person
* Filial piety = respect for parents + elders
* edu. = important
* educated men = central part of gov’t
* civil service exam = test/most qualified play role in gov’t
* ruler + educated advisors 🡪 fair + orderly society

III. Impact

* Confucianism 1st used/ Han Dynasty
* ideas 🡪 peace + stability
* Confucianism = part of Chinese gov’t for centuries

Aim: How did Legalism and Daoism influence Chinese society?

I. Daoism

* Lao Tzu = Chinese philosopher
* looked for harmony + order
* Daoism = philosophy/urges connections btwn. ppl. + nature
* Tao Te Ching = Lao Tzu’s teachings
* Yin + Yang = symbol of balance + represents harmony in world
* men + women/equal in society
* strong gov’t + edu. + pol. 🡪 worsening society

II. Legalism

* Han Feizi = political philosopher
* humans = evil by nature
* gov’t/ strict laws + use severe punishments
* appealed to the powerful
* strong rulers 🡪 order + stability
* 221BCE-206BCE/Qin Dynasty under emperor Shi Huangdi = legalists

Aim: How did the ideas of Judaism influence the Hebrews and the development of Christianity?

I. Judaism

* monotheism = belief in one god
* oldest monotheistic religion
* founded by Hebrews
* Abraham = founder
* Moses delivered Ten Commandments = laws
* Torah = Jewish holy book
* Ten Commandments + Torah = guide for proper behavior
* foundation for Christianity + Islam

II. Christianity

* 1st century BCE/ founded by Jesus of Nazareth
* share Ten Commandments w. Judaism
* Jesus = son of God + messiah = savior
* Bible = Christian holy book
* Gospel = teachings of Jesus
* Parable = story told to teach a moral lesson
* Apostle = close follower of Jesus + leader in Christianity (ex = St. Peter)
* ignored wealth + status 🡪 attract poor

III. Gender Roles

* Judaism + Christianity = patriarchal institutions
* men/positions of authority in marriage + society + gov’t
* women’s main role = raise children + give moral leadership/family

Aim: How did Islam become a major world religion?

I. Origins

* 610 C.E. / developed in M.E.
* Mohammad = prophet = messenger of God
* Muslims = followers of Islam
* Hijra = Muhammad's departure from Mecca to Medina/622
* Often seen as start of Muslim calendar

II. Beliefs

* Qur’an/Koran = holy book of Islam
* Five Pillars of Islam = basic teachings of Islam
  + - 1. having faith in Allah
      2. praying 5x a day facing Mecca = Birthplace of Mohammad + Islam’s holiest city
      3. fasting = Ramadan
      4. giving alms = charity
      5. Hajj = pilgrimage to Mecca
* preached hope + respect 🡪 attract poor
* Mosque = muslim place of worship
* Sharia law addresses crime + pol. + eco. + personal matters/Muslims
* men have more rights than women
* Hijab = head covering work by some Muslim women