

The rise and fall of
Indian Civilization

and

Exploring Effects of Colonization

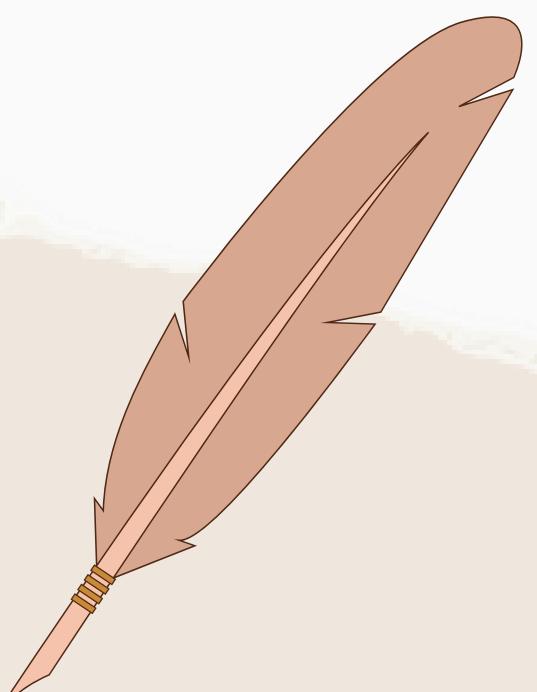
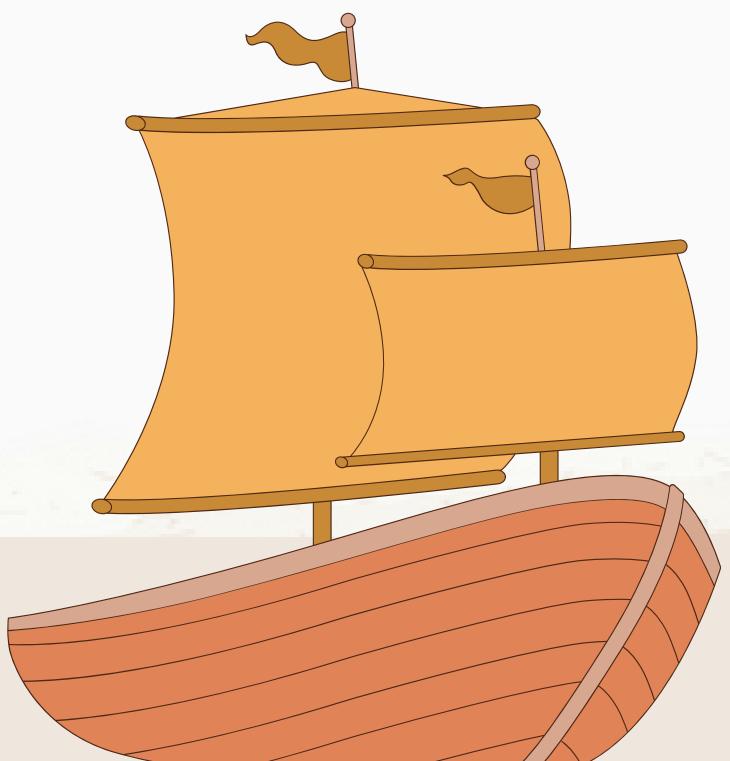
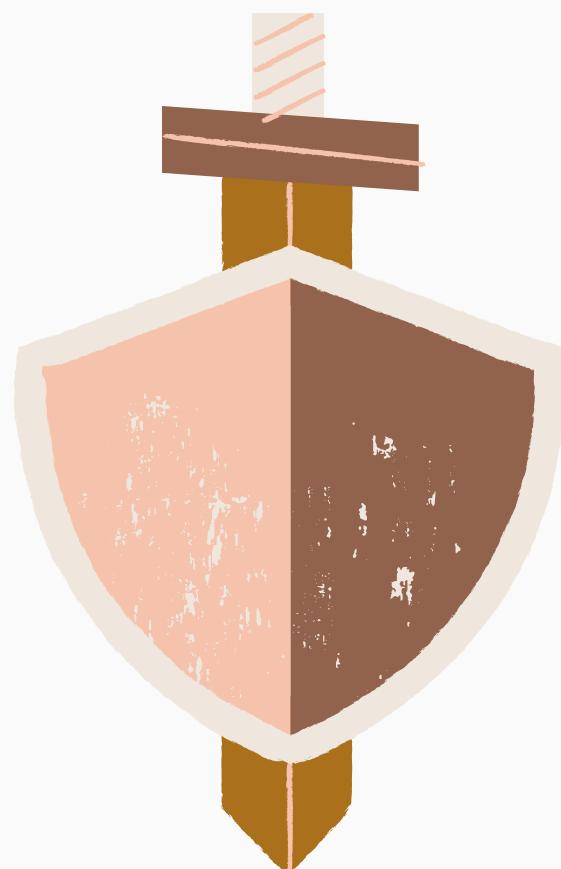


TABLE OF CONTENT



- 1 Ancient India and it's culture
- 2 Reasons for invasion
- 3 Arrival of European Merchants
- 4 Goa Inquisition
- 5 The British Raj

ANCIENT INDIA

Mathematics

- Aryabhata: the invention of zero
- Brahmagupta: Roots of quadratic equation
- Hindu Arabic Numeral System



Philosophy and Literature

- Yoga
- Vedas, Upanishad
- Ayurveda
- Bhagavad Gita
- Ramayana and Mahabharata

ANCIENT INDIA

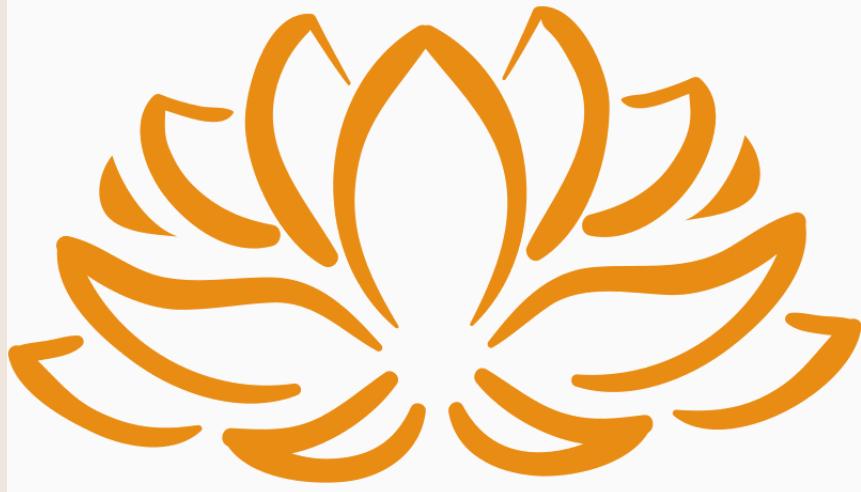
International Trade

- Silk road – connected middle east, India and Europe
- Spice Route – South East Asia and Middle East



Religion

- Hinduism
- Buddhism
- Jainism



INDIAN SOCIETY AND CULTURE

- Ancient India, also known as the Indus Valley Civilization, is considered one of the world's oldest civilizations, dating back to around 2500 BCE. Indian society during this time was highly structured, with a complex caste system that defined social and economic status. Here are some key aspects of ancient Indian society and culture:

- **Caste System:** The caste system was a hierarchical system that divided people into different groups based on their occupation, social status, and birth. The four major castes were the Brahmins (priests and scholars), Kshatriyas (warriors and rulers), Vaishyas (merchants and traders), and Shudras (laborers).
- **Religion:** Ancient India was home to many religions, including Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism. Hinduism was the dominant religion, and it had a profound impact on Indian society and culture. The Hindu religion was characterized by the belief in reincarnation, karma, and the caste system.

INDIAN SOCIETY AND CULTURE

- Language and Literature: Sanskrit was the primary language of ancient India and was used for religious and literary purposes. The Vedas, Puranas, Upanishads, Ramayana and Mahabharata were among the most important literary works of ancient India.
- Art and Architecture: Ancient India was known for its art and architecture, with elaborate temples, stupas, and sculptures. The rock-cut caves of Ajanta are some of the best examples of ancient Indian architecture.
- Science and Technology: Ancient India made significant contributions to science and technology, with notable achievements in mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and metallurgy.
- Social Life: Ancient Indian society was characterized by a joint family system, where several generations lived together under one roof. Marriage was considered a sacred bond and was often arranged by families.



Attack on Indian Culture and Heritage - Goa Inquisition





- The use of sacred Hindu books was prohibited.
- Singing of religious songs was an offense that led to arrest.
- There should be no fasting on Lunar Eclipse or Ekadashi day. Fasting allowed according to Christian principles only.
- Men should not either in public or at home wear “Dhoti”, women should not wear “Choli”.
- There is evidence to show that in 1640 the Jesuits had forbidden the Hindus to wear the sacred thread. The thread ceremony of young sons of the Hindus had to be performed outside the Portuguese territories.
- No rituals should be performed on the 12th day after death, on moonless and full moon days.
- No instruments for Hindu songs to be played during marriages.
- Eyelids were sliced off, extremities were amputated carefully, a person could remain conscious even though the only thing that remained was his torso and head.

PORtUGUESE INFLUENCE ON INDIA CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION

The Portuguese arrived in India in the late 15th century and established a significant presence in the country, particularly in the western coast of India. Their influence on Indian culture and civilization was mixed, with both positive and negative impacts.

Overall, the Portuguese influence on Indian culture and civilization was significant, with both positive and negative impacts. While they introduced new crops and architectural styles, their religious influence and involvement in the slave trade had a negative impact on Indian society.

One of the positive impacts of the Portuguese on Indian culture was their introduction of new crops, such as potatoes, tomatoes, and chillies, which were integrated into Indian cuisine and became an integral part of Indian cooking. The Portuguese also introduced new techniques and styles of architecture, such as the use of domes and arches in churches and buildings



ARRIVAL OF BRITISH

East India Company

- Established in 1600s to administer the regions occupied by the monarchy in India
- Started as a trading company
- Established posts on territories including the cities of Surat, Madras and Calcutta



EXPANSION OF BRITISH EMPIRE

Battle of Plassey

- Battle between British East India Company and the Nawab of Bengal
- Gave the control of Bengal to British
- Beginning of British colonial rule in India



Battle of Buxar

- Battle between British East India Company and the coalition forces of Mughal Empire, Nawab of Bengal and Nawab of Awadh
- Gave the British the right to collect taxes from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa
- Marked the decline of the Mughal Empire in India

ARRIVAL OF BRITISH

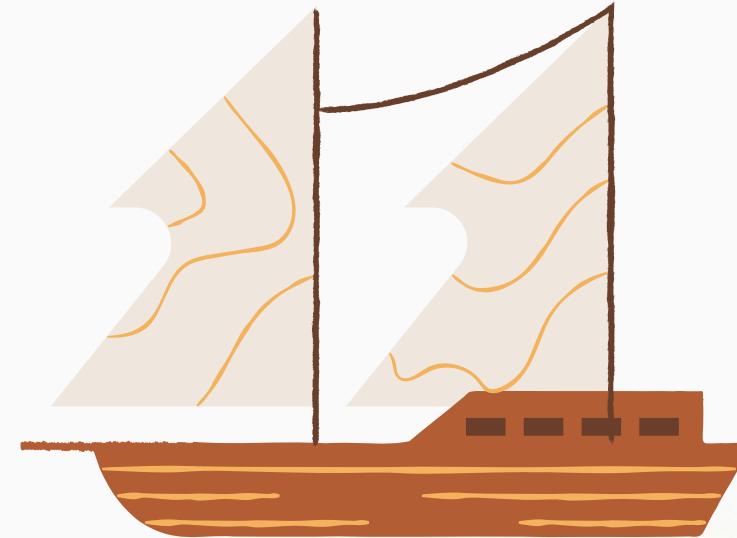
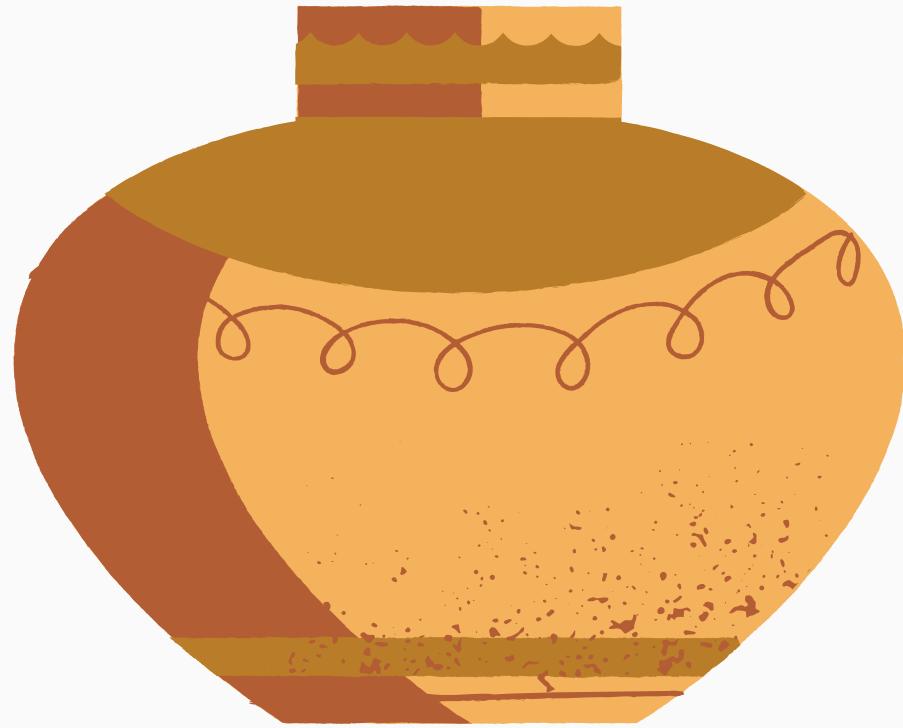
East India Company

- Established in 1600s to administer the regions occupied by the monarchy in India
- Started as a trading company
- Established posts on territories including the cities of Surat, Madras and Calcutta

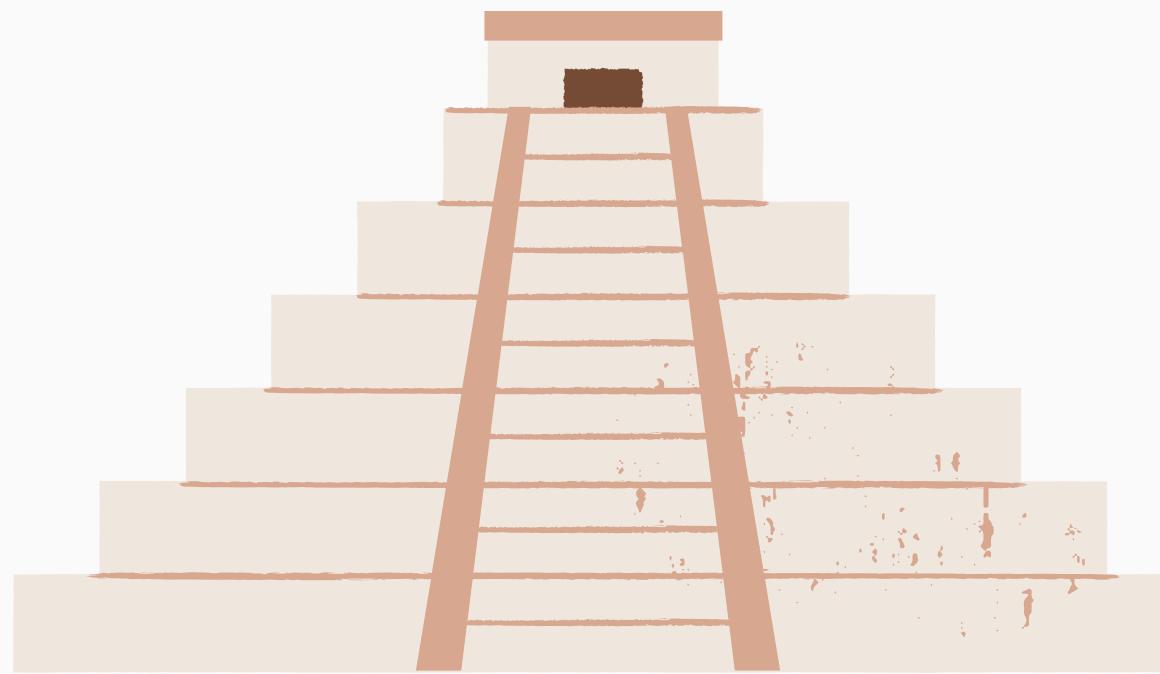


CONCLUSION

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nunc finibus tincidunt tortor at suscipit. Curabitur justo metus, pretium nec dui sit amet, tincidunt blandit lacus. In quis quam elit. Curabitur nec nibh interdum, scelerisque odio dignissim, sollicitudin turpis. Pellentesque felis odio, mattis nec nulla vitae.



Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nunc finibus tincidunt tortor at suscipit. Curabitur justo metus, pretium nec dui sit amet, tincidunt blandit lacus. In quis quam elit. Curabitur nec nibh interdum, scelerisque odio dignissim, sollicitudin turpis. Pellentesque felis odio, mattis nec nulla vitae.



THANK YOU
FOR LISTENING