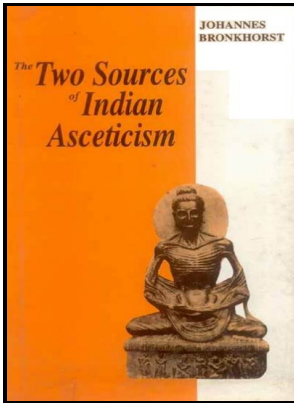


# Asceticism and healing in ancient India - medicine in the Buddhist monastery

Oxford University Press - Asceticism and healing in ancient India (1991 edition)

Description: -



-  
Alcoholism  
Alcoholism -- Hospitals.  
Evidence.  
Auditing.  
Ukraine -- Social conditions -- 1991-  
Rule of law -- Ukraine.  
Culture and law.  
Monastic and religious life (Buddhism)  
Medicine -- Religious aspects -- Buddhism  
Medicine, Ayurvedic  
Medicine, BuddhistAsceticism and healing in ancient India - medicine in the Buddhist monastery  
-Asceticism and healing in ancient India - medicine in the Buddhist monastery  
Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 168-182) and indexes.  
This edition was published in 1991



Filesize: 59.79 MB

Tags: #Asceticism #and #Healing #in #Ancient #India: #Medicine #in #the #Buddhist #Monastery #by #Kenneth #G. #Zysk #at #Vedic #Books

## Asceticism and Healing in Ancient India: Medicine in the Buddhist Monastery by Kenneth G. Zysk at Vedic Books

He then examines primary literature from the Pali Buddhist Canon and from the Sanskrit treatises of Bhela, Caraka, and Susruta. It is only in the first millennium BCE that more rational explanations began to be offered. Type your information below: Help us to improve our product listings by.

### Asceticism and Healing in Ancient India (Medicine in the Buddhist Monastery)

A close scrutiny of the sources from the ninth century b. Broken bones and wounds were understood to result from accidents or warfare, but demonically motivated noxious insects also sometimes inflicted injury on humans.

### Notes on the history of Ayurveda

A unique hymn in the tenth book, whose language and subject matter suggest that it is later than the majority of hymns in the corpus, is devoted exclusively to the efficacy of healing plants.

### Asceticism and Healing in Ancient India: Medicine in the Buddhist Monastery

Evidence from the medical mythology of the Atharvaveda suggests a conscious effort by savants of this tradition to combine aspects of the priestly and the medical traditions, perhaps to authorize the latter in a society dominated by the former and to make the healers equivalent to the sacrificial priests at least within the arena of medical ritual. Drawing on a wide range of literary, archaeological, and secondary sources, this portion of the study provides a comprehensive picture of ancient Indian medicine in its socioreligious context. The so-called Great Bath in the citadel area of Mohenjo-daro might have served as a special place for the higher orders to bathe and perform religious ablutions in sacred waters.

## Related Books

- [History of peaceful change in the modern world](#)
- [Competitive problems in the drug industry - Federal drug procurement and purchase policies : summary](#)
- [Evolution of the English corn market from the twelfth to the eighteenth century](#)
- [Kovkasean razmachakatě 1914-1917 t'werin](#)
- [France and European integration - towards a transnational polity?](#)