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# Philosophy's Influence on Indian History



In ancient times, the Indian \_\_\_\_\_ was a melting pot of diverse cultures and thoughts. One of the most influential \_\_\_\_\_ to world philosophy came from this region. The thinkers of \_\_\_\_\_ developed ideas that still resonate in many areas of life today. Among these, the concept of \_\_\_\_\_ or duty plays a crucial role, emphasizing moral responsibilities and the social order. The idea of \_\_\_\_\_, the law of cause and effect, taught that every action has a consequence. This was closely tied to the belief in \_\_\_\_\_, the cycle of birth, death, and rebirth, which aimed at achieving \_\_\_\_\_, or liberation from this cycle.

Philosophers also explored the nature of reality, distinguishing between \_\_\_\_\_, the illusory world, and the ultimate reality, Brahman. They sought to understand the \_\_\_\_\_, or the soul, and its connection to Brahman. These concepts were foundational to various \_\_\_\_\_ of thought, including Vedanta, which focuses on the knowledge contained in the \_\_\_\_\_ and Upanishads.

Ethics and ahimsa (non-violence) were highly valued, influencing not just spiritual \_\_\_\_\_ but also political and social spheres. The teachings of Buddhism and \_\_\_\_\_, which emerged as critiques of orthodox practices, emphasized \_\_\_\_\_ and non-attachment. These philosophical traditions provided the \_\_\_\_\_ for a rich cultural tapestry that influenced art, governance, and social structures in early Indian \_\_\_\_\_.

Atman Maya schools India Vedas Dharma compassion history Karma  
contributions reincarnation basis Moksha subcontinent life Jainism