

Hinduism A New Approach

The history of Hinduism is often divided into periods of development. The first period is the pre-Vedic period, which includes the Indus Valley Civilization and local pre-historic religions. Northern India had the Vedic period with the introduction of the historical Vedic religion by the Indo-Aryan migrations, starting somewhere between 1900 BCE and 1400 BCE. The subsequent period of the second urbanisation (600–200 BCE) is a formative period for Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism followed by "a turning point between the Vedic religion and Hindu religions," during the Epic and Early Puranic... f6ecab61f2 Although Hinduism contains many denominations and philosophies, it is... f6ecab61f2

Criticism of Hinduism Some Criticism of Hinduism has been applied to both the historical and the current aspects of Hinduism, notably the caste system and the sati practice. Criticism of Hinduism has been applied to both the historical and the current aspects of Hinduism, notably the caste system and the sati practice f6ecab61f2

Both religions share many beliefs and practices but also exhibit pronounced differences that have led to significant debate. Both religions share a belief in karma and rebirth (or reincarnation). They both accept the idea of spiritual liberation (moksha or nirvana) from the cycle of reincarnation and promote similar religious practices, such as dhyana, samadhi, mantra, and devotion. Both religions also share many deities (though their nature is understood differently), including Saraswati, Vishnu (Upulvan), Mahakala, Indra, Ganesha, and Brahma. f6ecab61f2 == History == f6ecab61f2 == Historical background == f6ecab61f2

Hinduism and Sikhism Both religions share many philosophical concepts such as karma, dharma, mukti, and maya although both religions have different interpretations of some of these concepts. Hinduism has pre-historic origins, while Sikhism was founded in the 15th century by Guru Nanak. Both religions Hinduism and Sikhism are Indian religions. Hinduism has pre-historic origins, while Sikhism was founded in the 15th century by Guru Nanak. Hinduism and Sikhism are Indian religions f6ecab61f2

Hinduism has no central doctrinal authority, and many practising Hindus do not claim to belong to any particular denomination or tradition. Four major traditions are, however, used in scholarly studies: Vaishnavism, Shaivism, Shaktism and Smartism. These are sometimes referred to as the denominations of Hinduism, and they differ in the primary deity at the centre of each tradition. f6ecab61f2

Hinduism ('Vedic dharma') and Arya Dharma are historical endonyms for Hinduism. Hinduism (/ˈhɪnduˌɪzəm/) is an umbrella term for a range of Indian religious and spiritual traditions (sampradayas) that are unified by adherence to Dharma. Hinduism () is an umbrella term for a range of Indian religious and spiritual traditions (sampradayas) that are unified by adherence to Dharma, a cosmic order maintained by its followers through rituals and righteous living, as expounded in the Vedas. The word Hindu originated as an exonym, and while Hinduism has been called the oldest surviving religion in the world, it is also described since the 19th century by the term Sanātana Dharma (lit. 'eternal dharma'). Vaidika Dharma (lit. f6ecab61f2

Scholarly comparisons of Hinduism and Judaism were common during the Age of Enlightenment as part of arguments concerning the deistic worldview. Hananya Goodman states that Hinduism and Judaism have played an important role in European discussions of idolatry, spirituality, primitive theories of race, language, mythologies, etc. f6ecab61f2 Bahá'u'lláh was familiar with Hinduism, which is clear from a tablet to Mírzá Abu'l-Faḍl, the English translation of which is included in the volume *Tabernacle of Unity*. In this tablet Bahá'u'lláh answered questions about Hinduism and Zoroastrianism by Maneckji Limji Hataria. The subjects include comparative religion, and constitute, while much remains implicit, a dialogue of Bahá'u'lláh with Hinduism and the other religions discussed, giving an understanding of what Baha'u'llah meant with the unity of the world religions. f6ecab61f2

Buddhism and Hinduism Hinduism and Buddhism have common origins in Ancient India, which later spread and became dominant religions in Southeast Asian countries, including Cambodia Hinduism and Buddhism have common origins in Ancient India, which later spread and became dominant religions in Southeast Asian countries, including Cambodia and Indonesia around the 4th century CE. Buddhism arose in the Gangetic plains of Eastern India in the 5th century BCE during the Second Urbanisation (600–200 BCE). Hinduism developed as a fusion or synthesis of practices and ideas from the ancient Vedic religion and elements and deities from other local Indian traditions, including the sramanic movement and Buddhism f6ecab61f2

Hinduism in Zimbabwe came with indentured servants brought by the colonial British administrators in late 19th and early 20th-century to what was then called British South Africa Company and later Rhodesia. This Hindu migration was different from those in East African countries such as Kenya and Uganda where Hindus arrived voluntarily for jobs but without restrictive contracts; it was quite similar to the arrival of Indian workers in South Africa, Mauritius, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago with slave-like contract restrictions for plantation work owned by Europeans, particularly the British. Most Hindus who arrived for these indentured plantation work were originally from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, people escaping from major repetitive famines in colonial British India from 1860s to 1910s. These laborers came for a fixed period irrevocable contract of exclusive servitude, with an option to either go back to India with plantation paid return fare, or stay in a local settlement after the contract ended. Most chose to stay and continue working for a salary. f6ecab61f2 Both religions were regarded by some scholars to be ethnic religions, and not promoting conversions. Adherents of both religions, however, are found across the world. Both religions share... f6ecab61f2

Hindu denominations "Dharmic" Hinduism or "daily morality" Hindu denominations, sampradayas, traditions, movements, and sects are traditions and sub-traditions within Hinduism centered on one or more gods or goddesses, such as Vishnu, Shiva, Shakti, and so on. Yogic Hinduism, especially the sect based on the Yoga Sutras of Patanjali. philosophical approach of the Upanishads. The term sampradaya (Sanskrit: साम्प्रदाय, IAST: sampradāya) is used for branches with a particular founder-guru with a particular philosophy f6ecab61f2

The Buddha in Hinduism 'the enlightened one') is considered the ninth avatar among the ten major avatars of the god Vishnu, according to the Vaishnava tradition of Hinduism. Regional Hindu texts over the centuries have presented a spectrum The Buddha (Sanskrit: बुद्ध, lit. of Hinduism. The Buddha has been among the formative forces in the origins of Hinduism f6ecab61f2

Hinduism entails diverse systems of thought, marked by a range of shared concepts that discuss theology, mythology, and other topics in textual sources. Hindu texts have been classified into Śruti (lit. 'heard') and Smṛti (lit. 'remembered'). The major Hindu scriptures are the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Puranas, the Ramayana, the Mahabharata (including the Bhagavad Gita), and the Agamas. Prominent themes in Hindu beliefs include karma (action, intent and consequences), saṃsāra (the cycle of death and rebirth) and the four Puruṣārthas, proper goals or aims of human life, namely: dharma (ethics/duties), artha (prosperity/work), kama (desires/passions... f6ecab61f2 Later Jewish scholars also compared Kabbalah with Indian religious and philosophical traditions. Rabbi and editor Asriel Günzig published a 1900 Hebrew essay often translated as "Kabbalah and Indian Philosophy", in Ha-Eshkol, in which he compared Kabbalah with Indian thought. Boaz Huss writes that Günzig drew on translations of the Upanishads, referred to Schopenhauer's high regard for the Vedas, and argued for a "wonderful resemblance" between Indian and Israelite religion. f6ecab61f2 == References in the Bahá'í writings == f6ecab61f2

Bahá'í Faith and Hinduism succession of Manifestations of God. Krishna is included in the succession of Manifestations of God. Bahá'u''lláh was familiar with Hinduism, which is clear from a tablet to Mírzá Abu'l-Faḍl, the English translation of which Hinduism is recognized in the Bahá'í Faith as one of nine known religions f6ecab61f2

== Avatar of Vishnu == f6ecab61f2

Hinduism and Judaism Judaism has been compared to Hinduism by new religious Hinduism and Judaism are among the oldest existing religions in the world. to a complicated system of laws, purity codes, and dietary restrictions, for defining their communities. The two share some similarities and interactions throughout both the ancient and modern worlds f6ecab61f2

In another tablet (published in Gleanings, section LXXXVII) Bahá'u'lláh discussed the absence of records about history before Adam.

Here he refers to the Jug-Basisht which is the Persian translation of the Yoga Vasistha, a syncretic philosophic text. The translation was done during the Mughal Dynasty in the sixteenth century A.D. and became popular in Persia among intellectuals with Indo-Persian interests since then. In the Story of Bhusunda, a chapter of the Yoga Vasistha, an ancient sage... f6ecab61f2

History of Hinduism It overlaps or coincides with the development of religion in the Indian subcontinent since the Iron Age, with some of its elements possibly tracing back to prehistoric religions such as those of the Bronze Age Indus Valley Civilisation. Hinduism has been called the "oldest religion" in the world, but scholars regard Hinduism as a relatively recent synthesis of various Indian cultures and traditions, with diverse roots and no single founder, which emerged around the beginning of the Common Era. It overlaps or coincides with the development The history of Hinduism covers a wide variety of related religious traditions native to the Indian subcontinent. The history of Hinduism covers a wide variety of related religious traditions native to the Indian subcontinent f6ecab61f2

The Buddha has been among the formative forces in the origins of Hinduism. Regional Hindu texts over the centuries have presented a spectrum of views on Buddhism, possibly reflecting the competition between Buddhism and the Brahmanical traditions. In contemporary Hinduism, the Buddha is revered by Hindus who usually consider "Buddhism to be another form of Hinduism." Other Hindus reject the identification of Gautama Buddha as an avatar of Vishnu, referring to the texts of the Puranas and identifying the two as different individuals. f6ecab61f2 == Theological similarities == f6ecab61f2

Hinduism in Zimbabwe Hinduism in Zimbabwe came with indentured servants brought by the colonial British administrators in late 19th Hinduism is a minority faith in Zimbabwe. Hinduism is a minority faith in Zimbabwe f6ecab61f2

== Links == f6ecab61f2 A notable feature of Hindu denominations is that they do not deny other concepts of the divine or deity, and often celebrate the other as henotheistic equivalents. The denominations of Hinduism, states Julius Lipner, are unlike those found in major religions of the world, because Hindu denominations are fuzzy, with individuals practising more than one, and he suggests the term "Hindu polycentrism". f6ecab61f2 However, Buddhism notably rejects fundamental Hindu doctrines such as atman (substantial self or soul), Brahman (a universal... f6ecab61f2

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