

THE ANCIENT INDIANS



India is the only country in the world that has so many languages and religions. Indian culture is considered by some historians as “the most ancient living civilization of the earth». The Indian tradition dates back to 8.000 BC.

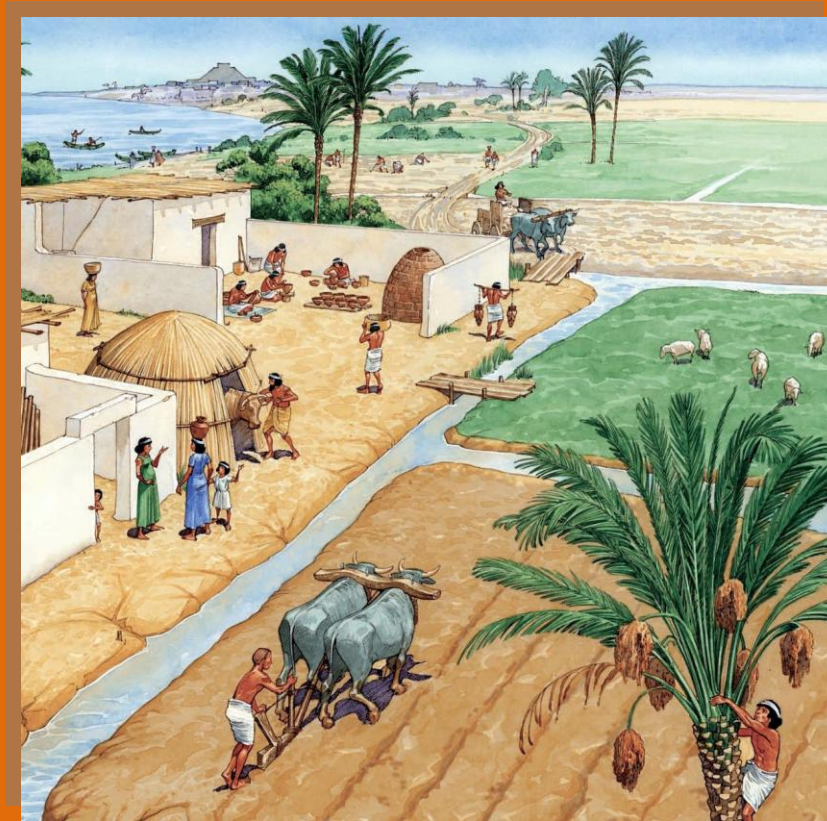
Religion

There are many religions in India, but the most well-known is Hinduism, which has 80% followers in this country. It is also the third largest religion in the world with one billion followers. Hinduism's holy book is called "the Vedas" and it consists of four sections. The Vedas was written in Sanskrit, the ancient language of Hinduism, around the third century B.C. Hinduists were monotheistic and very religious people.



Farming

Farming in ancient India was influenced by other countries and by their religion. They ate food such as fruit, berries, meat, and fish. They used to grow barley, wheat rice, dates and vegetables in river valleys. The most important food was rice. Most Indian people became vegetarians because cows were sacred animals, so they stopped eating animals.



Daily Life

Ancient Indians used to work hard. The Harappans, a group of ancient Indians, were weavers, potters and metal workers and they made their own clothing. They used to meet at the community fireplace where they shared their stories and the children played with their toys.

