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a) The history of Hinduism extends to nearly 4000 years ago. India consisted mostly of indigenous tribes and settlers. However, the migration of ~~the~~ the Aryans from present day ~~to~~ Iran, transformed the face of the subcontinent. The Aryans developed their civilisation at the bank of the Indus River at Mohenjodaro & Harappa in 2000 BCE. ~~From~~ the elites of these tribes practised themselves to be 'Brahmins' and developed the early form of the Sanskrit language, the crux of Hinduism. Here in 1500 BCE, the sacred texts the Vedas were written and the ideas of anthropomorphic ^{gods} and polytheistic beliefs ~~formed~~ ~~formed~~ formed the religion of Hinduism. As the Aryan civilisation spread & settled throughout India, the Hindu religion was established.

b) The globalisation of Hinduism has been an important issue. The Hindus had many empires and tribal kingdoms. Contact with Roman, Greek, Arab & Chinese traders were prevalent in ancient times, particularly due to India's central geographic position between the ancient world & the Far East. The "Silk Route" is an example of this. After the British colonial rule ended in 1947, the newly independent, secular nation of India was formed. As India's close ties with the Soviet Union came to ~~end~~ ^{an end} by the crucial end of the Cold War in the 1980s, India became more friendly with nations such as the USA and Japan. This allowed for Hindus within the nation to be exposed to foreign ideas and concepts, particularly American consumerism i.e. ~~McDonald's~~ McDonald's, Starbucks etc. This new influx of technology, ideas ^{1:1 text type and} and education clashed with traditional sects & the caste system.

As lower class people & the poor were able to access more socially valued resources like education, healthcare & work, upward social mobility was possible for many Hindus to escape from restrictive measures on their life. In the 1990s, a significant proportion of Indians migrated to many Western nations like Australia, New Zealand, UK and the USA. Here, the practices of Hindu rituals & traditions were practised by them and their children, enhancing the Hindu diaspora. The construction of temples for Hindus in other nations, has led to the successful assimilation of them within many nations. In India, social trends are changing due to modernisation and the access of technology to Hindus. This has also had a wider effect as more non-Hindus can easily now access information on Hinduism and this can help reduce bias & misunderstanding. Hinduism's vast knowledge and depth on spiritual enlightenment has appealed to many people across the world who arrive in India as tourists to practice these or visit holy sites, increasing the nation's economy.

Additional writing space on back page.