

'Horoscope'.

7. They also introduced the practise of **military governorship**. The Governors were called '**Satrap**'.
8. Many ideas and notions of **Indian philosophy and religion** which **filtered into the Roman empire** flowed through the channel opened by Alexander.
9. Much valuable information about the social and economic condition of north western India can be known from **Greek accounts left by Megasthenes**. Ex: Crafts were developed, trade with outside world.

## **Buddhism vs Brahmanism**

1. **Brahmanical** view of society derived from **Purusha Sukta** was primarily built upon the **four fold caste system**, with the Brahmins on top and the Shudras at the bottom. While no such caste system existed in the Buddhism.
2. Buddhist theory of kingship depicts **king as a well wisher of subjects** whose utmost duty is to cherish his children. On the other hand **brahmanical** theory **explicitly mentions strict norms** to be followed by subjects to king, disobedience of which attract strict punishment. A clear idea of king as utmost guardian of subjects to provide service to them as depicted by Buddhist teachings is not seen here.
3. **Buddhist** ideas tries to attribute **king as learned person** with human characters while **brahmanical view** tends to regard king to **more divine and sublime** establishing him as separate entity.
4. According to Buddhist theory kings **derives legitimacy** from the consent of people and latter have a right to **dethrone him** while in brahmanical view it is considered as treason.

## **Jainism and Buddhism**

1. **Reasons why they came**
  1. The **Vedic rituals were expensive** and the sacrifices prescribed were very complicated and had lost their meaning. The **superstitious beliefs** and mantras confused the people.
  2. The **teachings of Upanishads** were **highly philosophical in nature**