

Outline for First Semester Paper

I. Introductory paragraph

The development of literature by the ancient Indians had a significant impact, it changed education throughout India, and improved religious teachings throughout the subcontinent. Ancient India was a very advanced civilization, perhaps one of the most advanced. They were very isolated from the rest of the world and because of this their invention did not spread as quickly to other civilizations, this made their civilization more advanced than others. India had many great inventions that improved and further advanced their civilization. They invented things such as medicine, mathematics, plumbing, textile, and architecture.

II. 1st Body Paragraph

The development of literature by the ancient Indians began around 1000-1500 CE. Literature was a very important invention, that meant writing things down and having letters and words that people could understand. It was like talking but in a more advanced way. They learned how to read, write, and understand things in different ways. "Many of India's achievements may appear as the crowning glory of India- and yet they all depend on education in the widest sense- Pg.1 by Hartmut Scharfe". Literature was one of the "glories" of India so it proves that it was a very important invention in the ancient Indian civilization. It improved lots of things, like not having to memorize stuff, communication, spread of religion and belief, and greatly advancing education. One reason it was really needed was to track things which helped improve both education and religion. Without it they would not have come as far as they did.

III. 2nd Body Paragraph - First Impact

Literature impacted India by making religion much stronger and prominent throughout the civilization. Literature was very important to religion and religion was what kept the civilizations together and helped to unify them. "Cultural and spiritual unity in the whole subcontinent that is amply evident in its literature.- Ancient Indian Literature by Chief editor TRS Sharma pg.7." Making beliefs stronger made people come together. When people share beliefs and are part of each other's religion it helps make cultural glue and brings people together. This makes the civilization as a whole much stronger. Writing things down made learning and practicing a religion much easier to do and understand. Without literature the world would not be where it is today.

IV. 3rd Body Paragraph - Second impact

A big part of literature was also education, the Ancient Indians used it to improve their learning.

"It cannot be disconnected from a method of teaching designed to enable the student to memorize vast and varied masses of facts, rules and other relevant information.- A History of

Indian literature by Jan Gonda" Writing information down helps with the memorization of important material. So instead of having only oral instruction they could write things down, making learning and teaching much easier. This lets them go much deeper into each subject and not only help students learn but teachers as well. Without literature education would have been much less advanced. India had produced a vast literature and they had many different types of Indian language. By writing things down they could keep their language alive. Writing information down makes communication much easier and communication is crucial for learning.

"Education is thus the mother that gives birth and nurtures all other branches of culture -Education in ancient India by Hartmut Scharfe." By having proper education the civilization becomes much smarter making it possible for other great inventions to be made such as the ones mentioned before. For example medicine and mathematics, they could not have happened without literature.

V. Conclusion

The invention of literature was a huge breakthrough in Indian history and had a profound impact on ancient Indians and their development to the modern era. It changed education and religion throughout the entire civilizations time period. Without literature the civilization would have never become what it is today. Literature had a huge impact on education, making it easier and more efficient. It also helped make religion spread faster and unify the subcontinent. Literature is just one of ancient India's great inventions during the time of 1000-1500 CE.

There should be NO NEW information in your conclusion unless it's a direct quote.