

human soul for union with the divine. According to this view, man's soul in this world is united to the body in a state of trial, which needs prayer, penance, sacrifice, and purification. If these are neglected, then the human soul, after death, is joined to the body of some lower animal, and begins a fresh course of probation.

13. In popular practice, the grossest idolatry and superstition, with a cowardly and selfish disregard of human life, The popular practice. have largely prevailed alongside of the philosophical tenets of the educated class. *Mohammedanism* was introduced by the conquerors mentioned in the paragraph on the history of India.

14. *Buddhism* arose about 550 B.C., and derives its name from *Buddha*, or the Buddha (i.e., "the enlightened one"), Buddhism. a surname bestowed upon its founder *Gau'tama*, a

Hindoo of high rank, who developed his creed in retired meditation, and began to teach it in opposition to Brahminism. This religion recognizes no supreme being; it insists on practical morality; teaches the transmigration of souls, and regards annihilation as the good man's final reward.

15. The *Sanskrit* tongue, spoken by the ancient Hindoos, but disused, save as Sanskrit tongue. a literary language,

for over 2000 years, has been mentioned in our introductory remarks. From it most of the numerous Hindoo dialects are derived. Its condition is a testimony to the high intelligence of the Aryans who peopled India. The name of this elder sister of the Greek, Latin, Per-



Buddha.

sian, Slavonic, Teutonic, and Celtic tongues is derived from *sam*, "with," and *krita*, "made," meaning "carefully constructed" or "symmetrically formed." It is rich in inflectional forms and very flexible, and it has a boundless wealth of epithets. The