

Singhasari Kingdom

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Learning Objective 1.3:

Religions: Hinduism and Buddhism

How these religions affected society: A lot of things were mainly influenced by Hinduism. However some things were affected by Hindu-Buddhist symbolism. The founder of Singhasari, Ken Arok, was believed to be the son of the God Brahma (The Creator God in Hinduism)

Singhasari was affected by Hinduism (mainly) in the same way that Indonesia was affected. The religion was infused with pre-existing Javanese culture, which created an Indonesian version of Hinduism. In turn this affected the Srivijaya and Majapahit empires (Majapahit was the empire that came after the Singosari Kingdom)

S.P.I.C.E for 1.3 (Religious Beliefs/Practices):

Social- A more reflective lifestyle, or based on one's self (Hinduism). More kind and peaceful lifestyle (Buddhism)

Political- Kings were in power, like Ken Arok, believed to be the son of a god.

Interactions- Conflict with the Mongols in 1293.

Culture- Religion was Buddhism and Hinduism. Belief in the four philosophical strands: Mimamsa (Reflection or critical investigation), Advaita (True self), Yoga (Better oneself), and Theism (The belief in the existence of the Supreme Being or deities). (<<Hinduism)

Economy- Native gold and silver coins used

Art and Architecture:



The Singhasari Temple. A funerary temple for the last king of the Singhasari Kingdom, King Kertanegara (ruled from 1268 to 1292).

Learning Objective 1.3b

Social:

- Followed a hindu-buddhist lifestyle
- Women had more freedoms in society than in China and India

Political:

- Alliance with King of Champa allowed Singosari to be safe from attacks by Champa
- Regular tax collection kept government strong

Interactions:

- King Kartanegara used a lot of military forces to secure and expand the Kingdom
- Singosari maintained most of their power through military

Learning Objective 1.3b Continued

Cultural:

- Expanded Hinduism and Buddhism with Kingdom through military power
- Expanded beliefs through trade

Economic:

- King Kertanegara developed a rich agricultural region which allowed the population to prosper and the kingdom to grow
- Traded forest products which helped them to make connections through trade

Change and Continuity

Changes	Expansion	Incorporated weakened remains of Srivijaya:1288
	Important Kings	Ken Arok:1222-1227 Kertanegara:1268-1292
	Singosari Kingdom	1222-1292
Continuity	Timeline	1200 1450
	Religion	Hinduism and Buddhism
	Culture	Art, Structures, Sculptures