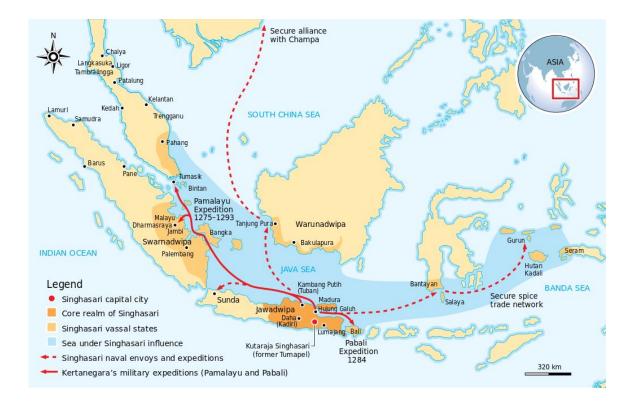
# Singhasari Kingdom

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#### Where the Kingdom was located:



## Learning Objective 1.3:

Religions: Hinduism and Buddhism

How these religions affected society: A lot of things were mainly influenced by Hinduism. However somethings 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 a 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), Advaia (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

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

Continuity