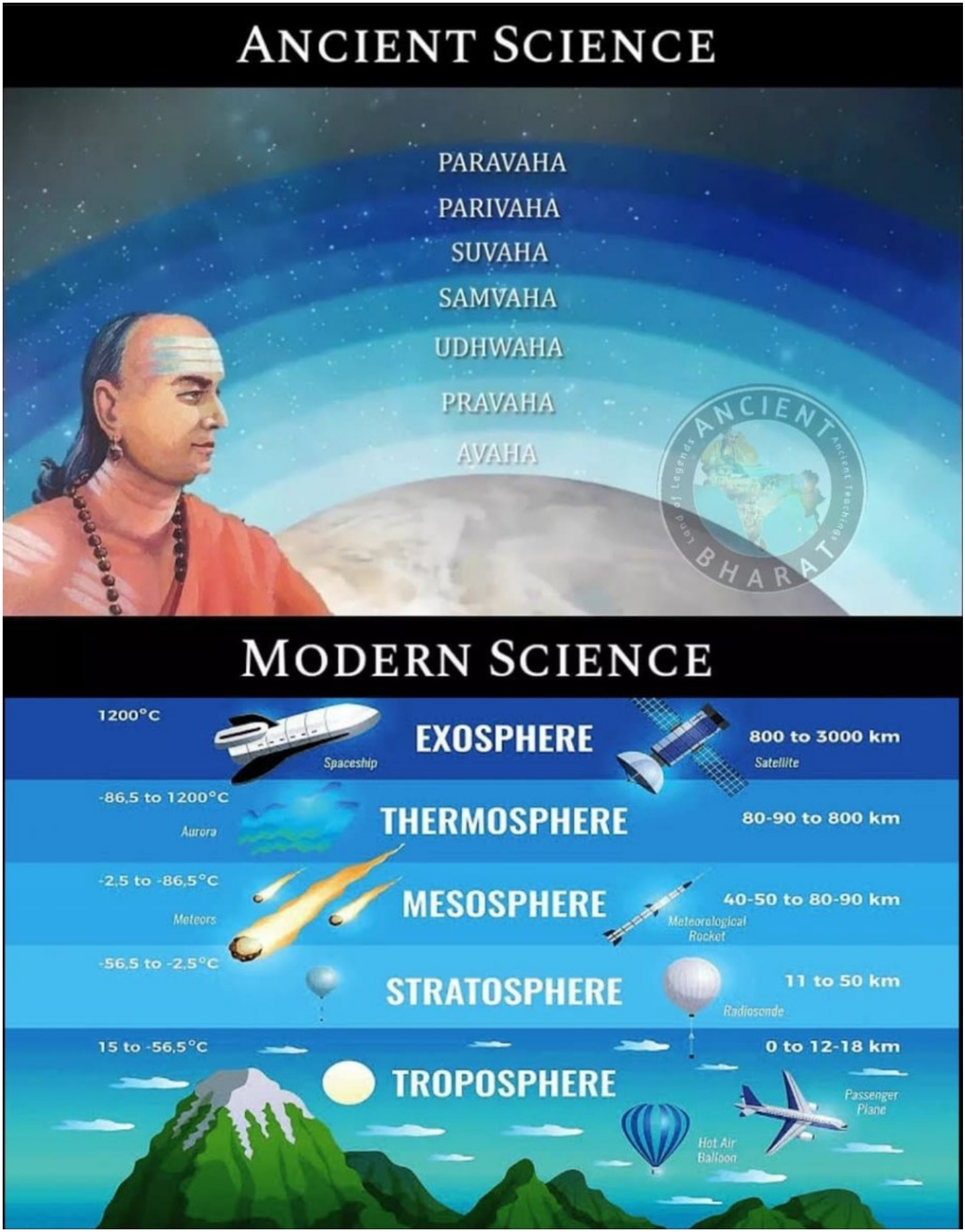
Twitter Thread by Sriram ■■



Sriram ■■
@Vadicwarrior

Thousands of travelers have flocked to India throughout history. The rich knowledge of India's scholars has drawn seekers of knowledge to this land of mystery and old wisdom for centuries.

#Thread



When Galileo declared that the world was round, he had no idea that the Indian scholar Aaryabhata had already proclaimed this in his work Aryabhatiya, written in 499 CE, thousands of years before him.

Aaryabhata and another scholar, Brahmagupta, went on to properly declare that the earth revolves around the sun and rotates on its own axis. Something mentioned even earlier in the Rig Veda, was written between 314 and 3129 BCE.

For centuries, what the rest of the world termed geography was known in India as bhushastra. 'Bhu' is the Sanskrit word for earth, and shastra is the Sanskrit word for science.

Albiruni, a Persian scholar who arrived to India in 1030 CE, wrote in his magnum opus work Kitab-ul-Hind of his awe at the Indians' great knowledge of geography.

The ancient Indian thinkers understood that earth science encompassed far more than the earth itself. And the atmosphere was factored in.

In his treatise "Sishyadhi vrudhi Tanta," Lallacharya refers to the seven atmospheric strata as

Avaha,
Pravaha,
Udhwaha,
Samvaha,
Suvaha,
Parivaha and
Paravaha.

Thousands of years later, modern science recognized these as

Troposphere,
stratosphere,
mesosphere,
ionosphere,
thermosphere,
exosphere.

Ancient bhushastra had once again triumphed over modern geography.

This is Amazing because it has been the home of knowledge, wisdom, and philosophy for thousands of years. ■■

Source: @ancient.bharat_