INSTRUCTIONS

1. Each frame contains some matter and a question. Read the matter carefully and answer the questions.

2. Record your answer in the given sheet before you proceed to the next frame.

3. Let your answers be brief.

4. The answer is found in the succeeding frame. Check your answer with it.

5. Answer every question.

INTRODUCTION

The 6th Century B.C. was a period of religious unrest in India. Hinduism, in those days, was known as Brahmanism. It was dominated by Brahmins. Their domination did not please the common man. Reform of religion was necessary. There were two reform movements in the 6th Century B.C. They were Buddhism and Jainism.

1. The Causes for the rise of Buddhism

1. Animal Sacrifice

Animals were sacrificed in large numbers during Yagas. Many people did not like bloodshed to please the Gods.

The chief cause for the rise of Buddhism was ...............

2. Caste system

The society was divided into four castes. Caste system was rigid. Brahmins claimed that they alone could attain salvation and not the other castes. Other castes were looked down upon.

The social custom which did not please the people was the rigid ........

3. Rituals in Brahmanism

Brahmanism was full of rituals. Observing the rituals was considered to be more important than virtuous life.

The people were not pleased with Brahmanism because it was full of .........
3. **Rituals**

The Vedas and other religious books were in Sanskrit. Only the Brahmins knew that language. The common man spoke Pali language. Since he could not understand the scriptures he wanted to have some religion which is simple to practise.

The people began to question the authority of the Vedas because they were written in Sanskrit.

4. **Sanskrit**

Some of the following are the causes for the rise of Buddhism. Pick out the correct ones:

1. Animal sacrifice
2. Constant wars between the States
3. Magadha became a powerful state
4. Caste system became rigid
5. Rituals became more important than virtuous life
6. There were many learned men.
7. The Vedas were in Sanskrit.

5. 1, 4, 5, 7

**II. The Career of Buddha**

6. **The Kingdom of Kapilavastu**

In the 6th Century B.C., a kshatriya prince called Suddhdana ruled over Kapilavastu.

Kapilavastu was situated in the territory of Nepal.

7. **The Parents of Buddha**

King Suddhdana and his wife Mahamaya (Mayadevi) wanted to have a son. They decided to name their child as Siddhartha.

Buddha's original name was Siddhartha.

King Suddhdana and his wife Mahamaya (Mayadevi) wanted to have a son. They decided to name their child as Siddhartha.

Buddha's original name was Siddhartha.

8. **Buddha's Birth**

Lumbini forest was near Kapilavastu. One day Queen Mahamaya and her attendants went there on picnic. A son was born to her there in 567 B.C.

Buddha was born in a forest called Lumbini.

7. **Siddhartha**

9. **His mother's death**

The child was named as Siddhartha. Within a few days his mother died. Her sister Prajapati Gautami became the foster mother of Siddhartha.

Siddhartha was brought up by Prajapati Gautami because his mother died.
9. Mother died

King Suddhodana brought up his son in luxury. He never allowed him to see any suffering. He thought that sight of suffering would make his son unhappy.

10. He is brought up in luxury

11. Unhappy

Even as a child he was full of compassion for living beings. He could not tolerate cruelty to animals because he was kind-hearted.

12. Kind hearted

Siddhartha marries Yasodhara

At the age of 18 he married Yasodhara, a beautiful princess. They lived happily for 10 years.

The name of Siddhartha's wife was

13. Yasodhara

The birth of a son

After 10 years he had a son. Siddhartha thought that the birth of a son would bind him to worldly life and so named him as Rahula meaning "Here is another bond".

"The son of Siddhartha was named as

14. Rahula

He sees human suffering

One day when he went out on a ride he saw a sick man, an old man, a dead body and a hermit. The sight of human suffering made him sad. He wanted to find a solution to human sufferings such as

1. Sickness
2. Old age
3. Death

He was attracted by the peaceful face of the ascetic. He thought that by renouncing the world he could find a solution to human misery. So he decided to become an ascetic.

15. He decided to become an ascetic

16. Ascetic

He leaves his home

At the age of 28 he left his home to lead the life of an ascetic. His aim of renouncing the world was to find a solution to human suffering.
16. Misery, 17. He becomes a wandering ascetic

He cut off his hair and discarded his princely robes and jewels. This act symbolises the giving up of worldly comforts, accepting.

17. Giving up 18. He studies under two Brahmin hermits

For six years he was wandering as an ascetic. He studied under two Brahmin hermits but he left them because their teachings did not please him.

18. did not 19. He practises severe penance

After leaving his teachers he began to practise severe penance. He was reduced to a mere skeleton. Meanwhile a few disciples gathered round him. He tried to find out truth by practising ..........................

19. Penance 20. He gives up penance

Severe penance made him very weak. He lost his faith in doing penance. A woman gave him some food. He ended his penance by accepting it. His disciples got angry and left him.

He found out that doing penance is not the right way to remove human misery.

20. Is not 21. He attains enlightenment

One day when he was meditating under a pipal tree near Gaya he attained enlightenment. From that day he was called Buddha or Enlightened one. The tree is now called the Bodhi tree and Gaya as Bodhgaya.

When did Siddhartha become Buddha?

21. After attaining 22. His first sermon at Saranatha enlightenment

After enlightenment he preached his first sermon in the Deer park at Saranath. Rich and poor people of all castes accepted his teachings. Today an Asoka Pillar marks that spot.

Asoka set up a pillar where Buddha ................
22. Preached his first sermon

23. The names of Buddha

His original name was Siddhartha. His family name was Gautama. After enlightenment he was called Buddha. Because he belonged to the Sakya clan he was also called Sakyamuni.

What is the meaning of the name Gautama Buddha?

23. Gautama the enlightened one

24. He establishes a Sangha

To propagate his doctrines he founded a society of monks called Sangha. For the next 45 years he preached his religion all over the country.

What was the monk of Sangha?

24. To propagate Buddhism.

25. His last act of love

In 487 B.C. when he was 80, he went through a forest. An ignorant admirer offered him a meal of pork without knowing that Buddha was against killing of animals. Buddha accepted the offering as a result of which he developed dysentery and died.

Buddha ate the non-vegetarian food offered to him because he ...............

25. did not want to hurt the feelings of the devotees.

26. His death at Kushinagar

He attained Parinirvana at Kushinagar (Modern Kasia in U.P.) in 487 B.C. After cremation his followers divided his ashes amongst themselves.

Parinirvana refers to Buddha's ..........

26. Death

27. Stupas built over his remains

His ashes were buried and huge mounds were built over them. They were called Stupas. People began to offer their homage to Buddha by going round them.

What do the Stupas contain?
28. The ashes of Buddha  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>580</td>
<td>Birth of Buddha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>560</td>
<td>Married Yasodhara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>540</td>
<td>Siddhartha was born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>520</td>
<td>Attained Enlightenment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>Preached at Saranath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>487</td>
<td>Attained Parinirvana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

28. What happened in 539 and 532 B.C.?

29. Arrange the following events in order:

A. Renounced the world
B. Attained Enlightenment
C. Rahula was born
D. Siddhartha was born
E. Married Yasodhara
F. Did Penance
G. Sickness, oldage and death made him sad
H. Studied under two Brahmin hermits
I. Attained Parinirvana
J. Preached at Saranath

30. Study the map carefully and make note of the location of places marked:

- What makes the following places important:
  A. Kapilavastu
  B. Bodh Gaya
  C. Sarnath
  D. Kushinagar

31. In the map some places are marked and numbers are given. Can you name the places?

1. Kapilavastu
2. Kushinagar
3. Bodh Gaya
4. Sarnath

32. Answer the following questions:

1. Name the parents of Buddha
2. Give the other names of Buddha
3. Why did he renounce the world?
4. Where did he attain enlightenment?
5. For how many years did he preach his doctrines?
6. What was the name given to the order of monks?
The teachings of Buddha

The four noble truths

1. Life is full of misery
2. The cause of misery is desire
3. Misery can be averted by killing desire
4. Desire can be killed by following the eight fold path

Why did Buddha call life a miserable one?

Old age, sickness and death make it miserable.

The four noble truths

Fill in the blanks:

1. Life is full of
2. The cause of misery is
3. Misery can be averted by
4. Desire can be killed by

Name the four noble truths.

The eight fold path

1. Life is full of misery
2. The cause of misery is desire
3. Misery can be averted by killing desire
4. Desire can be killed by following the eight fold path

To kill desire Buddha preached the eight fold path. The eight fold path can be followed by all some.

The middle path

The eight fold path is between the extreme pleasures and extreme self-mortification. The other name of the eight fold path is...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buddha believed in the transmigration of souls according to which a soul is born again and again according to its good and bad deeds.</td>
<td>According to this doctrine the rebirths of a person are due to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By leading a virtuous life the soul can reach a stage beyond birth or death. This stage is called Nirvana by the Buddhists.</td>
<td>What is the Hindu equivalent of Nirvana?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhism emphasised non injury to living beings.</td>
<td>Did Buddha preach non injury to plants?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhism did not believe in caste system. It preached equality of all human beings.</td>
<td>What is the proof that Buddhism believed in the equality of all people?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhism preached that people must follow good moral principles.</td>
<td>What were the five moral principles preached by Buddha?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
42. Do not steal  
Do not drink  
Do not lie  
Do not kill  
Do not unchaste

43. Buddha believed that a virtuous life would help a person attain Nirvana. He was silent about God.  
What did Buddha consider more important than worship of God?

44. Pick out the doctrines of Buddhism write only the numbers.
1. No caste system  
2. Idol worship  
3. Animal sacrifice  
4. The four fold path  
5. Extreme asceticism  
6. The eight fold path  
7. Nirvana was the highest goal  
8. Life of luxury  
9. The doctrine of Karma  
10. Ahimsa  
11. Belief in Vedas  
12. Good morals  
13. Force  
14. Silence about God

45. Write the eight doctrines of Buddhism.
1. No caste system  
2. The four fold truth  
3. The eight fold path  
4. Doctrine of Karma  
5. Nirvana  
6. Ahimsa  
7. Good morals  
8. Silent about God

46. Fill in the blanks
1. Animal  
2. Rigid  
3. Brahmanism was full of  
4. The Vedas were written in

47. Fill in the blanks
1. Buddha's father's name was  
2. Buddha was born in forest  
3. Buddha's other names are  
4. The sights which made him sad were  
5. At the age of 28 he  
6. Under the Bodhi tree he attained  
7. His first sermon was preached at  
8. To preach his doctrines he established an order of monks called
### 47. The Noble Truths of Buddha

1. Suddhodana
2. Lumbini
3. Gautama, Sakyamuni
4. Sickness, old age, death
5. Renounced
6. Enlightenment
7. Sarnath
8. Sangha

### 48. The Noble Truths of Buddha

1. Life is full of misery
2. The cause of misery is desire
3. Misery can be averted by killing desire
4. Desire can be killed by following the eight fold path.

### 49. The Eight Fold Path

1. Right path
2. Right resolve
3. Right speech
4. Right conduct
5. Right living
6. Right effort
7. Right remembrance
8. Right meditation

### 50. The Eight Teachings of Buddhism

1. Right speech
2. Right conduct
3. Right living
4. Right effort
5. Right remembrance
6. Right meditation
7. Right path
8. Right resolve
9. Right speech
10. Right conduct
11. Right living
12. Right effort
13. Right remembrance
14. Right meditation
15. Right path
16. Right resolve
17. Right speech
18. Right conduct
19. Right living
20. Right effort
21. Right remembrance
22. Right meditation
23. Right path
24. Right resolve
25. Right speech
26. Right conduct
27. Right living
28. Right effort
29. Right remembrance
30. Right meditation
31. Right path
32. Right resolve
33. Right speech
34. Right conduct
35. Right living
36. Right effort
37. Right remembrance
38. Right meditation
39. Right path
40. Right resolve
41. Right speech
42. Right conduct
43. Right living
44. Right effort
45. Right remembrance
46. Right meditation
47. Right path
48. Right resolve
49. Right speech
50. Right conduct
51. Right living
52. Right effort
53. Right remembrance
54. Right meditation
55. Right path
56. Right resolve
57. Right speech
58. Right conduct
59. Right living
60. Right effort
61. Right remembrance
62. Right meditation
63. Right path
64. Right resolve
65. Right speech
66. Right conduct
67. Right living
68. Right effort
69. Right remembrance
70. Right meditation
71. Right path
72. Right resolve
73. Right speech
74. Right conduct
75. Right living
76. Right effort
77. Right remembrance
78. Right meditation
79. Right path
80. Right resolve
81. Right speech
82. Right conduct
83. Right living
84. Right effort
85. Right remembrance
86. Right meditation
87. Right path
88. Right resolve
89. Right speech
90. Right conduct
91. Right living
92. Right effort
93. Right remembrance
94. Right meditation
95. Right path
96. Right resolve
97. Right speech
98. Right conduct
99. Right living
100. Right effort
101. Right remembrance
102. Right meditation
103. Right path
104. Right resolve
105. Right speech
106. Right conduct
107. Right living
108. Right effort
109. Right remembrance
110. Right meditation
111. Right path
112. Right resolve
113. Right speech
114. Right conduct
115. Right living
116. Right effort
117. Right remembrance
118. Right meditation
119. Right path
120. Right resolve
121. Right speech
122. Right conduct
123. Right living
124. Right effort
125. Right remembrance
126. Right meditation
127. Right path
128. Right resolve
129. Right speech
130. Right conduct
131. Right living
132. Right effort
133. Right remembrance
134. Right meditation
135. Right path
136. Right resolve
137. Right speech
138. Right conduct
139. Right living
140. Right effort
141. Right remembrance
142. Right meditation
143. Right path
144. Right resolve
145. Right speech
146. Right conduct
147. Right living
148. Right effort
149. Right remembrance
150. Right meditation

### 51. The Salient Features of Buddhism

1. Four fold truth
2. The eight fold path
3. The doctrine of Karma
4. Attainment of Nirvana
5. Ahimsa
6. No caste system
7. Emphasis on good morals
8. Silence about God
Title. BUDDHISM PART II

In Buddhism Part I you studied (1) The causes for the rise of Buddhism (2) The career of Buddha and (3) The teachings of Buddha.

In the second part you will study about (1) The causes for the spread of Buddhism (2) The causes for the doctrine of Buddhism and (3) The contribution of Buddhism.

The causes for the spread of Buddhism

1. Buddha had an attractive personality.
   The main cause for the spread of Buddhism was the personality of .........

2. Buddha's teachings were simple and both the prince and pauper could follow them. Many accepted Buddhism because the teachings of Buddha were easy.

3. Easy
   Kings like Asoka, Kanishka and Harsha patronised Buddhism. Several cave temples were excavated in places like Ajanta.
   What was an important reason for the spread of Buddhism?

4. 3. Royal patronage
   Monks went to Tibet, China, Japan, Burma and Ceylon to spread Buddhism.
   Why did the monks go abroad?
5. To spread Buddhism,

Buddhist Sangas organised the Buddhist doctrines. It paved way for the spread of Buddhism.

The chief work done by the Sangas were to ........... the doctrine of Buddhism.

6. Organise

The Buddhist councils were convened to organise the doctrines, to remove contradictions and to plan ways of spreading the religion.

What were the chief works of the Buddhist councils?

7. Organising the doctrines

Removing contradictions
Spreading Buddhism.

The Buddhist councils organised the doctrines of Buddhism. They removed the differences of opinion and planned the ways of spreading Buddhism.

8. There were four great Buddhist councils in history. The first one was convened immediately after the death of Buddha. The second one was convened after 100 years. The third one was convened by Asoka and the fourth one by Kanishka.

How many Buddhist councils were convened so far?

9. Four

B.C. 487, First council
B.C. 387, Second council
B.C. 252, Third council
A.D. 135, Fourth council

Write the dates of the four Buddhist councils.

10. Buddha did not accept the caste system. Those who were dissatisfied with caste system embraced Buddhism.

What was the social custom which was not accepted by Buddha?
11. Caste system.

Buddha preached in Pali, which was the common man's language. This helped Buddhism to spread easily.

In what language did Buddha preach?

12. Pali

Show the causes for the spread of Buddhism

1. Stupas were built.
2. Rituals were given up.
3. Missionary activities of the monks.
4. Simple teachings.
5. Jathaka stories were written.
6. The monks lived in monasteries.
7. Royal patronage.
8. Caste system was not accepted.
9. Buddha did not teach about God.
10. Buddha lived for 80 years.
11. The monks wore yellow robes.
13. The work of the Buddhist councils.
14. It was preached in the common man's language.

Buddhism was popular for several centuries. But by the 7th and 8th centuries A.D., it began to decline. There were several reasons for its decline.

When did Buddhism begin to decline?

13. 7th and 8th centuries A.D.

Luxury and easy life began to be seen in the monasteries. Morality declined.

What was the result of luxurious life?


Buddhism split into Mahayana and Hinayana. In Hinayana Buddha was adored by symbols like foot prints, white elephant and Bodhi tree. In Mahayana Buddha was worshipped as God.

The branch of Buddhism which resorted to idol worship was Mahayana.
Later on another division called Vajrayana appeared. It was a tantric religion which believed in magic spells. So Buddhism lost the support of the people.

What were the three divisions of Buddhism?

Mahayana, Hinayana, Vajrayana

Mahayana Buddhists were Sanskrit scholars and they wrote their books in Sanskrit.

How did the acceptance of Sanskrit lead to its downfall?

Sanskrit was not understood by the common man.

Gradually rituals began to creep into Buddhism. The common man could not find any difference between Buddhism and Hinduism.

Why was the common man unable to find the difference between Buddhism and Hinduism?

Because both had the same rituals.

When Hindu kings came to power Buddhism lost ground.

Why did the Government withdraw its support to Buddhism?

Because the kings were Hindus.

The Gupta kings patronised Hinduism. Leaders like Sankaracharya were responsible for the downfall of Buddhism.

Name the religious leader who revived Hinduism.

Sankaracharya

Buddhism declined when the Rajputs became powerful.

What was the doctrine in Buddhism which the Rajputs did not like?
Achima

Later on the Muslim invasion destroyed monasteries and plundered them.

What were the two reasons for their attack on the monasteries?

Show the causes for the decline of Buddhism

1. The teachings of Sankaracharya
2. Asoka's reign
3. The rise of Rajputs
4. The University of Nalanda
5. The Buddhism rituals
6. Wealth in the monasteries
7. Buddhist inscriptions
8. The lack of Government support
9. Split in Buddhism
10. Buddhism accepted Sanskrit
11. Buddhist sangha
12. Muslim invasion

THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF BUDDHISM

Buddhism developed architecture. Many beautiful buildings and stupas were built.

What was the fine art patronised by Buddhism?

Universities like Nalanda University were established by the Buddhists. Many foreigners came to India to study in them.

What was the reason behind the establishment of the Nalanda University?

The Buddhist monks painted beautiful pictures on the walls of the caves at Ajanta. Here you see the pictures of lotus bearer (Padma Pani).

What was the fine art developed in Ajanta?
In Ajantha cave there is a 20 feet statue of Buddha. If we stand with a torch in our hand on the right side of Buddha, his face has a care worn appearance. If we stand in front of the statue the face has a calm expression. If we stand in the left side we find a smile in Buddha's face.

28. When were the stages of (1) unhappiness (2) peace and (3) happiness found in Buddha's life?

29. Buddhists monks wrote several classics. The Tamil classics Manimekalai is a Buddhist work.

Who was the author of Manimekalai?

30. Buddhism has contributed a great deal to our culture. Even though it is wiped out of Indian soil we cannot forget its contribution.

Buddhism cannot be forgotten by us because of its

31. The teachings of Buddhism has gone into the blood of every Indian.

In the independent India in what areas do we find the influence of Buddhism?

32. Pick out the contributions of Buddhism to India

1. Government's emblem
2. Asoka chakra in the flag
3. Sculpture developed
4. Muslim invasion
5. Foreign trade
6. Yellow robe
7. Nalanda University
8. Development of architecture
9. Ralanda University
10. Begging
11. Ajantha caves
9. Showing the head
10. The doctrine of Panch Shila
11. Worshipping Buddha
12. Classics were written.

Though Buddhism has declined we cannot forget its contributions. After independence many backward caste people embraced Buddhism.
JAINISM-PART I

INTRODUCTION

Jainism is one of the ancient religions of the world. Those who follow it are known as the Jains. The Jains believe that from ancient times many Thirthankaras appeared and spread Jainism.

Jain saints are known as ..................

1. Picture showing the statues of Jain Thirthankaras.

The image of Thirthankaras can be found all over India. The statues are all naked.

What is the difference between the statue of Buddha and a Jain statue?

2. Picture of Adinatha

Jain chronicles say that there were 24 Thirthankaras. The first one was Adinatha or Rishaba Deva.

Jains believe that the real founder of their religion was .............

3. Statue of Adinatha

Every Thirthankara is identified by his symbol which can be seen on the throne or above the head of the Thirthankara.

What is the symbol of Rishaba Deva?
4. Statue of Parswanatha

The 23rd Thirthankara was called Parswantha.

Seven hooded cobra was his symbol. He lived in the city the 8th Century B.C.

What is the name of the last but one Thirthankara?

---

Sub Title

THE JAIN SAINTS

I

THE CAREER OF PARSWANATHA

5. Parswanatha the 23rd Thirthankara was a historical figure. He lived in the 8th Century B.C. He was a prince and he became an ascetic. After attaining enlightenment he preached Jainism for many years.

6. THE CAREER OF PARSWANATHA

Parswanatha was a prince by birth. He led the family life for 30 years. Then he became an ascetic, did hard penance and attained enlightenment or supreme wisdom. He preached Jainism for 70 years.

How did Parswantha attain enlightenment?

7. THE DISCIPLES OF PARSWANATHA

6. After doing hard penance.

The disciples of Parswanatha used to wear white robes. Women also became his disciples. They all tied a piece of cloth over their mouth to prevent insects from getting into their mouth or nose.

Whose followers used to wear mask and white robes?

---

CHART

The doctrines of Parswanatha

1. Do not kill
2. Do not tell lies
3. Do not steal
4. Do not gather wealth.
5. Parswanatha

What were the teachings of Parswanatha?
I. Parswanatha lived in the Century B.C.

II. His teachings
1. Do not living things
2. Do not tell
3. Do not the property of others
4. Do not gather for yourself.

III. The disciples of Parswanatha were coloured robes

IV. His Sangha consisted of both men and members.

---

I. 8th
II. 1. kill
   2. lies
   3. steal
   4. wealth
III. White
IV. Women

---

I. Who were the Thirthankaras?
2. How many Thirthankaras were there?
3. What is the name of the first Thirthankara?
4. What is the name of the 23rd Thirthankara?

---

I. Jain saints
2. 24
3. Adinatha or Rishabadeva
4. Parswantha

---

JAIN SAINTS

II

CAREER OF VARTHAMANA MAHAVIRA

---

III. Picture of Mahavira

The 24th Thirthankara was Mahavira. His original name was Varthamana. What is the full name of the last Thirthankara?
He was a prince belonging to the Lichavi clan in North India (Bihar). Where was the Lichavi Kingdom situated?

Mahavira was born at Kundagrama near Vaisali. Where was Mahavira born?

The King of Lichavi kingdom was Siddartha. His queen was Tirisala. There son Varthamana was born in 999 B.C. Name the parents of Varthamana?

He married Yasoda and became the father of a daughter. What was the name of Mahavira's wife?

At the age of 30 he renounced the world. He discarded even his clothes and wandered as a naked monk. Why did Varthamana discard even his clothes?

He did penance for 12 years and attained enlightenment. Because he conquered his senses he was called Jiner and Mahavira. What is meant by the word Jiner?

When he was enlightened he received boundless wisdom, power and happiness. This is called Kaivalya Guana? What is meant by Kaivalya Guana?

For 30 years up to his 72nd year he preached his doctrines. What was his age at the time of enlightenment?
22. Death of Mahavira

Mahavira died at the age of 72 in 527 B.C. at Pawa near Patna.

When did Mahavira die?

23. Time line of Mahavira's career

22. at the age of 72 in 527 B.C.

599 B.C. • Birth of Mahavira
569 B.C. • His renunciation
557 B.C. • Attaining enlightenment
527 B.C. • Death

What is the most important event in the life of Mahavira?

24. Time line

23. Attaining enlightenment

599 B.C. •
569 B.C. •
557 B.C. •
527 B.C. •

Write the events in the life of Mahavira in the above mentioned years

25. 599 B.C. • Birth
569 B.C. • Renunciation
557 B.C. • Attaining enlightenment
527 B.C. • Death

26. Answer the questions

1. Where was Mahavira born?
2. What was the name of Mahavira's father?
3. What were the other names of Mahavira?
4. Where did Mahavira die?

27. Check your answers

1. Kandagrama near Vaisali
2. Siddhartha
3. Varthamana, Jina
4. Pawa
Title The Teachings of Mahavira

28. THREE JEWELS

Right faith Right knowledge Right action

Mahavira taught that by Right faith, Right knowledge and right action one can attain salvation. This tending is known as Tri Ratnas.

What was the Three Jewels?

29. Picture of Penance

Mahavira taught that the senses must be subdued by rigorous penance.

What was the second teaching of Mahavira?

30. Subduing the senses

He condemned animal sacrifice, Yagas and Priests.

Is there sacrifice in Jainism?

31. No

He did not have faith in the Vedas. The Jains used 12 angas as their scripture.

What are the scriptures of the Jains?

32. 12 Angas

Because of complete detachment, the Jain monks live without clothes. They are called Digambaras and skyclad monks.

What is meant by the word Digambara?

33. Skyclad

He taught that plants, animals, water and fire had life, and emphasised on non-violence.

What is the term used to denote non-killing?
34. karma
33. Ahimsa

He taught that transmigration of soul is possible because of the doctrine of Karma.

What are the other two religions which have faith in the doctrine of Karma?

35.
34. Buddhism
35. Hinduism

He taught that by renouncing the world one can reach a stage beyond birth and death. It is called Siddhasila by the Jains.

What is meant by Siddhasila?

36.
35. Salvation

The worship of Jain saints was permitted. Mahavira did not believe in God.

How did they pay homage to the Saints?

37.
36. They were worshipped.

He abolished castes
He removed rituals

What were the reforms of Mahavira?

38. Show the doctrines of Jainism

1. Vedas were useless
2. Tri Ratnas lead to salvation
3. Sacrifices are necessary
4. Ahimsa is very important
5. Belief in God is not necessary
6. Saints can be worshipped
7. Saffron robes must be worn
8. Attachment is not good
JAINISM-PART II

INTRODUCTORY FRAME

Note:
1. Some information is given under each picture. Read carefully and answer the questions.
2. Let your answers be brief.
3. The answer for each question can be found at the succeeding frame. Check your answers with them.

JAINISM-PART II

CAUSES FOR THE RISE OF JAINISM

1. Animal sacrifice
Many did not believe that animal sacrifice was necessary. They believed that love was necessary for good life. One important cause for the rise of Jainism was

2. Caste System
The society was divided into four castes. Caste system resulted in social inequality. Name the caste which was considered to be superior.

3. Rituals
There were many rituals in Brahmanism. People wanted a religion with simple doctrines. Name a cause for the rise of a new religion.

4. Parswanath
The doctrines of Parswanath were not rigid. Many believed that vigorous self discipline was necessary for good life. The people liked/disliked the religion with rigid rules.

5. Sanskrit language
The people could not understand Sanskrit. They liked to be taught doctrines in their own tongue. Why did the people not like Sanskrit?
6. Causes for the rise of Jainism
5. They could not understand it.
1. Animal sacrifice
2. Caste system in the society
3. Rituals in Brahmanism
4. People wanted to reform Parswanatha's religion
5. Sanskrit Vedas were not understood by people

How many causes were there for the rise of Jainism?

7. What were the causes for the rise of Jainism?
6. Five

8. Causes for the rise of Jainism
1. Animal sacrifice
2. Caste system in the society
3. Rituals in Brahmanism
4. People wanted to reform Parswanatha's religion
5. Sanskrit Vedas were not understood by people.

II
Causes for the spread of Jainism

9. Mahavira's royal blood

Mahavira belonged to the royal family and people respected him because of that.

What was an important cause for the spread of Jainism?

10. Patronage of Kings
9. Royal blood of Mahavira

Many kings patronised Jainism. So it spread rapidly.

Who was the important people to patronise Jainism?

11. Chandragupta Maurya
12. The organizational ability of Mahavira

Chandragupta Maurya patronised Jainism. When there was a family in the country he abdicated and went to Sarvanabalagola in Mysore with the Jain Monk Bhadrabahu.

Name the famous king who patronised Jainism?

Name the important people to patronise Jainism?

13. Kings

Chandragupta Maurya was a good organiser. Because of its excellent organisation it spread rapidly.

What is the proof that Mahavira was a good organiser?
13. The organisation of Jainism.

He preached in the language of the common man.
What was the result of his preaching in the common man's language?

14. Jainism spread

The Jain monks went to different parts of the country and spread their religion.
What did the monks do to spread their religion?

15. Causes for the spread of Jainism

1. The royalty of Mahavira
2. Royal patronage
3. It was free from ritualism
4. 12 Angas were the Jain scriptures. They were written in the common man's language.
5. Mahavira's organizing skill
6. The missionary activities of the Jain monks.

16. What were the causes for the spread of Jainism?

17. Causes for the spread of Jainism?

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18. Causes for the downfall of Jainism

After sometime Jainism was split into two sects called the Swadhambaras and the Digambaras. Those who followed Mahavira were the Digambaras and those who followed Parswanatha were called the Swadhambaras.
What was an important cause for the fall of Jainism?

19. Split in Jainism

Digambaras were naked monks and Swadhambaras were white clad monks.
What was the dress worn by Digambaras?
Jainism imposed very rigid rules which could not be practised by many. Jain monks got their hair plucked instead of shaving their head. What was the second cause for the fall of Jainism?

Too much of stress on non-violence was not practicable. Jain monks cleaned the floor before walking in order to save lives of insects. Is it possible to live without causing harm to any living creatures?

How did the Jain monks die?

Saivism revived in the days of Appar. He was responsible for the fall of Jainism in Tamil Nadu. Name the religious leader who was responsible for the decline of Jainism in Tamil Nadu?

Muslim invasion destroyed Jainism. What was the invasion which destroyed Jainism?

Causes for the decline of Jainism
1. Jainism was split into Swadhambaras and Digambaras
2. Rigid Discipline
3. Extreme non-violence
4. Death by starvation was advocated
5. The teaching of Appar
6. Muslim invasion

Many Jain temples were built. Sculpture developed. What was the art patronised by the Jains?

Jainism advocated vegetarianism which was accepted by Hinduism. What was the change in Society caused by Jainism?
28. Jain monks wrote classical literature. Sivaka Sinthamani and Silappadikaram were written by them. What was the contribution of Jain monks to Tamil?

29. Jainism spread education. Silappadikaram and Kundalakesi were written by Jain monks. Who wrote Silappadikaram?

30. Jains were great sculptors. They carved huge statues. Whose statues did the Jains carve?

31. Because asceticism was emphasised the people began to lead a chaste and pure life. The number of monks increased. What was the reason behind the chaste and pure life of the people?

32. Because of the emphasis on ascetic type of life

33. Mark the contributions of Jainism

1. The country began to practise non-violence
2. The Jain monks were digambaras
3. Many books were written
4. Art developed
5. The Huns were driven out
6. The people began to lead a chaste life.

34. Foreigners conquered India.