

B.A IIIrd Year

Paper- IInd (History)

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(Objectives as according to MCQ pattern)

The Religious Movement-6th century B.C

Buddhism

- The 6th century BC in the history of religion not only India but through out the world is very important because a number of religion came into existence and the old religion declined because it was too costly and too hard to the common masses and they required simple and easy religion and so, the Buddhism was the product of unwillingness or rejection of old aged religion by the masses.
- The religion Buddhism was founded by Gautam Buddha during 6th century BC
- Gautam Buddha original name was Siddhartha
- He was born in **563/566 BC at the village Amar kunj of Lumbani (Now in Nepal) in saky kshatriya family of kapilvastu**
- Due to the birth in Gautam Clan or Gotra ,he was named as 'Gautam'
- His father name was **Suddhodhana** and mother name **Mahamaya who was the prince of koshal Republic**
- She died just after 7days of Buddha birth and **was look after by Mahaprajapati**
- Gautam Buddha belongs to Kshatriya clan
- Married at the age of **16yearsto yashodhra (Gopa)** to make Buddha to involve in the worldly life and detract from the aloofness but had no effect
- Gautam had a son named **Rahul**
- He from his childhood prefer to live alone with some quest of thinking and always sat at the tree **of Jambu** with full meditations
- The marriage, birth of son ,the efforts of father for happiness and the world attraction's have not change the mind of Buddha
- During the visit of the town have seen four type of people that increase the thirst of quest or questions .**The four type of people were old age person, diseased person, died person and sanyasi**
- He at one night when all family members were sleeping, left home for the quest of truth
- This event in **the Budh Granth called as Mahabhinishkarman**
- His horse name was "**Kanthak**", **Chana** charioteer
- The sage or religious person **Alara Kalama** who taught Buddha the teaching of Meditations
- **Sujata,farmer's** daughter who gave milk and rice to Buddha to break his hardship and austere life and left alone **at Uruvella**
- He left home at the **age of 29 years to find truth and reality of life**

- He got enlightenment or Gyan at the age of 35 years or after 6 years at Bodhgaya(Bihar) under the peepal tree
- After getting enlightenment, Buddha gave his first sermon at Sarnath and whome he sermoned were those five companion who left Buddha .This event is called as 'DharmaChakraParivartana'
- The five great events of Buddha's lifeand their symbols, Birth(lotus and Bull), great renunciation (Horse),Nirvan(Bodhi tree),First Sermon (DharmaChakraParivartana), Parinirvan/Death(Stupas)
- The Buddhist Granth Tripitakas in pali language named as ,suttya pitaka,Vinaya pitaka and Abhidhamya pitaka
- The four noble truth of Buddha were,**Dukh,Dukh** Samudaya,Dukh Niroga and Dukh Niroga Marg.It means **Dukh is the sole reason of man's old age,death,illness and the Dukh comes by desires/trishna that can be a tiny or great .Buddha had tried to removed desire or trishna from a person by observing eight fold path**
- Gautam Buddha has given the eight (8) fold theory to win over the four nonble truth or from the cycle of desire/trishna caused by dukh.The 8 fold path are-proper vision,right aim,right speech, proper action,proper livelihood,right efforts, correct awareness, meditations
- Three Jems of Buddha-Buddha, Dhamma and Sangh
- **The eight fold path or Madhyam Marg .Madhayam Marg means, a person should not be spent life in show and pomp or luxurious life and also not even person spent so stress life. There should be a Middle path technique**
- Obey 'Das Shilon'
- 'Sangh' established àt Sarnath
- Prajapati, the step mother of Gautam Buddha was the **first Nuns of Buddhism**
- Nagarjuna, Vasumitra and Dharmakriti scholar has also contributed a lot to the spread of Buddhism
- The traders class also promoted this religion more
- The support of the important kings and princes that sprea much the Buddhist religion
- **After the death of Buddha in 483 BC at kosinagar at the age of 80 and this is called as Mahaparinirvana,and then after death Buddhism convened four Buddhist council at different places to look into the aftermath of death**
- **The first Buddhist council was held at Rajgriha under the chairmanship of Mhakassapa in 483 B.C** in which his disciple Upali read out the Vinay pitaka (law of sangh)by his own memory ans the second follower Ananda lectures on Sutta pitaka
- **Second Buddhist council held at Vaishali in 383 B.C under the patronage of king Kalasoka while it was presided over by Sabakami.**The council members divided into two sects 1.Paramparavadi or Sthirvadi means follow the traditions of Buddha times and originality and 2.Mahasanghika means in favour of inclusion the new traditions as required the society

- **The third Buddhist council was held at Patliputra under the supervision of king Ashoka in 250 B.C and in this council The book Abhidhamma pitaka was finally compiled**
- Ashoke construct 84000 stupas .
- **The fourth Buddhist Council was held at Kashmir or capital Purushpur under the patronage of king Kanishka in 1st century A.D , the chairman of this council was Vasumitra helped by Ashvaghosh(author of Budhcharitara) ,but here a split arose and followers divided into two parts.1-Hinyan,this sect was the original follower and do not want any change and was against of image worship but 2-Mahayan,this sect was in favour of image worship and a change according to the situation**
- Jataka (the 500 previous birth stories of Buddha)
- 'Dhammapada' (psalms of brother and sister)
- **'Milind -Panho' the compilation of dialogues of king Milind and Buddhist monk Nagsena related to Buddhist religion**
- The two chronicles of **Ceylon, Dipvamsa and Mahavamsa** are very important source about Buddhist religion
- The another sect of Buddhism was '**Vajrayanism**'.It believed that salvation could be best attained by acquiring the magical power which they called "**Vajra**"(**Thunder bolt**).The chief divinity was Tara
- There are **the Buddhist Viharas and Monasteries** found where followers (Indians and foreigners) resides and promote the religion
- There **were Nalanda and Vikramshila universities that also spread the teachings of Buddha**
- The religion Buddhism started to decline due to the- **a)** reforms of Brahmanism and the rise of Bhagvatism **b)** giving up the pali language and taking up the Sanskrit by Buddhist from the 1st century AD **c)** practising idol worship and receiving offerings and huge donations, leading to deterioration in their moral standard **d)** attack by the Hunas (5th and 6th century AD) and Turkish invader Bakhtiyar khalji during 12th century AD **e)** large number of admission of women