

A Fill In the blanks

- 1) Jainism and Buddhism
- 2) Mahavira , The Conquerors of the Self.
- 3) Tinas or Tirthankaras
- 4) Bodh Gaya
- 5) Mahayana and Hinayana

B 1) False 2) True 3) False 4) ~~True~~ False

c) 1) (b) 23 2) (d) Prakit 3) (c) Rahul 4) (c) The

Jataka Tales

D 1) → (c) clothed by the sky

2) → (d) Tripitaka

3) → (e) Bodh Gaya

4) → (b) Kushan

5) → (a) Sarnath

E Answer in brief:-

1 What is ahimsa?

Ans Mahavira spoke of Ahimsa means the practice of non-violence. He taught that all things living and non-living, must be respected.

2 What are the triratnas of Jainism?

Ans (i) Mahavira preached that the goal of life was to free oneself from the cycle of birth, ~~and~~ death and rebirth and thus attain moksha or salvation.

ii) This could be done by leading a life based on 'right belief, right knowledge and right action'.

iii) These were called the triratnas or the three jewels of Jainism.

3 Which are the religious books of the Jains?

Ans Tattvartha Sutra, Samaya sara, Kalpa Sutra and Agamas.

4 Which are the four sights that changed the Buddha's life?

Ans The four sights that changed Buddha are an old man, a sick person, a dead man and a ascetic.



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5 Which are the four noble truths the Buddha spoke of?

Ans The four noble truths are as follow:-

(i) Human life was full of suffering.

(ii) Suffering was caused by desires.

(iii) People would be free from suffering only if they gave up their desires.

(iv) The eightfold path would help people get rid of their desires, and lead them to nirvana.

6 Why did Buddhism decline in India?

Ans Buddhism decline in India for many reason:-

(i) Hinduism was reformed and reorganised under later rulers, especially the Guptas. Many of them patronised Hinduism.

(ii) Many people found it difficult to follow some of the teaching of Buddhism, like ahimsa.

(iii) The invasion of the Huns in India dealt a crushing blow to Buddhism.



F Answer in detail.

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1 Why is it said that the atmosphere was ripe for religions like Buddhism and Jainism in the 6th Century BCE?

Ans This is because that:-

(i) The Hindus had elaborate ceremonies sacrifices and rituals for every occasion.

(ii) The Brahmins were needed to perform these rituals, as only they knew the Vedas and other holy texts.

(iv) They demanded gifts and money to perform them, which the common people could not afford.

2 What were the teachings of Mahavira?

Ans The teaching of Mahavira are as follow:-

(i) Mahavira spoke of ahimsa - the practice of non violence. He taught that all things living and non-living must be respected.

(ii) Mahavira preached that the goal of life was to free oneself from the cycle of birth, death and rebirth and thus attain moksha or salvation.

(iii) He did not believe in the Caste system and



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taught that all human beings are equal.

3 What were the main teachings of the Buddha?

Ans The main teachings of the Buddha are as follows:

(i) The Buddha said that one should lead a life of moderation.

(ii) This means that one should neither practice extreme suffering nor be surrounded by too many material pleasures.

(iii) Buddha also preached ahimsa.

4 In what ways did the new religion, Jainism and Buddhism impact society?

Ans The new religion, Jainism and Buddhism impact society in following way.

(i) The ahimsa or non-violence preached by both the religions impact many great idols in society like Mahatma Gandhi.

(ii) The society derived the authority of vedas and upheld the principle of equality and opposed discrimination based on birth.

(iii) The religion helped the society to emphasised the futility of costly rituals and sacrifices in the name of religion.

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5 What are the similarities and difference between Jainism and Buddhism?

Ans Similarities:

- (i) Both Jainism and Buddhism evolved as religious reform movements in response to the ills that beset the vedic religion.
- (ii) Both Jainism and Buddhism were influenced by the Philosophy of the Upanishads.
- (iii) They denied the authority of the Vedas.

Difference

- (i) While Jainism believed in asceticism and extreme penance, Buddhism adopted a middle path.
- (ii) Unlike Buddhism, Jainism upheld an extreme form of ahimsa that prohibited killing of even insects and germs.
- (iii) While Buddhism spread to various parts of Asia, Jainism remained confined to India.