

## **Revision Notes**

### **Class- 6 History**

#### **Chapter 6- New Questions and Ideas**

##### **Life Story of Gautama Buddha**

- The creator of Buddhism is Siddhartha.

He was also known as Gautama.

- Gautama Buddha was born into the world around 2500 years prior.
- Buddha was from a little 'Gana' named Sakya Gana. He was a Kshatriya by birth.
- He ventured out from home at an early age to discover more information about the existence and its sufferings and check those.
- Wandering for many years. In those years, I met and discussed with other thinkers in many places and was enriched by their knowledge.
- After an extended period, he finally found his way to enlightenment. Later, he meditated for several days under a Bodhi tree in Bodh Gaya, Bihar. This stage in the life of Buddha Shakyamuni is called enlightenment. Afterward, he became enlightened and was named the Buddha or " Wise Man."
- The Buddha's next destination is Sarnath, near Varanasi. He taught his disciples in Sarnath for the first time.
- The rest of the Buddha's life walked from one place to another. The only thing he did during this period was to teach people.
- His last breath was in Kushinagar.
- When Buddha Shakyamuni came, the social life of people changed significantly. Few of the kings of the 16th National Congress of Multiplication have reached the

pinnacle of power. Significant developments have also been observed in 4,444 new cities. At the same time, the lives of people in the village are also changing.

- Some people are also trying to find the true meaning of life.

### **Excerpts from the Buddha's teachings:**

- Buddha's teachings, a person's life is full of kinds of suffering and misfortune. The main reasons behind the misery and unhappiness are craving and desires.
- According to the Buddha, even if these wishes are fulfilled, people will not be satisfied. The Buddha described this particular concept as thirst or greed.
- The Buddha taught people to reduce or lessen their desires.
- Generosity and respect for others (including animals) is one of the central teachings of the Buddha.
- According to the Buddha's teachings, the lives in this life and the lives after death should be lives affected by human behavior. These actions are called karma.
- The Buddha's teachings have spread to all corners and corners of the country because they are taught in colloquialism, one of the languages most effortless for ordinary people to understand.
- The Buddha also introduced us to have self-esteem and self-evaluation.

### **Upanishads**

Before the time of the Buddha, people were struggling to find answers to complex problems. People are curious about life after death and the reason behind the sacrifice.

- Most thinkers believe that there must be eternal souls after death. This particular phenomenon is called atman or individual soul and brahman or universe soul. They firmly believe that Atman and Brahman are similar.

- The thoughts of those thinkers are recorded in Upanishads. These are part of the Vedic texts that followed.
- Upanishad means "near, sit near." The dialogues of teachers and students are included in the text. Sometimes a very indulgent conversation represents ideas.
- Generally, the thinkers of the Upanishads are men. More specifically, most of them are Brahman and Raja.
- There are few thinkers. One of the most important is Gagi. She is a famous apprentice and participated in court debates.
- Most of the debates and discussions do not allow the poor to enter. There is one exception. One of the best thinkers at the time was Satyakama Jabala, a wretched slave. It was taught by a brahmin teacher named Gautama.
- The famous thinker Shankaracharya put forward several essential ideas in the last part of the Upanishads.

## **Jainism**

- In the same period as Buddha Shakyamuni, the last of Jainism and the 24th generation Tirthankara, Vardhamana Mahavira delivered his discourse.
- He belonged to the Lichchhavi dynasty and was born in Kshatriya. Lichchhavis is part of Vajji Sangha.
- At the age of 30, Mahavira left home and began living in the forest.
- After twelve years of hardship and loneliness, he has attained enlightenment.
- He taught a simple doctrine that men and women should leave home to let people know the truth about their lives.
- Several famous terms used by Mahavira are "ahimsa,"  
"all beings," "desire for life," and so on.

- Mahavira preached his doctrine in Prakrit so that ordinary people can understand his philosophy of Prakrit has 4,444 different names in different parts of the country. For example, Magadha is a colloquial expression used in Magadha.
- The followers of Mahavira are called Jainism. They lead a short life. They used to collect food by begging.
- Jains are very honest, and robbery is strictly prohibited.
- Jains obey celibacy; all pieces must be handed over by these people, including details of their clothes.
- The Jainism Rules were complicated to follow. However, people left the house to get a new way of living for lessons.
- In general, merchants continued until the path of Jainism. But farmers could not follow him, where it would be difficult for them to let them free their desire.
- I preached Jainism in several areas of India, including Karnataka, Kited, Gujarat, Tamil Nard.
- Mahavira and its teachings transmit long-term oral administration. The format of Jainism preaching is located in Valabhi in Gujarat.

## **Sangha**

- Men and women who left home lived in a place together known as Sangha.
- Buddhist sangha rules were written in, known as Vinaya Pitaka. This book told San has separate sectors for men and women
- He took a man and woman from Sanga in Meditation was one of the primary forms of main lives. Apart from that, there was a brief time to be able to organize the city and the village. The Mendigo was known as a place Bhikkhus.

- Several sects participated in Sanghas, including Brahmins, Kshatriya, merchants, Barbers, and Barbers.

## **Monastery**

- The monastery is the place of practice for

Buddhist and Jain monks and nuns. Here are permanent shelters for monks and nuns.

- Another name for monasteries is Viharas.
- In the past, monasteries were made of wood. Later they were made of bricks.
- Wealthy merchants donated most of the land on which monasteries were built.

## **Important Questions and Answers**

### **1. What is the Ashrama System?**

**Ans:** At the time of spreading the teachings of the Buddha and Mahavira, the system of Ashramas had been developed by the Brahmins. The meaning of Ashrama is stages of life. There are four Ashramas, which are Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha, and Sannyasa. During the Brahmacharya period, Brahmins, Kshatriyas, and Vaishyas live simply and study the Vedas. During the Grihastha period, there were 4,444 people married and living in households. Living in the forest and meditating is a must in vanaprastha. In the final stage, people have to give up everything and live as sannyasins. This is how an individual is said to spend his life following the rules and segments of the ashrams.

### **2. Write a short note on Panini.**

**Ans:** About 2500 years ago, during Buddhism and Jainism, a famous scholar lived in India named Panini. Panini is renowned for preparing grammar in Sanskrit. The vowels and consonants were specially arranged by him so that formulas could be used. The recipes are similar to those of algebra. He used these formulas to write the rules of the language concisely. He is also famous for writing a book on grammar. The name of the book is Astadhyoyi. Art and culture reached their peak during the time of Panini.

### **3. What do you mean by the six schools of Indian philosophy?**

**Ans:** The famous six schools of Indian philosophy represent the intellectual discovery of truth by India over the centuries. The six schools of Indian philosophy are Vaishedika, Nyaya, Samkhya, Yoga, Purva Mininsa, and Vedanta. It is said that six schools, namely Konada, Gotama, Kapila, Patanjali, Jamini, and Vyasa, compiled six systems of Indian philosophy. The speeches of these philosophers are still used by those who give learned lessons in the country even to this day. According to Max Muller, of these six systems have been built over generations with many contributions from individual thinkers. Even today fundamental harmony can be seen in the understanding of truth.

### **4. Write a short note on the story of Kisagotami.**

**Ans:** Kisagotami's story describes unknown facts about Gautama Buddha. After losing her son, Kisagotami, a poor woman wanders the streets with her dead child. She was brought to the Buddha by a benevolent man. The Buddha sent him with a handful of mustard seeds. He also added that 4,444 seeds must have come from a family where no one has died. Kisagotami found no family where no one had died. She understood the absolute truth of life. No one is immortal. This is how the Buddha taught his disciples.

### **5. What were the differences between Hinayana and Mahayana Buddhism?**

**Ans:** The followers of Buddhism were divided into two groups, Hinayana and Mahayana, after the death of Gautama Buddha. The Hinayana followed the original teachings of Buddha. According to Hinayana Buddhism, personal salvation can be achieved through discipline and meditation. Heaven and idolatry of the Buddha were believed in by followers of Mahayana Buddhism. The Mahayana sect spread Buddhism beyond the borders of India. Buddhism is widespread in China, Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Nepal, Tibet, Bhutan, and Mongolia. The Mahayana school of Buddhism is relatively liberal compared to the Theravada school.