

BUDDHISM--PART IA Programme Filmstrip: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 these 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 Buddhism1. 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

1. Animal sacrifices

2. Rigid 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

2. Caste system

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

4. Vedas were in Sanskrit

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

4. Sanskrit.

5. 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 Buddha6. 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

6. Nepal.

7. The Parents of Buddha

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

Buddha's original name was

7. 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

8. Lumbini forest

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

-
9. Mother died 10. He is brought up in luxury

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 happy
unhappy

10. Unhappy 11. He loves all living beings

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

11. Kind hearted 12. 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

12. Yasodhara 13. 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"

13. Rahula 14. 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,
2., 3.

14. 1. Sickness 15. He decided to become an ascetic
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

15. Ascetic 16. 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

-
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 please him,
did not

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 the right way to remove human misery,
is not

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 enlightenment 22. His first sermon at Saranatha

After enlightenment he preached his first sermon in the Deer park at Sarnath. 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 the 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 propagete 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 devotee.

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.

Parinivana 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?

27. The ashes of Buddha

580
 B.C., 560
 540
 520
 500
 480

28. Time line of Buddha

567 Birth of Buddha
 549 Married Yasodhara
 539
 532
 487 Attained Parinirvana

What happened in 539 and 532 B.C.?

28. 539 Renunciation
 532 Enlightenment

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

29. D, E, C, G, A,
 H, F, B, J, I

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

30. A. Suddhodana's kingdom
 B. Attained Enlightenment
 C. Preached his first sermon
 D. Died at this place

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

1 2 3 4 5

31. Kapilavastu
 Kushinagar
 Bodh Gaya
 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?

32. 1. Suddhodana and Mahamaya
 2. Siddhartha, Gauthama, Sakyamuni
 3. To find out a solution to human misery
 4. Bodh Gaya
 5. 45 years
 6. Sangha

33. III. 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?

33. Old age, sickness and Death make it miserable.

34. 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

34. 1. Misery
 2. Desire
 3. Killing desire
 4. Following the eight fold path

35. Name the four noble truths.

35. 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

36. The Eight fold path

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

36. all

37. The middle path

The eight fold path is between the extreme pleasure and extreme self mortification
 The other name of the eight fold path is

37. Middle path

38. 3. The doctrine of Karma

Buddha believed in the transmigration of souls according to which a soul is born again and again according to its good and bad deeds.

According to this doctrine the rebirths of a person are due to

38. his deeds in his former births

39. 4. Nirvana

By leading a virtuous life the soul can reach a stage beyond birth or death. This stage is called Nirvana by the Buddhists.

What is the Hindu equivalent of Nirvana?

39. Moksha

40. 5. Ahimsa

Buddhism emphasised non injury to living beings.

Did Buddha preach non injury to plants?

40. No.

41. 6. No caste system in Buddhism

Buddhism did not believe in caste system. It preached equality of all human beings.

What is the proof that Buddhism believed in the equality of all people?

41. There is no caste system in Buddhism.

42. 7. Emphasis on good morals

Buddhism preached that people must follow good moral principles.

What were the five moral principles preached by Buddha?

42. Do not steal
Do not drink
Do not lie
Do not kill
Do not unchaste

43. 8. Its silence about God

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?

43. Virtuous life

44. Pick out the doctrines of Buddhism write only the numbers.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. No caste system | 8. Life of luxury |
| 2. Idol worship | 9. The doctrine of Karma |
| 3. Animal sacrifice | 10. Ahimsa |
| 4. The four fold path | 11. Belief in Vedas |
| 5. Extreme asceticism | 12. Good morals |
| 6. The eight fold path | 13. Spreading religion by force |
| 7. Nirvana was the highest goal | 14. Silence about God |

44. 1, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10
12, 14

45. Write the eight doctrines of Buddhism.

45. 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

The causes for the rise of Buddhism

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

46. 1. Sacrifice
2. Caste system
3. Rituals
4. Sanskrit

47. Fill in the blanks

1. Buddha's father's name was
2. Buddha was born in forest
3. Buddha's other names are 1.
2. 3.
4. The sights which made him sad were
1. 2.
3.
5. At the age of 28 he the world
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. 1. Siddhodana
2. Lumbini
3. Gauthama, Sakyamuni
4. Sickness, old age
Death
5. Renounced
6. Enlightenment
7. Sarnath
8. Sangha

48. What are the four noble truths of Buddha?

-
48. 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. What is the eight fold path?

-
49. 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. What are the eight teachings of Buddhism?

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
-

5.

4. To spread Buddhism.

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

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

6.

5. 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.

6. 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.

8. F o u r

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.

9. B.C. 487, B.C. 387
B.C. 252, A.D. 135

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.

10. 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.

11. 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.
12. Buddha's attractive personality.
13. The work of the Buddhist councils.
14. It was preached in the common man's language.

13.

12. 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14

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?

14.

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?

15.

14. Morality declined.

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
Hinayana

16.

15. 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?

17.

16. 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?

18.

17. 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?

19.

18. Because both had the same rituals.

When Hindu kings came to power Buddhism lost ground.

Why did the Government withdraw its support to Buddhism?

20.

19. 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.

21.

20. Sankaracharya.

Buddhism declined when the Rajputs became powerful.

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

22.

21. Ahimsa

Later on the Muslim invasion destroyed monasteries and plundered them.

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

23.

22. Destroying idols
plundering

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

23. 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12

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

What was the fine art patronised by Buddhism?

25.

24. Architecture

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?

26.

25. To spread Education

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?

27.

26. Painting

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.

28. As a prince-unhappiness
While meditating-peace
after enlightenment-happiness

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

Who was the author of Manimekalai?

30.

29. Sathanar

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.

30. Services

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.

31. Government's emblem
Asoka chakra in the flag
(The Policy Panch Shila)

Pick out the contributions of Buddhism to India

1. Sculpture developed
2. Muslim invasion
3. Foreign trade
4. Yellow robe
5. Nalanda University
6. Development of architecture
7. Begging
8. Ajantha caves

9. Showing the head
 10. The doctrine of Panch Shila
 11. Worshipping Buddha
 12. Classics were written.
-

31. 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12

Though Buddhism has declined ^{we} cannot forget its contributions.
After independence many backward caste people embraced Buddhism.

JAINISM-PART IEnglish Version of the script found in the filmstripJAINISM-PART IIntroductory FrameNOTE:

1. Some information is given under each picture. After reading it write the answers for the questions given.
2. Let your answers be brief.
3. The answer for each question can be found in the following frame. Check your answers with them.

T I T L E

JAINISM PART I

I N T R O D U C T I O N

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

1. Jain statues are naked.

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

2. Adi Natha or Rishaba Deva

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

3. Rishaba

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 DISCIPIES 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?

C H A R T

The doctrines of Parswanatha

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

7. Parswanatha

What were the teachings of Parswanatha?

9.

C H A R T

Fill in the blanks

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 Parswantha were coloured robes

IV. His Sangha consisted of both men and members.

10.

Check your answers

I. 8th

- II.
1. kill
 2. lies
 3. steal
 4. wealth

III. White

IV. Women

11.

Answer the following questions

1. 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?

12.

Check your answers

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

JAIN SAINTS

II

CAREER OF VARTHAMANA MAHAVIRA

13.

Picture of Mahavira

The 24th Thirthankara was Mahavira. His original name was Varthamana. What is the full name of the last Thirthankara?

14. M a p

13. Varthamana Mahavira

He was a prince belonging to the Lichavi clan in North India (Bihar)
Where was Lichavi Kingdom situated?

15. M a p

14. B i h a r

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

16. Picture showing Mahavira's parents

15. Kundagrama

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

17. Marriage of Varthamana

16. Father... Siddhartha
Mother .. Tirisala

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

18. Renunciation

17. Yasoda

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?

19. Mahavira's penance

18. He renounced everything

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?

20.

Mahavira's penance

19. Conquerer.

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

21.

Mahavira-Preaching

20. Boundless wisdom

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 21. 42

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

	<u>Title</u>	<u>The Teachings of Mahavira</u>
28.	1. 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.	<u>Picture of Penance</u>	28. Right faith Right knowledge Right action
	Mahavira taught that the senses must be subdued by rigorous penance. What was the second teaching of Mahavira?	
30.		29. Subduing the senses
	He condemned animal sacrifice, Yagas and Priests. Is there sacrifice in Jainism?	
31.		30. 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.		31. 12 Angas
	Because of complete detachment, the Jain monks live without clothes. They are called <u>Digambaras</u> and <u>skyclad</u> monks What is meant by the word Digambara?	
33.		32. 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.

k a r m a

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
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

English version of the script found in the film strip on 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

1. Animal sacrifice

The society was divided into four castes. Caste system resulted in social inequality.

Name the caste which was considered to be superior.

3. Rituals

2. Brahmins

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

3. Rituals

The doctrines of Parswanatha 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

4. Liked

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 Parswantha's religion
 5. Sanskrit Vedas were not understood by people.
-

II

Causes for the spread of Jainism

9. 1. 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. 10. Kings
- 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?
-

12. 11. Chandragupta Maurya
- The organizational ability of Mahavira.
Mahavira was a good organiser. Because of its excellent organization it spread rapidly.
What is the proof that Mahavira was a good organiser?
-

13. 12. 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. 13. Jainism spread
The Jain monks went to different parts of the country and spread religion.
What did the monks do to spread their religion?

15. Causes for the spread of Jainism 14. They preached
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 organising skill
 6. The missionary activities of the Jain monks.

16. What were the causes for the spread Jainism?

17. 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 organising skill
 6. The missionary activities of the Jain monks.

Causes for the downfall of Jainism

18. 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. 18. Split in Jainism
Digambaras were naked monks and Swadhambaras were white clad monks.
What was the dress worn by Digambaras?

20.

19. Nothing

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?

21.

20. Rigid rules

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?

22.

21. No

Jain monks reduced their food intake and finally died of starvation. Many did not like it. How did the Jain monks die?

23.

22. Starvation

Saivism revived in the days of Appar. He was responsible for the fall of Jainism in Tamil Nad.

Name the religious leader who was responsible for the decline of Jainism in Tamil Nad?

24.

23. Appar

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

25.

Causes for the decline of Jainism 24. Muslim invasion

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.

26.

CONTRIBUTION OF JAINISM

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

27.

26. Sculpture

Jainism advocated vegetarianism which was accepted by Hinduism. What was the change in Society caused by Jainism?

28.

27. Vegetarianism

Jain monks wrote classical literature. Sivaka Sinthamani and Silappadikaram were written by them.

What was the contribution of Jain monks to Tamil?

29.

28. They wrote classical literature

Jainism spread education. Silappadikaram and Kundalakesi were written by Jain monks.

Who wrote Silappadikaram?

30.

29. Ilango

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

31.

30. The statues of Thirthankaras.

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.

31. Because of the emphasis on ascetic type of life

Because of the doctrine of non-violence the power of the army declined. What was the result of the decline of armed might?

33.

32. Foreigners conquered India.

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.