

JAINISM AND BUDDHISM



Causes of Origin:

- **Brahminical domination:** Brahmin domination; Ritual sacrifices
- **Agricultural economy:** Trade impacted due to ritualistic sacrifices
- **Use of punch marked coins:** coins started Trade Vaishyas
- **Jainism and Buddhism** did not attach any importance to existing Varna system: people equally treated

Believed: Varnas on basis of occupation not by birth

- **Belief in Non-violence:** both religion believed in Ahimsa

* Mahavir and Buddha were: Kshatriya



- **Great Teachers: Tirthankar** → Total: 24

Birth Place; Represented by

- 1st: Rishabh Dev : Ayodhya; Bull
- 23rd: Parshavnath : Varanasi; Serpent
- 24th: Vardhaman Mahavir (main founder) : Lion

In Vedas only two Tirthankars mentioned:

- 1st: Rishabha
- 22nd: Aristanemi

Vardhaman Mahavir

- Birth: 540 BC (approx.); Kundagram (Vaishali; Bihar)
- Death: 468 BC; Pavapuri (Biharsharif; Bihar)

↓ 72 yrs
Moksh

- Father: Siddhartha (Clan: Janathrika → Kshatriya)
- Mother: Trishala
- Wife: Yashoda
- Daughter: Anojja Priyadarshana → Jamali (husband)

↓
1st disciple of Mahavir

- Left home at: 30 yrs Manali Gosali (Ajivika Sect)
- Enlightenment: 42 yrs; under a Sal tree at Jambhikagrama
↓
Kaivalya
- 1st sermon: Pava
- Basadis (meaning): Jain Monasteries

• River: Rijupalika

- Kevalin; Perfectly learned

↓
Jitendriya

Jain Philosophy

Moksha → 3 Principles

- K: Right knowledge (Samyaka Jnana)
- F: Right faith (Samyaka Darshana)
- C: Right conduct (Samyaka Charitra)

5 Principles of Living (Vows) → Anuvratas

- Ahimsa: non-violence

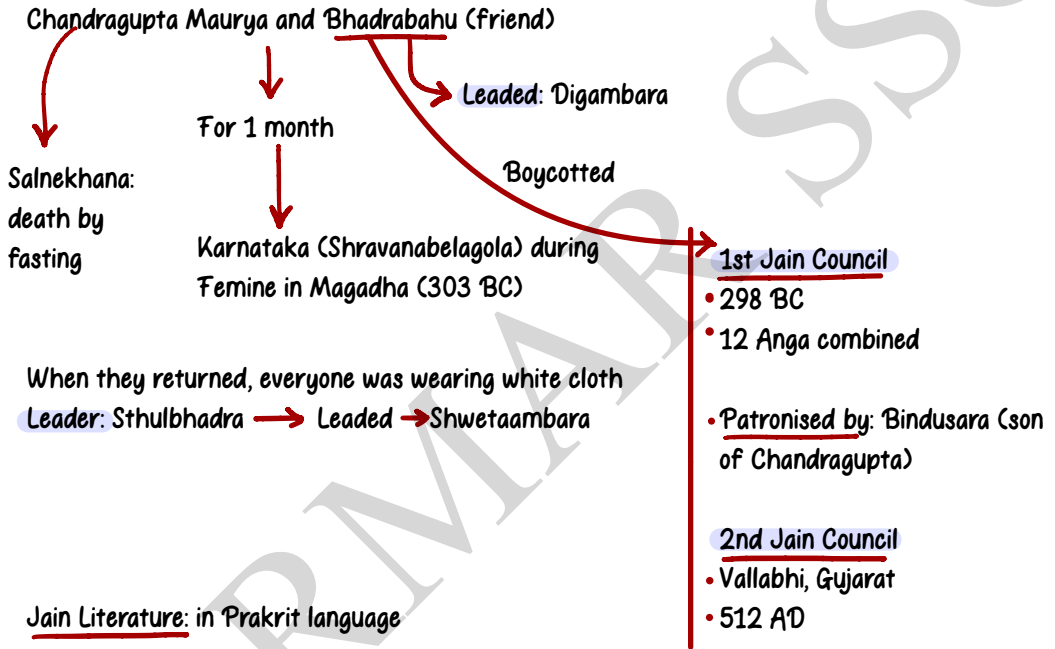
Satya: only speak the truth

Asteya: do not steal

Brahma-charya: sexually monogamous

Aparigraha: detach from material things, people and places

Divisions among Jains



Architecture

- **Rock Cut Cave Temples:** Odisha
- **Hathigumpha Caves:** Odisha; Kharavela
- **Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves:** Odisha



- Dilwara Jain Temple: Rajasthan (Mt. Abu)
- Built by: Vastupala Brothers

Dilwara Jain Temple



- Statue of Gomteshwara/Bahubali: Karnataka; Shravanabelagola

↓
1st Tirthankar's son

- Mahamatsyabhishek festival is celebrated here

Statue of Gomteshwar/Bahubali



Patrons

- Chandragupta Maurya and son Bindusara
- Bimbisara (Contemporary of Mahavir and Buddha) and son Ajatshatru

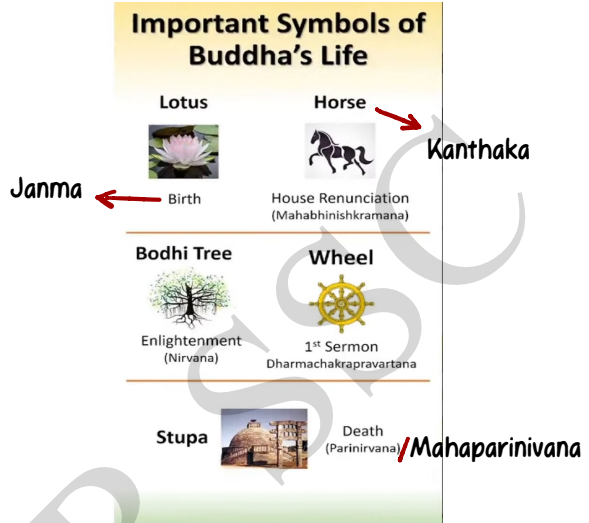
BUDHISM




- Gautam Buddha: belonged to Shakya Clan
- Born: 563 BC; Lumbini; Nepal
- Death: 483 BC; Kushinagara
- Childhood name: Siddhartha
- Father: Siddhodhana
- Mother: Mahamaya → 1st Bhikkuni
- Step Mother: Mahaprajapati Goutami
- Wife: Yashodhara
- Son: Rahul
- Left home at: 29 yrs
- 1st teacher: Alara Kalama
- 2nd teacher: Udraka Ramputra
- Enlightenment: Uruvela (Bodh Gaya); under a Bodhi tree
 - River: Niranjana
- 1st sermon: Sarnath; Varanasi

Important Events in Buddha's Life

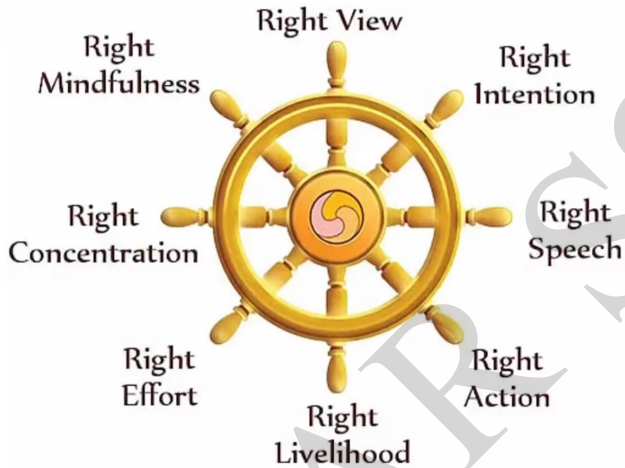
- Chariot: Channa



4 Noble Truths

1. The Truth of Suffering
 2. The Truth of the Cause of Suffering
 3. The Truth of the End of Suffering
 4. The Truth of the Path leading to the End of Suffering
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8 Fold Path: to end sufferings



Buddhists Council

- 1st: Rajgriha (400 BC/483 BC)
- 2nd: Vaishali (383 BC)
- 3rd: Patliputra (250 BC)
- 4th: Kashmir (72 AD)

Patronage

Ajatshatru

Kalashoka

Ashoka

Kanishka

Presidency

Mahakashyapa

Sabakami

Moggaliputta Tissa

Vasumitra

Sects of Buddhism



Hinayana

- Did not believe in idol worship
- Text: Pali

Mahayana

- Did believe in idol worship
- Text: Sanskrit

Vajrayana

- Tantric Buddhism (Eastern)

- Bodhisattvas names: Vajrapani, Avlokitesvara, Amitabh
- Buddhist Text: Pali (majorly) and Sanskrit

↓
Tripitaka

BUDHIST TEXT

- **Sutta**: Buddha's teachings
- **Vinaya**: Monastic courts and rules
- **Abhidharma**: Interpretation of Sutta



Pali

- Milindpanho → Dialogue between Milinda and Nagasena

Sanskrit

- **Buddhacharitra**: by Asvaghosha
- Jataka tales: about previous births of Buddha in both human and animal forms

Terms of Buddhism

- **Chaitya**: place of worship
- **Vihara**: place of residence
- **Dhamma**: Dharma
- **Stupa**

Stupas

- **Largest**: Kesariya (Bihar)
- **Dhamek**: Sarnath (Uttar Pradesh)
- **Ramabhar**: Kushinagara
- **Sanchi**: Madhya Pradesh

Belonging to 3rd Century BC and the 12th Century AD

STUPA



Across the World

- **Borobudur**: Java; Indonesia

- **Anda**: hemispherical dome
- **Torana**: gateway
- **Medhi**: pedestrian path

Buddhist Universities

- | <u>Universities</u> | <u>Built by</u> |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| • Nalanda | → Kumaragupta I |
| • Vikramshila | → Dharmapala |
| • Odantpuri | → Gopala |

8 Holy Places of Buddhism

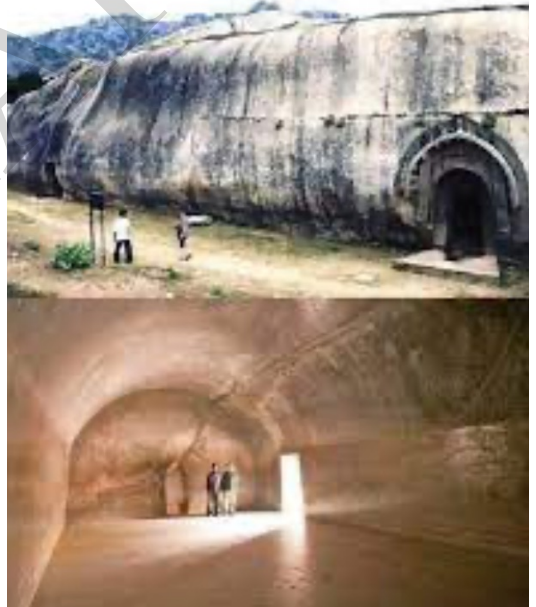
- Lumbini
- Bodh Gaya
- Sarnath
- Kushinagara
- Rajgir
- Vaishali
- Shravasti
- Sankasia

One Liners (MCQs)

- Chaitya: Prayer hall
- Lion Capital was built in First sermon of Buddha
- Bharhut Stupa located in Madhya Pradesh depicts → Jataka Tales and Stories
- Chethiyagiri Vihara is a Buddhist festival celebrated in Sanchi
- The rules made for Buddhist Sangha were written down in a book called "Vinaya Pitaka"
- Lord Buddha gave his first sermon on Four Noble Truth in Bodhi Gaya
- Ashoka: Buddha follower
 - Son: Mahendra
 - Daughter: Sanghamitra
- Sent to Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) to spread Buddhism
- Hinayana
- Ashoka's rock inscription is located in: Jogad; Odisha
- Lomas Rishi Cave constructed by Buddhist monk is in Bihar
- Buddhist Cave temples and Barakar Caves is in Bihar
- Birthplace of the first and fourth Jain Tirthankaras: Ayodhya
- "Jina" in Jain Philosophy means: The Conqueror



Lion Capital, Ashokan Pillar at Sarnath



Lomas Rishi Cave