

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

Philosophical schools

Nastik - Atheistic

Astik — Theistic

- Nastik - (a) Carvak -
(b) Jainism -
(c) Buddhism -

SCHOOLS OF PHILOSOPHY CHIEF EXPOUNDER

- Astik - (a) Sankhya - Kapil
(b) Yoga - Patanjali
(c) Nyayay - Gautam
(d) Vaisesika - Kannad
(e) Mimansa - Jaimini
(f) Vedant - Bhadrayan and
Shankaracharya

UNORTHODOX RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS

Early Buddhist texts speak of six foremost opponents of Lord Buddha who were

- (1) Ajit Kesh Kamblin - (Believed in Materialism)
- (2) Maskari Gosal - (Founder of Ajivaka sect)
- (3) Puran Kasyap - Atomist)
- (4) Pakudh Katyayam - (Believed in fatalism)
- (5) Sanjay Vethaliputta - (Believed in materialism-synicism)
- (6) Niggantha Nathputta - (He was Bhagvan Mahavira)

Charvak

This school of philosophy is also known as Lokayat. According to this philosophy there is no Law of Karman and no rebirth. There is no conscious entity like soul. It also promulgated that death is the only end.

Jainism

This school of philosophy is based on the teachings of Parsvanath and Mahavira. The doctrine of Jainism is known as Anekantvad. Jaina doctrine is also called Syadvad. This school of thought recognises five sources and kinds of knowledge. These are Mati (sense-perception), Sruti (intelligible symbols), Awadhi (knowledge acquired through supernormal means), Manahprayay (telepathy) and Kevalya (Omniscience). Jainas also believe that Jivas are infinite in number.

Bhagvatism

Chandogya upanishad depicts about Lord Krishna.

- Sutra of Panini speaks of Lord Krishna and his cult.

- Krishna was disciple of Ghora Angirasa.
- Bhagvatism is known as Satvat, Eknatika Dharma;
- This believes in the worship of Panchavrishni Veers named Bairama, Krishan, Pradyaman, Samb and Anirudha.
- Samb introduced Sun worship in India.
- Nagri, Ghosundi and Besa nagar inscriptions depict about this cult.
- Later on it was known as Vaishnavism.
- The philosophy of this cult is called Bhakti that means complete surrenderance to God.
- Follower of Krishna were known as Bhagwat.
- Follower of Narayan were known as Vaishnav.

In South India this cult was promulgated by Vaishnav saints called Alvars. There were eleven great Alvars. Their devotional anthologies are of great fame. The best one is known as Halaroyam Which was composed by Wamalvar.

Buddhism

Buddha's four noble truths are called Aryasatya. These are

- (1) Dukha - (World is full of miseries).
- (2) Sukha Smudya - (Causes of miseries).
- (3) Dukh Nirodh - (Miseries can be checked).
- (4) Dukh Nirodha Gamini Pratipada - (Eight fold path).

Eight Fold Path (Astangik Marg)

Right Faith (Samyak Dristi)

Right Resolve (Samyak Sankalp)

Right Speech (Samyak Vak)

EVENT	SYMBOL
Birth	Lotus and Bull
Great renunciation	Horse
First Sermon	Dharmachakra or wheel
Nirvana	Bodhi tree
Pararinivana or Death	Stupa.
Three Ratna	Budha Dhaxnma, Sangha.

Right Action (Samyak Action)

Right Living (Samyak Ajiv)

Right Effort (Samyak Vyayam)

Right Thought (Samyak Smriti)

Right Concentration (Samyak Concentration)

Buddhism believes in Law of Karman operating in this life and next. In this regard Buddha also talked about twelve-linked chain of causation. (Dvadas Nidan).

Other schools of Buddhist Thought

1. Vaibhasik of Vijanvada — Entire world is mental in structure. Ideas of the mind are the stuff of the world and the entire world originates from Alyavijana (Cosmic-consciousness) Asvaghosh was the most renowned leader of this school.
2. Madhyamika (Sunyavad) — There is nothing real in this world Ngaup was the chief exponent of this school.

Astika

1. Sankhya: It is a kind of dualistic ontology. It believes in two ultimate realities Prakrit and Purusa. Prakrit is made of a triad of fundamental attributes (Gunas) called Sattva, Rayas and Tamas. Purusa is pure consciousness.
2. Yoga System : It is applied Samkhya. It has devised a systematic method of bringing about the release of Purusa from Prakriti through mental mechanism.
3. Nyaya : It considers God as the creator who is free from Law of Karman. God is a soul and his wisdom, desire and effort are unbounded. Nyaya makes a detailed study of the sources of knowledge (Praman)
4. Vaisesika : When the atoms of five basic elements begin to combine the creation of the world begins. Creation and dissolution of the world go on in cycles.
5. Mimansa : It is a philosophy of interpretation, application, and use of truths of Samhita and Brahmanas portions of the vedas. It has devised certain principles according to which the vedic mantras and their application in the field of sacrifices could be understood.
6. Vedant : According to this philosophy Atman and Parmatman are same. Partmatman is the ultimate reality and the whole world is an

illusion (Maya). The whole philosophical thinking of this school is based on Upanishads, Bhagwatgeeta and Brahmashastra of Bhadrayan, called Prasthantrayi.

Buddhism

- Buddha was born at Lumbini in 563 B.C.
- His father was the king of Kapilvastu.
- He belonged to the clan of Sakyas, so he is called Sakyamuni and also Siraha Sakya.
- Yasodhara was his wife and Rahul was his son.
- Buddha renounced the worldly life when he was 29 years old.
- He meditated at Uruvela. There he got Nirvan. This place was later on known as Bodhi Gaya.
- Buddha gave his first sermon at Isipatan, i.e. modern Sarnath.
- Bimbisara and Ajatashatru were his contemporary ruler of Magadh.
- Prasenjit of Kosala was also his contemporary.
- Bimbisara donated him Venuvana at Rajgriha.
- Anath Pindaka donated him Jetavana at Sravasti.
- Gautami was the first woman who joined the Sangha.
- Anand and Upali were his two most eminent disciples.
- Buddha got his Mahaparinirvan at Kusinara.

Important Seats of Buddhism

1. Sthavirvadi — Only ten people can get Buddhahood.
2. Mahasanghika — Every one can get Buddhahood.
3. Sautantrik — They wrote their texts in Sanskrit language.
4. Sammitiyas — They believed in Atma (Soul)
5. Hinayana — Buddha was only a great saint.
6. Mahayana — Buddha was a great incarnation.
7. Yogachar (Vijnanvad) — They believed in Yoga and called it vijnan.
8. Sunyavad — There is nothing real in this

world. It was also known as Madhyamika sect.

9. Vajrayan — It believed in Tantra.

SECTS/FOUNDERS

- | | | |
|------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Theravada | - | Mahakatyayana |
| 2. Mahasanghika | - | Mahakashyapa |
| 3. Sarvastivadin | - | Rahula bhadra |
| 4. Mahayan | - | Vasumitra |
| 5. Yogachar | - | Asanga / Vasubandhu |
| 6. Sunyavad | - | Nagarjuna |

BUDDHIST TEXTS

Pitak- (1) Sut Teachings of Buddha

(2) Vinaya Discipline and order

(3) Abhidhamma Esoteric Philosophy

- (1) Khuddak Nikaya of Sut Pitak has 15 texts.

(a) Dhammapad It is known as Bhagvatgita of Buddhism.

(b) Jatak This is collection of 550 stories of the previous births of Buddha.

- (2) Vinaya Pitak has three parts known as Parivar, Khandak and Vibhanga.

- (3) Mahavibhasa sutra was written by Vasumitra.

- (4) Guhya Samaj Tantra and Manju Smriti Kalpa are the texts of Vajrayan.

Jainism

- According to Jainism there were 24 Tirthankaras (Enlightened Monks).

- 23 Tirthankar was Parsvanath. He was the son of the king of Kashi. He was a historical figure.

- Mahavira was born in the family of Jantrika.

- Yasodhara his wife and Priyadarshi was his daughter.

- He renounced the family life when he was 30 years old.

- He got Kaivalya at Jrimbhakgram.

- His disciples were called Ganadhara.

- Sudharman became the head of the Jain sangha after him.

JAIN TEXTS

- 12 Angas

- 12 Upanga

- 10 Prakrinaka

- 6 Bhedsutra
- 4Sutra
- Churnika was commentary
- Way to Nirvana (Three Ratna)
- Right faith (Samyak Vishwas)
- Right knowledge (Samyak Gyan)
- Right conduct (Samyak Karma)

Various Heterodox Philosophies

NIYATIVADA

- Third religious chief was Makhkhali Putta Gosal (supposed to be the real founder who popularised it).
- Followers are known as Ajivikas.
- Main profession was fortune telling and Astrology.
- Philosophy is based on Niyati (Destiny) which means everything in the world is pre-determined.
- Makhkhali Gosala was a companion of Mahavira and this sect had a lot in common with Jainism.
- Bindusar was disciple of Ajivikas.
- Practised complete nudity and rigorous practices.
- Ashoka donated Barabar cventd king Dhasarath donated Nagarjuni cave to Ajivikas.

Materialism

- Developed by Brihpor Charvaka.
- Followers are known as Charvakas or Lokyatatas.
- Believed that nothing existed which could not be understood by five senses.
- Believed that earth, water, fire and air are the only elements.
- Believed that death was ultimate and everything ended after death.
- Believed that there was no soul, no god, no rebirth, no karm—'

Akriyavad/Antinomism

- Founder was Purana Kasyapa (a brahmin of Kasyapa gotra).
- Believed in the doctrine or non-action.

- Believed that action did not lead to either merit or demerit.

Akrittavada /Aagasvatavad/Anunada

- Founder was Pakuda Katyayana.

Unhchedavada /Jarvada /Annihilationism

- Founder Ajita Keshakamblin (meaning with the hair blanket)
- Believed in materialistic philosophy.
- Ajita was the earliest propounder of materialism

Bhagvatism

Facts about Bhagvatism

1. Religion based on the idea of a supreme God Han or Narayan or Vishnu (later known as Vaishvanism).
2. Main philosophy is Bhakti, complete surrender of self to God and salvation through his prasada.
3. Did not believe in sacrifice and slaughter of animals.
4. Rise in west among the tribe satvatas (a branch of yadavas) in Mathura region.
5. Vasudeva-Krishna of Vrishni race was the chief God who discussed its philosophy in Bhagvad — Gita
6. Vasudeva — Krishna was the disciple of Ghora Agnirasa.
7. Bhagvat — Gita gives emphasis on one's wordly duties as dharma.
8. Magasthenes refers to Krishna as Herakies of Sourseni tribe.
9. Ten awatares
 - Matsya (Fish)
 - Kurma (Tortoise)
 - Varaha (Bear)
 - Narsimha (man-lion)
 - Vamana (Dwarf)
 - Parasurama (Rama with the axe)
 - Rama
 - Krishna
 - Buddha
 - Kalkin (As a man on a white horse with a sword in his hand, the awatara yet to come in Kaliyuga).
10. The earliest reference to Krishna is found in

Chhandogya Upanishad. Here he is represented as pupil of Ghora Angirasa and son of Deviki.

11. The reference of Vasudeva is found in Panini's Astyaohyagi and Patanjali's Mahabhashya.
12. The Besnagar Pillar inscription is associated with Heliodorus son of Dion and a native of Taxila, and ambassador from the court of the Indo-Greek king Antialkidas to King Bhagabhadra (Sungas) who erected a garduadhvaj at Besnagar and claimed himself a Param-Bhagvata.
13. Pancharatra (of five nights), a vaishnavite school gave the doctrine of Vyuh (emanations) according to which Sankarsana (another name of Bulrama) Pradyumna (Krishna's Son) and Aniruddha (Krishna's grand son) emerged out of Vasudeva.
14. Developed and popularised in South by twelve saints known as Alvars.
15. Total No. of Nayanar saints was 63 and they were shaiv.
 - Tirumurai which is considered as fifth veda in which the preaching of Alvar and Nayanar saint were compiled in 11 volumes.

Saivism

Facts about Saivism

1. Developed around the concept of Siva associated with the vedic god Rudra.
2. Wema Kadphises, the Kushana king adopted salvism and depicted 'he figure of siva with trident and Nandi on the reverse of his coins.
3. Developed and popularised in south India around 500 A.D. by the saints Nayanars, 63 in number.
4. The sacred literature of the Saivas is known as Saivagama.
5. The God Shiva is mentioned by different names namely Ishwara, Mahadev, Mahesvara, Shankara, Bholenath.
6. The collection of the songs of 63 Nayanars is known as Tevaram stotras and is in Tamil. It is also known as Dravida - veda.
7. Agmas, 18 in number and said to have been composed by the various aspects of Siva himself are the greatest work in salvism.
8. Various forms of siva:
 - Nataraja — Lord of dance, invented 108

forms of dances, tandava, a fierce dance is one of them.

- Dakshinamurti — A God south-facing.
 - Ardhanariswara — Half-siva and half-parvati representing the union of God with his sakti.
9. In South India, daughter of a Pandayan king named Minakshi is associated with Siva as his spouse and the Minakshi temple of Madurai had been constructed to celebrate the event of marriage of Siva with Minakshi.

Various sects of Salvism

Pasupatas / Naku1isapasupatas

- Founded by Lakulisa / Nakulisa I Lakulin /Lakutin

Kalmukhas /Kapalikas

- Extreme forms of Saivism

Mattamayuras

- Moderate form of Saivism
- Developed in central India.

Virasaivas /Lingayats

- Founded by Basava, the prime minister of Bijjala, the Kalachuri king.
- Popular in Kamataka region.

Kashmir Saivism

Pratyabhijna

- Founder is Vasugupta (800-900 AD)
- Moderate form of Saivism.

Spanda — sastra

- Founders are Kallata and Somananda the two disciples of Vasugupta
- Moderate form of Saivism
- Believes in spiritual development

Agmantas

- Greatest exponent was Aghora Sivacharya (1200 AD).

Facts about Buddhism

Life of Siddhartha (Gautam Buddha)

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Title | Buddha, Sakyarnuni, Tathagata |
| 2. Birth Place | Lumbini (Modern Rumindel /Rupan—Delhi) in Kapilvastu (Piparwaha) |
| 3. Birth Year | 563 BC |

4. Clan	Sakya	2. Right thought / determination / resolve (Samma — Sankappa) — Avoiding the enjoyment of the senses and luxury & to love humanity & increase the happiness of others.
5. Class Caste	Kshatriya	3. Right speech (Samma — Vaka) — Always tell truth.
6. Gotra Name	Gautama (Gotama in Pali)	4. Right action/effort (Samma — Kammanta) — Unselfish action.
7. Foster Mother	Mahaprajapati Gautami	5. Right means of livelihood (Samma — Ajiva) — Man should live by honest means.
8. Wife	Bhadda Kanchana, Subhadra, Bimba, Gopa, Yasodhara	6. Right endeavour/conduct (Samma — Vayamma) — Proper way of controlling senses for preventing bad thoughts through correct mental exercises that one can destroy desire & attachment.
9. Cousin	Devadutta	7. Right recollection /memory (Samma — Sati) — Emphasises the meditation for the removal of worldly evils.
10. Son	Rahul	8. Right meditation (Samma — Samadhi) — leads to peace.
11. Horse	Kanthaka	Buddhist order (Sangha)
12. Charioteer	Channa	1. Provisions of the membership
13. Teachers under whose guidance Sidhartha remain for quite some time before he attained enlightenment	Alara Kama & Ruddaka Ramaputta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No caste restriction • Slaves, soldiers, debtors and other persons under obligation were not to enter it without the permission of their superior. • Criminals, lepers and persons affected by infectious diseases were not given admission into it. • On the repeated requests of the chief disciple of Buddha Ananda and his foster mother Mahaprajapati Gotami, admitted the women in Sangha.
14. Got enlightenment at	Uruvela (modern Bodhi Gaya) on the bank of the river Niranjana.	1. His foster mother Gautami became the first woman to join the Sangha.
15. Got enlightenment under the tree	Pipal (known as Bodhi tree)	2. During the four months of the rainy season the monks took up a fixed abode and meditated.
16. Delivered, first sermon at	Deer Park in Sarnath (Isipatna)	Three Jewels in Buddhism
17. Death (year)	483 BC at the age of 80 yrs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buddha (Enlightened one) • Dhamma (Doctrine) • Sangha (Order)
18. Death (Place)	Kushinagar (Kushinara) in U.P., capital of the Mallas	Symbols Signifying Different Events of Buddha's Life
19. Birth, Enlightenment & Death	Vaishakha Purnima (Full Moon day)	Birth - Lotus & Bull
20. Preached most of his sermons at	Sravasti	Renunciation - Horse
FOUR NOBLE TRUTHS / CATTARIYASACCANI		Enlightenment - Bodhi tree
1. Sorrow (dukkha) — The world is full of sorrow		
2. The cause of sorrow (dukkha samudaya) / is desire		
3. Cessation of sorrow (dukkha— nirodha)		
4. The path leading to the cessation of sorrow (dukkha — nirodhagamini pratipada) is Ashtangikamarga		
Eight Fold Paths /Ashtangika Marg		
1. Right belief/observation /views (Samma — Ditthi) — Understanding that desire is the cause of sorrow and the ending of it will lead to the liberation of the soul.		

First Sermon - Wheel

Death - Stupa

Four Great Events in the life of Buddha

- i. Mahabhiniskarman - Renunciation
- ii. Nirvana - Enlightenment
- iii. Dhammachakapavartan - First sermon
- iv. Mahaparinirvana or Parinirvana - Death

Name of Famous Buddhist Scholars

Upali, Ananda, Vasumitra, Asvaghosha, Sabakamik, Moggaliputta Tissa, Nagarjuna, Buddhaghosha, Asanga, Buddhapalita, Bhavaviveka, Dinnaga, Chandrakirti, Sthrimati, Dhammapala, Aryadeva, Santideva, Santaraksita, Kamalasila. Dharmakirti.

Five Buddhas in Buddhist Tradition

Krakucchnada, Kanakamuni, Kasyapa, Sakyamuni And Maltreya (Yet to Come)

Four Signs in Buddhism

1. Oldman
2. Sick man
3. Corpse
4. Saint

Various Boddhistavas In Buddhist Tradition

Avalokiteswara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who looks down to uplift the downtrodden people. • Boddhistavas of kindness
Manjusri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes understanding • Bears a sword and a book • Boddhistava of wisdom
Vajrapani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enemy of evil and sin • Bears Thunderbolt • Boddhistavas of power
Amitabh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divine Buddha, who resides in Tushit griha (heaven). • Boddhistavas of infinite light.
Ksitigarbha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deity of purification
Padampani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lotus bearer
Maitreya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future Buddha • Carries a vase
Prajnaparamita	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lords of mind

Buddhist Councils

I. First Council

1. Year—483B.C.
2. Place — Saptarni Cave (Near Rajagriha)
3. Over By - Mahakassapa Upali
4. Under - Ajatsatru
5. Purpose — To compile the Buddhist scriptures
6. Outcome

- All the teachings of Buddha were divided into two pitakas
- Vinaya Pitaka— established under the leadership of Upali
- Sutta Pitaka — settled under the leadership of Ananda

II. Second Council

1. Year-383B.C.
2. Place — Vaisali
3. Presided over by— Saba Kami
4. Under — Kalasoka / Kankavarmin
5. Purpose — To settle down the dispute between the two opposing groups monks of Vaishali and Patliputra and monks of Kausambi and Avanti regarding the code of discipline.
6. Outcome

- The council failed to bring about a compromise between the two opposing groups.
- The council ended in a permanent split of the Buddhist order into Sthaviravadins and Mahasangikas.

III. Third Council

1. Year—237 Bc
2. Place — Patliputra
3. Presided Over By - Mogali Putta Tissa
4. Under — Ashoka
5. Purpose — To Revise the Scriptures
6. Outcome

- The Philosophical interpretations of the doctrines of Buddha were collected into third Pitaka called Abhidhamma Pitaka.
- Heretical monks numbering sixty thousand were expelled from the order

IV Fourth Council

1. Year-100A.D.

2. Place — Kundalavana In Kashmir
3. Presided over by — Vasumitra
4. Under — Kanishka.
5. Purpose — To settle the disputed doctrines
6. Outcome — Rise of Mahayana and Hinanyana
 - Compiled commentaries (Upadesa Sastras & Vibhasa Sastra) of the three pitakas.
 - Decided certain controversial questions of differences that arose between the sarvastivada teacher of Kashmir and Gandhara.

Kings who gave Patronage To Buddhism

Bimbisara, Ajatastru (Magadha), Prasenjita (Kosala), Udayana (Kausambi), Ashoka, Menander, Kadphises, Harsha, Kanishka, Dharampala, Kujula.

Famous Buddhist Centres

(1) Bharhut (2) Sanchi (3) Sarnath (4) Bodhgaya (5) Nalanda (6) Purushapura (7) Taxila (8) Mathura (9) Amarvati (10) Karle (11) Kanheri (12) Nagarjunkonda (13) Odantpuri.

Schools of Buddhism

1. Mahasanghikas
2. Sthaviravadin / Theravada
3. Sarvastivadin
4. Mahayana
 - Believed in the divinity of the Buddhas
 - Worshipped the images of several Buddhas and Bodhistavas.
 - “Sanskrit” became the language of preaching and teaching.
 - It had two chief philosophical schools, the Madhyamika and the Yogachara.
 - Prominent place given to the Bodhistavas — who were being of great kindness and helped the humanity through their own suffering.
 - Teaches the salvation for all.
 - Believed in the original teachings of the Buddha.
 - Popular in Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos etc. but lost its popularity in India.
 - Teaches the attainment of salvation for oneself alone.

- Salvation through self-discipline and meditation.
 - No belief in idol-worship. Worshiped Buddha in form of the symbols.
 - Adopted Pali as the language for teaching and texts.
6. Vajrayana / Vehicle Of Thunder Bolt
 - Salvation attained by acquiring the magical power.
 - The chief divinities of this new sect were the Taras, wives of the Buddhas and Bodhisattavas.
 - Yogic and magical in character.
 7. Yogachara/Vinayadin
 - Founded by Maitreyanath around 400 AD.
 - The only reality is tathata/suchness/thusness or Dharamadhatu which is equivalent to Sunyata of Madhyamika school.
 8. Madhyamika
 - Founded by Nagarjuna / Nagasena around 150 AD.
 - Philosophy of Sunyavada/Sunyata/Void/Emptiness according to which everything around us is emptiness and whatever we perceive is only illusion.
 - Associated with theory of relativity.

Other Important seats of Buddhism

9. Sautrantikas
10. Samitlyas
11. Lokottaravadin
12. Pudgalavadin
13. Shahajnyana
14. Tantrayana

Buddhist Scriptures

1. Buddhist Scriptures are Pitakas, which are written in Pali language.
2. It consists of three sections called Tripitakas.
 - I. Sutta Pitaka
 1. Largest & most important of the Tripitakas. contains the teachings of Buddha.
 2. It is divided into five “Groups” (Nikayas)
 - Digha (long) Nikaya — Collection of long sermons ascribed to the Buddha, with

accounts of the circumstances in which he preached them.

- Majjhima (medium) Nikaya — Shorter sermons
- Samyutta (connected) Nikaya — Collections of brief pronouncements.
- Anguttara (Graduated) Nikaya — Collection of over 2,000 brief statements, arranged in eleven sections.
- Khuddaka (Minor) Nikaya

3. Contains miscellaneous works in prose and verse.

4. Among the contents of Khuddaka are

Dhammapada (versus on virtue) is containing a summary of Buddha's universal teachings.

Tharagatha (Hymns of the elder monks)

Therigatha (Hymns of the elder nuns)

Jatakas (a collection of over 500 poems which describe the previous birth of Buddha, many of them being in the animal forms).

II. Vinaya Pitaka

Contains moral code of conduct

III. Abhidhamma Pitaka

Consists of philosophy of Buddhism especially metaphysics.

Buddhist Works

1. Milinda-Panho (Questions of Menander) — An account of the discussion between Bactrian king Menandar or Milinda and the Buddhist monk Nagasena.

2. Ceylonese chronicles — The history of Buddhism in Ceylon and give valuable information on political and social history

a. Dipavamsa (Island Chronicle)

i. Earliest chronicle and has no literary merit.

ii. Written in Sri Lanka in 400 AD

b. Mahavamsa (Great - Chronicle)

i. Contains passages of beauty and vigour.

ii. It's earliest part was written in Sri Lanka in 500 AD.

c. Culavamsa (Lesser - Chronicle)

i. Contains a succession of monks down to the fall of the kingdom of Kandy to the British

ii. Written in Sri Lanka in 900 AD.

3. Madhyamika Karika: Basic text of the Madhyamika school written by Nagarjuna.

4. Abhidamma Kosa Commentary on Vibhasha by Vasubandhu.

5. Visudhimag : Written by Buddhaghosa

6. Buddhacharita: Biography of Buddha written by Asvaghosa

Terminology

Ariya-Atthangikamagga Noble eightfold path

Boddhistava A being about to become Buddha, shows charity & kindness and a helper of down trodden people.

Caityas Grooves of trees worshipped by the Buddhists.

Mahabhiniskarma Renunciation, Buddhas leaving home,

Mahaparinirvana Final blowing out, death.

Nirvana Literally means "the blowing out" or execution of craving.

Poshadha Fortnightly meeting in sangha.

Sambodhi Enlightenment

Saramanas/Bhikhus Buddhist monks.

Uposatha / Roka Days of fast, on full moon, new moon and two quarter moon days in a month.

Vassa Retreat during rainy season by the monks.

Vihara Buddhist monastery

Philosophy of Buddhism

1. Doctrine of Karma is the essential part of the teachings of Buddha.

2. 'Nirwana' is the ultimate goal of life.

3. Neither accepted nor rejected the existence of God.

4. Did not believe in the existence of soul

5. Emphasised on Ahimsa (non-killing)

6. Advocated the observance of middle path avoided luxurious life

7. Opposed the caste system

8. Rejected the Vedas & Vedic rituals

Facts about Jainism

Life History of Mahaviara

1. Original Name	Vardhaman
2. Birth	540 BC
3. Place of Birth	Kundanagrama (Basukunda) in Vaishali, identical with Basarh
4. Father's Name	Siddhartha
5. Mother' Name	Trishaia / Priyankarni (alicehavi princess, sister of Chetaka)
6. Wife	Yashoda
7. Class	Kshatriya
8. Clan	Nyaya (Jnatrika in Sanskrit and NATA in pall)
9. Got Enlightenment at	Jimnkgarama/Rijupalika under a SAL TREE at 42 yrs.
10. Place of Death	Pavapuri (near Rajgriha)
11. Companian	Gosala Maskaripurta
13. Titles	Mahavira, Nirgrantha, Nayaputa, Kasava, Vasaliya, Vedehadonna, Arhat, Jaina, Nataputta

Twenty Four Tirthankaras

(1) Rishavdev/Adinath (2) Ajitnath (3) Sambhavnath (4) Abhinandan (5) Sumtinath (6) Pannndhaprabhu (7) Superswanath (8) Chandraprabhu (9) Suvindhinath (10) Shitalnath (11) Shreyansnath (12) Vasupujya (13) Vimalnath (14) Anantnath (15) Dharninath (16) Shantinath (17) Kunthunath (18) Arnth (19) Mallinath (20) Muni — Suvrat (21) Maminath (22) Neminath (23) Parsvanath — Son of King of Kasi Asvasena & Vama — married to Prabhawati (24) Mahavir

Etymological Explanation of The Tide of Vardhamana

1. Jina	Conquerer
2. Mahavira	Great hero
3. Nigrantha	One who is free from all bonds
4. Kasava	After his gotra
5. Vasaliya	After his place of birth
6. Vedehadonna	After his native country
7. Nayaputta	After his clan
8. Jaina	One who has conquered his senses.

9. Jitendanya One who has conquered his senses

Five Principles/Vows Observed by a householder as Anuvratas & by a Sandhu as Mahavaratas

1. Ahimsa	Non-violence
2. Satya	Non-lying
3. Asteya	Non-stealing
4. Aparigraha	Non-possession
5. Brahmacharya	Celibacy

The last principle was added by Mahavira whereas former four principles were advocated by Parsvanatha.

Three Jewels/Three Way to Attain Kaivalya

a. Right knowledge	Understanding of religious principles
b. Right Faith/Liberation	Belief in Jinas
c. Right Action/Conduct	Observance of 5 vows (Anuratas / Mahavratas).

Philosophy

1. Rejected the authority of the Vedas and the Vedic' rituals.
2. Advocated an austere and simple life.
3. Did not believe in the existence of God.
4. Believed in Karma and the transmigration of soul.
5. Gods are lower than Jina.
6. World not created maintained and destroyed by a personal God but a universal law.
7. Cycle of birth and death is due to Karma, atomic layer on the soul because of the past actions.
8. Monastic life is essential for salvation.
9. Extreme non-violence.

Jaina Literature: Mos of the Text have been written in Prakrit

1. 14 Purvas	The text books of old jam scriptures.
2. 12 Angas	Jaina doctrine/Rules of conduct history of mahavir.
3. 12 Upangas	Associated with each Angas and myth, and describe dogmas.
4. 10 Prakimas	Doctrinal matters/in verse form
5 6 Chedisutras	Rules for monks/nuns.

6. 4 Mulasutras Valuable rules in the basis of maxims/dialogues/parables
7. Niryuktis Commentaries on Angas prepared in 100 AD.
8. Kalpasutra History of Jainism from the birth of Mahavira, written by Bhadrabahu.
9. Acharang Sutras Older Jaina text containing monastic rules.

JAINA COUNCILS

I. First Council

Year	300 BC
Place	Pataliputra
Called by	Sthulabhadra
Outcome	The sacred teachings of Mahavira were compiled into twelve Angas to replace the lost 14 Purvas

II. Second Council

Year	512 AD
Place	Vallabhi (Gujarat)
Presided over by	Devardhi Gana Kshemasarmana
Purpose	To collect the sacred texts and write them down systematically
Outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Anga drawn at the first council was lost. ii. All the remaining Angas were written in Ardhamagadhi Prakrit.

Patrons

Kharvela, Chandragupta Maurya, Amogvarsha, Chalukyas, (Gujarat), Kurnarpala, Kadambas, Bimbisara, Gangas, Rashtrakutas, Udayin, Samprati, Somadeva (Chalukyas), Nitimarga (Ganga)

SECTS OF JAINISM

1. Digambaras

- Sky clad or naked
- Leader was Bhadrabahu
- Arose out of the group which had gone to Sravanabelgola in Karnataka at the time of femine.

2. Svetambaras

- i. Wore white garments.
- ii. Leader was Sthula Bhadra

3. Sammaiyas

- i. Arose out of Digambaras.
- ii. Renounced idol-worship

4. Terapanthis

- i. Arose out of Svetambaras.

ARCHITECTURE OF JAINISM

1. Hathigwupha cave of Kharvel
2. Khandigiri caves of Orissa
3. Udaigiri caves of Orissa, the most important is Ranigumpha.
4. Rock cut caves at Badami — having the images of jain Tirthankaras which belong to early Chalukya period.
5. Rock cut caves at Aihole — having the images of jain Tirthankaras which belong to early Chalukya period.
6. Shravanabelgola in Karnataka — The huge statue of Bahubali called Gomatesvera.
7. Dilwara Temples at Mount Abu (Rajasthan)

TERMINOLOGY

Basadis	-	Jaina Monastery
Kaivalya	-	Englightenment
Jina	-	Conqueror
Nirgrantha	-	Free from all bonds
Arhat	-	One who is about to attain enlightenment
Sanlekhana	-	Voluntary death, an orthodox jaina tradition.