

Q1. Mention four places associated with the life of the Buddha.

Ans. (i) Lumbini (birth place of the Buddha)

(ii) Bodh Gaya (The Buddha attained enlightenment here)

(iii) Sarnath (The Buddha delivered his first sermon religious discourse here)

(iv) Kusinagara (Buddha attained nirvana).

Q2. What do you mean by Tri-ratna?

Ans. According to Jainism, *moksha* or salvation can be attained by observing Tri-ratna or three jewels. These are as follows:

- (i) Right knowledge
- (ii) Right faith
- (iii) Right action

Q4. What do you mean by '*Dharma Chakra-Pravartana*'.

Ans. *Dharma Chakra Pravartana* means 'sitting in motion the wheel of *dharma*'. The first religious discourse or sermon delivered by Mahatma Buddha after attaining enlightenment at Sarnath near Varanasi. It is known as '*Mahachakra Pravartana*'.

Q5. Describe the various incarnation of Vishnu according to Vaishnavism.

Ans. According to Vaishnavism there are ten incarnations of Vishnu. These are: Matsya, Kurma, Varsha, Narsimha, Vamana, Parsurama, Ram, Krishna, Buddha and Kalki.

Q6. Name the Begums of Bhopal.

Ans. (i) Shahjehan Begum

(ii) Sultan Jehan Begum

Q14. Define the Stupas. Write the name of two places where stupas have been found.

Ans. (i) The stupa is made as a simple semi-circular mound like structure made of stones or bricks balancing round and square shapes.

(ii) Stupas have been found at Sanchi and Bharhut.

Q15. Mention the factors that led to the growth and expansion of Buddhism.

Ans. (i) Buddha and his followers taught in Pali that was the common man's language.

(ii) Buddha's teachings were simple. The Sangha became an effective centres for the dissemination of Buddhism.

The Teachings of Buddha

- Buddhist's teachings have been reconstructed from Sutta Pitaka.
- The world is transient and constantly changing. It is supposed without soul. Nothing is eternal or permanent.
- Sorrow is intrinsic to human existence. The human beings could stay far away from all worldly sorrow by following the path of moderation between severe penance and self-indulgence.
- Buddha considered that social world was the creation of humans, not a divine origin. The righteous action was the way to escape from the cycle of rebirth.
- He advised to his followers to be their own lamp and must work their own liberation.

Followers of the Buddha

- Buddha founded a Sangha, an organisation of monks.
- Many people entered the Sangha and became teacher of Dhamma.
- Monks lived simply possessing the essential requisites to survive such as a bowl to receive food once a day from the laity. They were known as bhikkhus.
- Only men were allowed into the Sangha, on mediation and persuasion of Ananda, Buddha admitted women to be members.
- Mahapajapati Gotami, the Buddha's foster mother was the first woman to be ordained as bhikkunis, like bhikkus women were teachers of dhamma went on to become 'theris'.
- Buddha's followers belonged to different social groups—Kings, gahapatis, and humble folk-workers, slaves and craftspeople. Within Sangha all were treated equal.