

B. Fill in the blanks:

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|---------------|------------------------|
| 1. 599 BCE | 2. Vardhamana Mahavira |
| 3. Siddhartha | 4. Jnatrika |

C. Rewrite the false statements correctly:

1. The Buddha taught in Prakrit.
2. The Upanishads are strongly opposed to rituals and ceremonies.
3. True
4. True

D. Short-answer questions:

1. Upanishad is a Sanskrit word meaning sitting down near a teacher to receive instruction.
2. One day, he sat under a Bodhi tree in Bodh Gaya and meditated and at last, he achieved enlightenment. He understood how to achieve happiness and peace. He thus became the Buddha meaning 'the enlightened one' who had found the truth about life.
3. A sangha was a community of monks.
4. The monks travelled from place to place spreading the teachings of Buddha and Mahavira. During the monsoons, they took shelter in natural caves. Over the years, the monks built monasteries where they spent their lives, meditating and teaching. These monasteries were called viharas. Often, the kings and rich people donated land for the viharas.
5. Siddharth pondered on ways to get rid of suffering and sorrow. He left his family because he wanted to find the right way to live.

E. Long-answer questions:

1. Mahavira prescribed a path of non-violence towards all living things. According to Jainism, everything, even trees and stones have a soul. The main aim of life is to make the soul pure. This can be done by living a balanced life. Injury to living things is considered as a sin. The followers of Jainism should be strictly vegetarian. He was critical of the caste system.

Jainism spoke out against the caste system, sacrifices and useless rituals. However, kshatriyas could not follow this religion because they could not follow non violence. Also, farmers could not avoid killing pests and insects. Jainism was more popular amongst traders and merchants.

2. The five vows for monks and nuns were - not to injure any living being, not to utter lies, not to take what is given, to lead a celibate life and not to possess any material things.
3. Siddhartha Gautama was the son of the chief of the Sakya clan, Shuddhodana and his wife Mayadevi of Kapilavastu. He was born in 563 BCE. Siddharth pondered on ways to get rid of suffering and sorrow. He left his family because he wanted to find the right way to live. He then led the life of ascetic, fasting and practising penances. One day, he sat under a Bodhi tree in Bodh Gaya and meditated and at last, he achieved enlightenment. He understood how to achieve happiness and peace. He thus became the Buddha meaning 'the enlightened one' who had found the truth about life.

The Buddha gave his first sermon in Sarnath at the Deer Park. He travelled to many places, preaching his ideas. He told the people to be kind to all, even animals. Also, he was strictly against the caste system. He told the people to not have too many worldly possessions because this leads to unhappiness. According to him, each of us lives many lives. We are trapped in a wheel of life. We will be born and reborn. This is called

reincarnation. If people are good, they do not have to take birth again. This state is called nirvana – a state in which there is no birth or death. It is freedom from suffering. The Buddha realized that life is filled with suffering which is caused by people's wants. Suffering can be ended if people stop wanting things,

Buddha continued to travel around India and preach. He always taught in the language of the common people, Prakrit, in such a way that everyone could understand. Many people listened. They too had trouble finding happiness in a world full of suffering.

4. Upanishads are philosophical texts. According to them, Brahman is the universal spirit and atman is the individual soul. Brahma is the supreme God. He has no beginning and no end. He is present as the atman in everyone. They are strongly opposed to rituals and ceremonies. They are centered around the soul and not sacrifice. According to them, the soul goes from one life to the next. The soul's happiness or sorrow depends on the past deeds or karmas. It is the person's karma which determines his future and his next birth.
5. Buddhism declined in India because: Firstly, it split into two groups. The monks also began to teach in Sanskrit. Meanwhile, Hinduism also underwent changes and there was less emphasis on rituals and sacrifices. Finally, when the Muslims attacked India, they destroyed monasteries, the monks had to flee to Tibet and Nepal. Buddhism took a back seat in India but spread to many countries in Asia.

F. Give reasons for the following:

1. Farmers did not follow Jainism because it was strictly against violence and they could not avoid killing pests and insects
2. Upanishads are opposed to sacrifices and rituals because they are centered around soul and not sacrifice. According to them, the soul goes from one life to the next. The soul's happiness or sorrow depends on the past deeds or karmas.

