

HISTORY

LESSON-7

NEW IDEAS AND NEW RELIGIONS

(Activities and Question Answers)

A. Fill in the blanks:-

1. Most of the scriptures were written in the Sanskrit language.
2. The Upanishads deal with the relation of man with his Soul.
3. According to Jainism, there were 24 Jinas.
4. Buddha's father was the king of Kapilavastu.
5. The Mahabodhi Temple is located in Bodh Gaya.

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

1. A _____ is called a place where Buddhist monks took shelter.
(a) Vihara (b) stupas
(c) pagoda (d) none of these.
2. The Tripitakas give us information about _____.
(a) Hinduism (b) Jainism
(c) Buddhism (d) Both b and c
3. Mahavira preached in the _____ language.
(a) Prakrit (b) Pali
(c) Sanskrit (d) Tamil
4. Buddha gained enlightenment in _____.
(a) Kushinagra (b) Sarnath
(c) Bodhgaya (d) Kapilavastu

5. _____ is when a man contemplates and meditates in the forest.

- (a) Brahmacharya (b) Grihastha
(c) **Vanaprastha** (d) Sanyasa

C. Write T for true and F for false.

1. The Upanishads were written before the period of the Rig Veda.
2. The Jataka Tales were stories about the previous birth of Buddha.
3. Mahavira was the first tirthankar of the Jains.
4. Jainism believes in Ahimsa or non-violence.
5. Taoism began in Japan in 600 BCE.

D. Answer the questions in brief.

1. Who was the founder of Jainism and to which clan did he belong?

Ans.1 Mahavira was the founder of Jainism. He belonged to the Janatrika clan.

2. Why were farmers unable to follow Jainism?

Ans.2 The farmers were unable to follow Jainism because they had to kill insects during agricultural activities.

3. What was the fourth sight of Buddha?

Ans.3 The fourth sight was that of an ascetic who had renounced the world and was meditating under a tree.

4. What does Upanishad mean?

Ans.4 Upanishad means sitting down near. It refers to a student sitting near his teacher.

5. What was the cause of unhappiness according to Buddha?

Ans.5 According to Buddha the cause of unhappiness was human desire.

E. Answer the questions in detail.

1. Explain the eight fold path of Buddha?

Ans.1 The eight fold path of Buddha was:

1. Right Action.
2. Right Determination.
3. Right exercise.
4. Right livelihood.
5. Right meditation.
6. Right memory.
7. Right observation
8. Right speech.

2. How did Buddhism spread?

Ans.2 The disciples of Buddha formed Sanghas or associations and travelled from place to place to propagate Buddhism. Many traders and craftsmen became followers of Buddhism. Apart from India, Buddhism spread to many countries like Japan, China, Korea, Thailand and Central Asia.

3. State the importance of monasteries?

Ans.3 A **monastery** is a building or complex of buildings comprising the domestic quarters and workplaces of monks and nuns. A monastery generally includes a place reserved for prayer and may also serve as an oratory, or in the case of communities anything from a single building housing only one senior and two or three junior monks or nuns, to vast complexes and estates housing tens or hundreds. Depending on the location, the monastic order and the occupation of its inhabitants, they may also include a health centre and a school.

4. What steps did Jains take to prevent injuring living creatures?

Ans.4 To avoid injuring any living creature, many Jains walk barefoot, and even cover their mouths with a cloth, so that they do not harm even the tiniest of insects. They even take care not to damage any plant or tree.

5. Explain the common features of Jainism and Buddhism?

Ans.5 While **Jainism and Buddhism** are completely different religions, they do share many similarities in their beliefs and practices. Buddhism and Jainism do not believe in grand rituals. Both religions believe in reincarnation, which is the rebirth of the soul in a new body after the death of the previous body. Both Buddhism and Jainism believe in the concept of karma and no-violence. Neither religion believes in God as the creator of the universe.

End Of the Chapter