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1 CHAPTER

Indus Valley Civilization

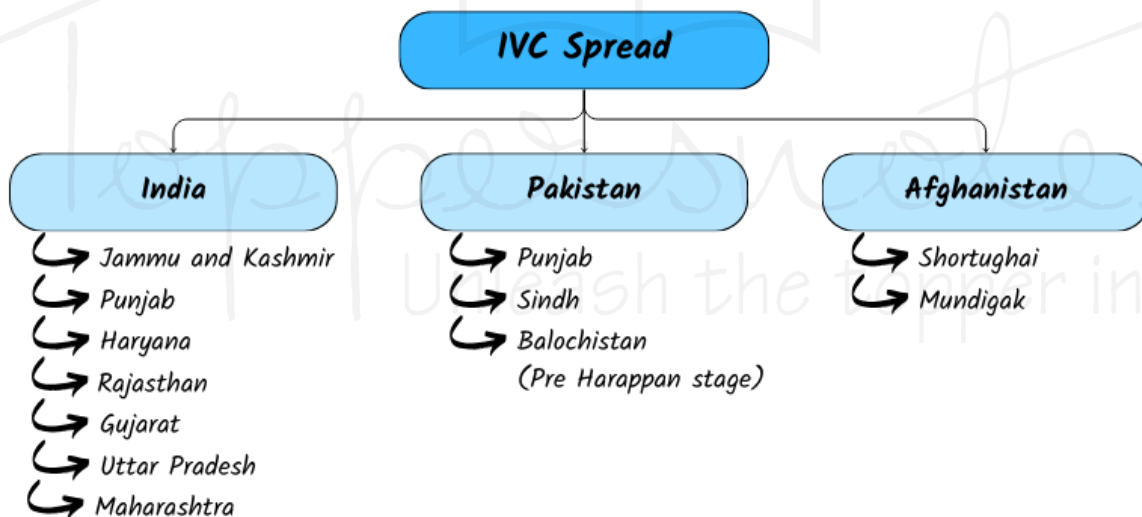
Indus Valley Civilization

- The Indus Valley Civilization, also known as the Bronze Age or Harappan Civilization, was an urban civilisation that developed around the Indus/Sindhu River and its tributaries. This civilization flourished approximately between 2600 BCE and 1700 BCE. It was named the "Indus Valley Civilization" by John Marshall, the Director

of the Archaeological Survey of India. The first site to be excavated was Harappa, discovered by Daya Ram Sahni in 1921, which is why the civilization is also referred to as the Harappa Civilization.

NOTE: Alexander Cunningham was the first chairman of the Archaeological Survey of India. He is also known as the Father of Archeology.

IVC Spread



	➤ Northern most site: Manda (J&K) ➤ Southern most site: Daimabad (Maharashtra) ➤ Eastern most site: Alamgirpur (Uttar Pradesh) ➤ Western most site: Sutkagendor (Balochistan, Pakistan).
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Important Features of IVC

I. Town Planning:

- The settlement was divided into two parts:

a) Citadel -

- ✓ The citadel, often referred to as the Acropolis, was the elevated and more compact part of ancient towns like Harappa, Mohenjodaro, and Kalibangan.
- ✓ It was walled and physically separated from the Lower Town.
 - In Lothal, while the citadel was not enclosed by walls, it was built at a higher elevation.
- ✓ This area served as the residence for kings, priests, and other prominent figures, and it also housed important administrative buildings, granaries, and common baths. The citadel played a crucial role in the organization and governance of these early urban settlements.

b) Lower Town

- ✓ The Lower Town, situated at a lower elevation but larger in size, served as the residential area for the common people of ancient towns. This section was also walled, providing a measure of protection for its inhabitants.

NOTE: Site without Citadel: Chanhudaro.

- c) Grid System:** Roads and streets were intersecting at right angles.

d) Great Bath

- A large rectangular tank in a courtyard at Mohenjo Daro, surrounded by corridors on all sides, was made with a floor of burnt bricks sealed watertight with gypsum mortar.
- Located in the citadel, this tank was used for ritual bathing by the people.



e) Great Granary

- Discovered in Mohenjo Daro and Harappa, this rectangular structure was built on a high platform in the citadel to protect it from water. It was used for storing grains and was the largest building in the area, measuring 150 feet in length and 50 feet in breadth.

Note: Granary at Harappa - Total 12 (2 rows with 6 granaries each).

f) Drainage system

- A well-developed drainage system with manholes coated with Gypsum mortar was found.
- For conservation of water reservoirs were constructed in the south of the citadel. (16 small or large reservoirs have been discovered from Dholavira.

2. Agriculture

- Evidence of cultivation in the Indus Valley Civilization includes wheat, barley, peas, mustard, sesame, cotton, and rai.
- Terracotta models of plough have been discovered in Cholistan and Banawali (Haryana), while a plough field was found at Kalibangan (Rajasthan).
- Additionally, the Gaobar Band/Nala was constructed in Baluchistan and parts of Afghanistan to store water.
- Traces of canals have also been found at Shortughai (Afghanistan). The civilization was the first to produce cotton, known as "Sindon," and evidence of spinning wheels has been uncovered.

3. Domestication of Animals

- Evidence of domestication of animals like Buffalo, goat, sheep, pigs and oxen were found.
 - ✓ Cow was not domesticated by them.
- Asses and Camels were domesticated to carry goods.
- Evidence of a Horse was found at Surkotada (only single bone found).
- They knew about Elephants (Evident from their presence on the seal).

4. Seal

- Seals were the pictographic Geometrically shaped (square, rectangular and circular) objects, mainly made from soft river stone steatite.

- Seals were used for many purposes such as trading, amulets, educational purposes etc.



- Notable example – the 'Pasupati Seal' – a deity has been depicted along with several animals.
 - ✓ **Animals on seals:** Buffalo, elephant, tiger, deer, Rhino (One horned rhino).

5. Tools and Crafts

- Bronze and copper tools were found.
- People of IVC had no knowledge of Iron.
- Their major occupations include Textile, brick layering, boat making, bead making/jewellery making, etc.
- Jadeite stone: was found in Daojali Hading (Assam).
- Gold ornaments found (bought from Karnataka).
- They knew Pottery making as the potter's wheel has been found (Red and Black pots were found at different sites).

6. Trade

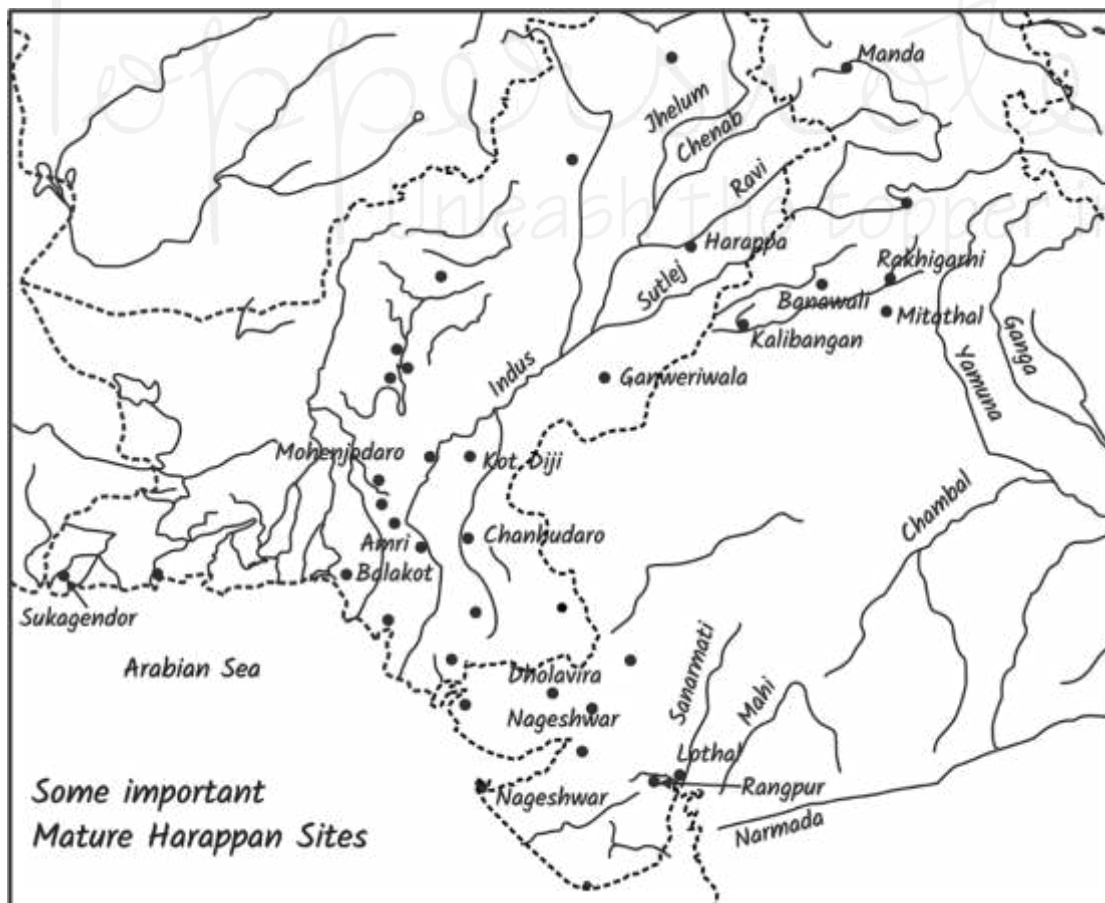
- Seals of IVC found in other civilizations indicate that trade was flourishing among the civilizations. Trade relations with Mesopotamia (Iraq), Afghanistan, Sumer (Baghdad), Dilmun (Bahrain), Magan (Oman) have been found.
- Weights and measures found which indicate standardisation of trade.

- No currency was used; the Barter system was prevalent.
- Shortughai was an important trading colony of the Indus Valley Civilization in Afghanistan.
- Important trade items: Metals (Gold, Silver, Bronze etc.), Gems (Lapis lazuli, turquoise, carnelian etc.), Terracotta pots, Seashells, Ivory, Cotton (called as Sindon by foreigners) etc.

7. Worshipped

- Phallus: Male yoni/genital organ.
- Male deity was Pasupati represented in seals sitting in Yogic posture.
- Mother Goddess: in terracotta figurines.
- Worshipped trees, and animals also.

Important sites of IVC



8. Script

- The script was Pictographic; known as Boustrophedon (written right to left then left to right then right to left). The script of IVC has not been deciphered yet.

9. Sculptures

- A dancing girl statue made up of Bronze in Tribhanga Mudra has been discovered.
- Bearded man: made of Steatite has also been discovered.
(Both obtained from Mohenjodaro).

10. Types of Burials

- Double burial/Pot burial/was found in Lothal.
- Complete burial and post-cremation burial found in Mohenjo-Daro.
- Wooden Coffin burial found in Harappa.
- Extended burials were found in Sonauli, Uttar Pradesh.

Site / Year	Place / River / Discovered by	Characteristics
1. Harappa (1921)	Place: Punjab, Pakistan River: Ravi Discovered by: Dayaram Sahini	2 rows 6 granaries each. Lingam, yoni and mother goddess (Terracotta).
2. Chanhudaro	Place: Sindh, Pakistan River: Indus Discovered by: Gopal Majumdar	Only city without a Citadel, Bead making factory.
3. Mohenjadaro (1922)	Place: Sindh, Pakistan River: Indus Discovered by: R.D. Banerjee	Known as Mount of Dead. Citadel, great bath and great granaries. Clay figure of the mother goddess. Bronze dancing girl statue. Bearded man.
4. Lothal (1955)	Place: Gujarat River: Bhogava Discovered by: S.R. Rao	Ancient port, dockyard, terracotta ship, fire altar, joint burial found, chess, bead factory.
5. Balathal and Kalibanga	Place: Rajasthan River: Ghaggar Discovered by: A. Ghosh	7 Fire alters found, black bangles, ploughed field, Bones of camel.
6. Surkotada	Place: Gujarat Discovered by: Jagatpati Jhoshi	First actual remains of the horse bones.
7. Sutkagendor	Place: Pakistan	Coastal cities, westernmost site.
8. Dholavira (1990)	Place: Gujarat Discovered by: Jagatpati Jhoshi Excavation started by: R.S. Bisht	Great Reservoir World Heritage Site in 2021 (40 th in India).
9. Rakhigarhi (1990)	Place: Haryana River: Ghaggar Discovered by: Amrendra Nath	Largest site in India, terracotta wheel and toys.
10. Bhirrana	Haryana	Oldest IVC site.
11. Banawali	Place: Haryana, River: Ghaggar Discovered by: R.S. Bisht	Lack of Grid pattern, dried Saraswati River.
12. Ropar	Place: Punjab, India River: Sutlaj	Burial with dog, oval burial pits. Roper in the first Harappan site of independent India.

13. Alamgirpur	Place: Meerut, Uttar Pradesh River: Yamuna	Easternmost site.
14. Mehrgarh	Place: Pakistan	Pottery, copper tools.
15. Kot Diji	Place: Pakistan	Tar, statues of Bull and mother goddess.
16. Balu	Place: Haryana	Remnants of various plants earliest evidence of Garlic.
17. Daimabad	Place: Maharashtra	Southernmost site, Bronze Chariot.
18. Kerala-no-dhoro	Place: Gujarat	Salt production centre.
19. Manda	Place: Jammu and Kashmir	Northernmost site.

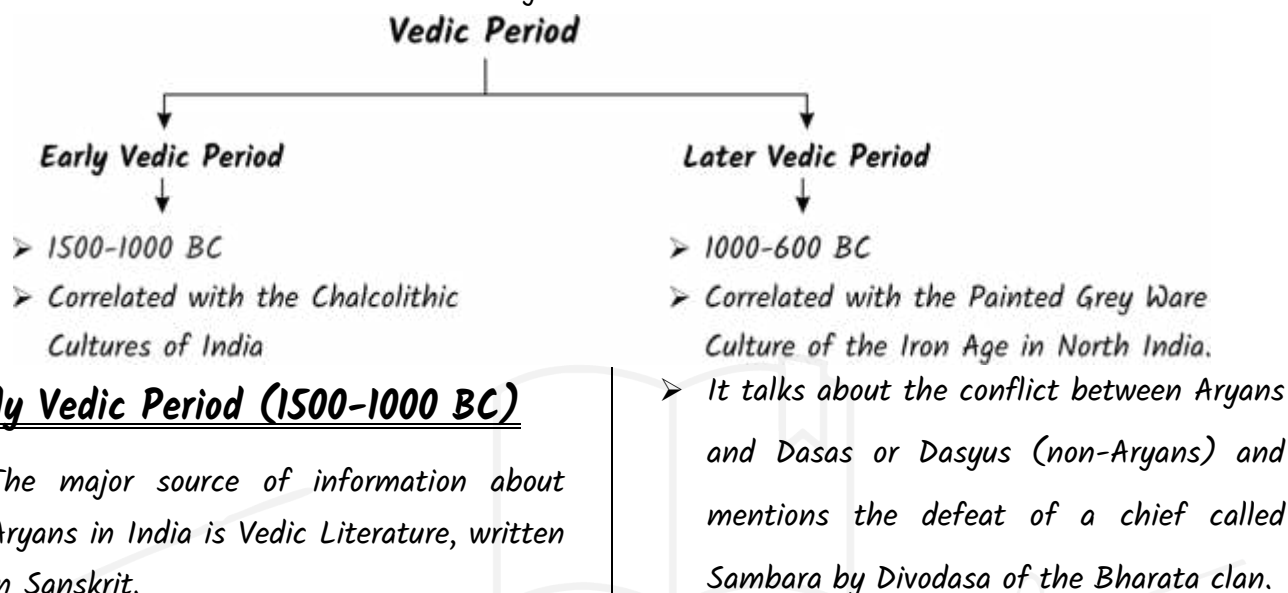


2 CHAPTER

Vedic Age

The advent of nomadic and pastoral Aryans from Central Asia to Indian subcontinent marks the beginning of Vedic Period.

The Vedic Period can be divided into two ages –



Early Vedic Period (1500-1000 BC)

- The major source of information about Aryans in India is Vedic Literature, written in Sanskrit.
- Rig Veda mentions the Aryans and Sapta Saindhav region as their major geographical region.
- Sapta Saindhav was the region of 7 rivers namely:
 - i. Indus (Sindhu)
 - ii. Jhelum (Vitasta)
 - iii. Chenab (Asikni)
 - iv. Ravi (Parusni)
 - v. Beas (Bipasha / Vipasa)
 - vi. Sutlej (Sutudri)
 - vii. Saraswathi (Naditama / Harkhawati)
- The Nandi Sukta of Rig Veda mentions the River Ganga in the east and Kumbha (Kabul River) to the west.
- The Rig Vedic hymns reflect the political, social and economic aspects of life during this period.

Rig Veda

- One of the 4 Vedas (Rig Veda, Sam Veda, Atharva Veda and Yajur Veda).
- Earliest specimen of Indo-European language.
- It is the collection of prayers offered to Agni, Indra, Mitra, Varuna and other Gods
- It consists of 1028 hymns organised in 10 mandalas or books-
 - ✓ 11 to VII mandalas were composed first.
 - ✓ 1 and X mandalas were composed at the end.

Geographical Extent of the Early Vedic Period

In the Indian subcontinent, the early Aryans lived in the areas of eastern Afghanistan, Pakistan, Punjab and the fringes of Western Uttar Pradesh.

Zend Avesta

The Zend Avesta is a Persian/Iranian text of Zoroastrianism. This book speaks about the lands and gods of the people speaking the Indo-Iranian languages. It has references to the regions of northern and north-western parts of India. It has terms which show linguistic similarity with the Vedas. This text is an indirect evidence that the early home of the Aryans was outside the Indian subcontinent.

Society of the Early Vedic Period

- Society was organized on the lines of Kula (family), Vis (Clan), Gram (community).
- Kula was the most important unit of society, and head of the Kula was 'Kulapa'.
- Four Varnas - Brahmans, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Sudra.
 - ✓ It was based on Profession and inter varna mobility was possible.
- Women were given equal opportunities as men for spiritual and intellectual development.
- Women poets like Apala, Viswavara, Ghosa and Lopamudra.
- No child marriage.
- Widow remarriage: Niyoga.

- Love marriage was allowed and known as Gandharva Vivaha.
- Patriarchal society.
- Slavery was practiced. There were 2 kinds of slaves, Das (defeated Aryans) and Dasyus (non-aryans).

Economy of the Early Vedic Period

- The main occupation was cattle rearing, and its importance is highlighted through many words associated with cattle mentioned in Rig Veda: Gopa - cow, Gopajanya - Master of cow, Duitri - Milcher of cow, Godhuma - Wheat, Godhuli - Dusk, Gavisthi - Search for cows.
- Articles with copper, bronze and iron were also prevalent in the economy.
- Gold coins called Nishka were used.
- No formal system of taxation but Bali was offered to the chief of the community voluntarily.

Polity during the Early Vedic Period

- The polity was not much based on geographical territories rather it was based in the tribal communities. The tribal community was called Jana and the head of the Aryan Tribal community was known as Rajana.
- Rajan was assisted by Sabha, Samiti and Vidhata.

1. Sabha	The community of a few privileged (elder members of Jana), is also attended by women.
2. Samhita	Community of common people responsible for electing the Rajana. Attended by males only.
3. Vidhata	For religious purposes and decision-making related to religion. Attended by both males and females.

➤ **Ranking of Officials -**

- ✓ Purohita: King is assisted by him.
- ✓ Senani: Army chief
- ✓ Gramani: Village head

Religion during the Early Vedic Period

- Worshipped Nature - Prithvi (Earth), Indra (Thunder), Agni (Fire), Vayu (Wind), Aditi (Female God), Varuna (Rain), Savitri (Gayatri Mantra dedicated to it).

Pottery

- Ochre colored pottery.

Vedas

- Aryans after arriving in the Indian sub-continent started to compose Vedas in Sanskrit Language.
- The first Veda to be composed was the Rig Veda which is the most important source of information about the Aryans.
- They are orally passed (Shruti) from one generation to another.
- Vedas are called Apaurasheya because it is said that they are not created by man but gifted by God. There are a total of 4 Vedas and 4 subdivisions of each.

Types of Vedas

Rig Veda	Sama Veda	Yajur Veda	Atharva Veda
➤ Oldest Veda. ➤ Refers to Saptasindhu or land of seven rivers. ➤ Composed in the early Vedic period. ➤ 1028 Sanskrit hymns, organized into 10 Mandalas – has hymns used for sacrificial purposes.	➤ Also known as “Book of Chants”. ➤ Focus on melody and songs. ➤ Total hymns: 1875 (75 original + rest sourced from	➤ Collection of rites & mantras. ➤ 2 major recensions (Samhita) - Shukla and Krishna. ✓ These Samhita’s are also called Vajasaneyi Samhita and	➤ Also known as Brahma Veda. ➤ Attributed to 2 rishis: Atharvan & Angiras; hence called Atharvangirasa. ➤ Veda of magic formulas.

✓ Hymns recited by Hotri. ➤ Focuses on worldly prosperity & natural beauty. ➤ Deities: Lord Indra (Chief Deity), Agni, Varuna, Rudra, Aditya, Vayu, Ashwini twins. ➤ Goddesses: Usha, Prithvi, Vak. ➤ Upanishads - 1. Aitareya 2. Kaushitaki etc.	Sakala branch of Rig Veda). ➤ Upanishads - 1. Chandogya 2. Kena Upanishad	Taittiriya Samhita. ➤ Important Upanishads - 1. Brihadaranyaka 2. Katha	➤ Focuses on the treatment of several ailments. ➤ 2 Major Recensions (Sakhas) - Paippalada & Saunakiya. ➤ Important Upanishads - 1. Manduka: "Satyameva Jayate" is taken from here. 2. Maha Upanishad: "Vasudeva Kutumbkam" taken from here.
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NOTE: Mandalas of Rigveda

- Gayatri Mantra: by Rishi Vishwamitra (in 3rd Mandala).
- 2-7th Mandala was first made.
- 10th Mandala mentions - Purush Sukta; it talks about the origin of Universe from the body parts of Lord Brahma -
 - ✓ Mouth- Brahmins
 - ✓ Arms- Kshatriya
 - ✓ Thighs- Vaishya
 - ✓ Feet - Shudra
- 9th Mandala mentions: Lord Soma.

Geographical Information mentioned in Rigveda -

- Himvanta Parvat (Himalaya)
- Munjavat Parvat (Hindu Kush)
- Sapta Sindhu (7 rivers) - Vedic Aryans lived here.

Sub-divisions

- Samhita** - Collections of hymns and prayers forming the core of the Vedas, centered on rituals.
- Brahmanas**
 - Part of Sruti literature (revealed knowledge).

- **Composition Period:** Between 900–700 BC.
- Each Veda has an attached Brahmana (collection of texts with commentaries on Veda) -

- Rig Veda: Aitareya Brahmana, Kaushitaki Brahmana
- Sama Veda: Tandya Mahabrahmana, Sadvimsha Brahmana
- Yajur Veda: Taittiriya Brahmana, Shatapatha Brahmana
- Atharva Veda: Gopatha Brahmana

- A mixture of legends, facts, philosophy and detailed explanations of Vedic rituals.
- Contains instructions for conducting rituals and explains the symbolic significance of sacred words used in these rituals.

3. Aranyakas

- Texts attached to each Veda describe the philosophy behind Vedic rituals and sacrifices.
- Covers life cycles (birth and death) and the soul.
- Taught by forest-dwelling Munis (holy and learned men).

4. Upanishads

- The last part of the Vedas, hence called "Vedanta".
- Passed down orally by the teacher to students.
- Treatises on monastic and mystical aspects of Vedas in Sanskrit.
- Discusses human life, the way to salvation (moksha), the origin of the universe &

mankind, the life-death cycle and the material & spiritual quests of man.

- 200 known Upanishads; 108 Upanishads have been called the Mukhtika Canon.

NOTE: Satyakam Jabala

A Vedic sage, a follower of the sage Gautama, who appears in Chapter IV of the Chandogya Upanishad. He challenged the stigma of being an unmarried mother.

Later Vedic Period (1000–600 BC)

- The discovery of Iron in 1000 BC marked the beginning of the Later Vedic Period.
- With the help of Iron tools, they started clearing forests and started expanding into other areas.
- Satapatha Brahmana refers to the expansion of Aryans to the eastern Gangetic plains.
- Other 3 Vedas (Sama, Atharva and Yajur) were written in this period.
- In the later Vedic text there is mention of the

NOTE: Mahabharata (950 BC) compiled in 4th century (400 AD).

- Ganga, Yamuna, Gandak and Sadnira rivers.
- **Kuru Tribe** was the most important tribe of the Later Vedic Period. It consisted of 2 Clans - Pandava and Kaurava.
 - ✓ Parikshat and Janamejaya were the famous rulers.

Economy of the Later Vedic Period

- The land became the most important economic wealth. There was no formal system of taxation.
- Chief means of Livelihood- Agriculture.
 - ✓ Barley, rice and wheat were grown.
- Besides Nishka, gold and silver coins like satamana and krishnala were used.
 - ✓ Traded with countries like Babylon.
- Metalwork, leatherwork, carpentry and pottery made great progress.
- Wooden plough-share (Rura).

Polity of Later Vedic Period

- Rajana became the most important position at this time.
- The Priestly class assumed a very important role of aiding and advising Rajana.
 - ✓ To confer supreme power to the Rajana priestly class devised ritual sacrifices such as
 - a. Rajasuya (consecration ceremony, in this ceremony accession of Rajana to the throne happens with the blessings of the priestly class).
 - b. Asvamedha (Associated with territory expansion)
 - c. Vajpeya (chariot race)
- Titles: Rajavisvajanan, Ahilabhuvanapathi, Ekraat and Samrat.

- Important Officials –
 - a. Purohita: King is assisted by him
 - b. Senani: Army chief
 - c. Gramani: Village head
- Changes in Sabha, Samiti and Vidhata –
 - ✓ Sabha: Women are no longer allowed to sit in it.
 - ✓ Samiti: Lost its relevance.
 - ✓ Vidhata: No longer existed.

Society in the Later Vedic Period

- The Varna system got rigid and inter varna mobility restricted; the Gotra system was consolidated.
- The life of a person was divided in 4 Ashrams –
 - a. Brahmacharya (Study Period).
 - b. Grihastha (Married life).
 - c. Vanaprastha (Partial retirement from household life to attain wisdom).
 - d. Sannyasa (Complete retirement to attain enlightenment).
- Religion
 - ✓ Prajapathi (the creator) emerged as the most important god.
 - ✓ Vishnu (the protector) and Rudra (the destroyer) also emerged as important gods.
- Pottery → Grey-coloured pottery.

3 CHAPTER

Jainism and Buddhism

The period of the 6th century BC is known for the rise of many new religions like Jainism and Buddhism in India. The improvement in agriculture and the development of trade, money and urbanisation resulted in increased inequality and social conflicts. New social problems like violence, cruelty, theft, hatred, and falsehood surfaced. Therefore, people readily welcomed the new religions such as Jainism and Buddhism which preached peace and social equality. The Vaishyas and other mercantile groups also wanted better social positions. Thus, they also patronised Buddhism and Jainism.

Jainism

- The Jaina philosophy was first propounded by the Tirthankara Rishabh Deva (1st Tirthankar, also known as Adinath). The 24th and the last Tirthankara, Vardhaman Mahavira, gave great impetus to Jainism.
- The followers of Vardhaman Mahavira are known as Jainas.
 - ✓ The word “Jina” originated from “Jaina” which means the ‘Conqueror’ (the conqueror of soul).
- Kalpasutra by Bhadrabahu mentions 24 Tirthankaras.

Important Tirthankaras -

Name	Birth Place	Symbol
1. Rishabh Dev / Adinath	Ayodhya	Bull
2. Ajitanatha	Ayodhya	Elephant
22. Neminath / Arishtanemi	Sauripura	Shankha
23. Parshavnath	Varanasi	Serpent / Snake
24. Vardhaman Mahavira (last)	Vaishali (Bihar)	Lion

NOTE: Yajur Veda mentions three of the Tirthankaras, viz., Rishabh Deva, Ajitanatha and Aristanemi.

Vardhaman Mahavira -

- The credit for establishing Jainism as a religion goes to Vardhaman Mahavira.
- He was born around 540 BCE in Kundagrama, Vaishali, Bihar, in the ruling family of a gana-sangha.

- ✓ Father: Siddhartha (Chief of Jnathrika Ckan);
- ✓ Mother: Trishala (a Lichchavi princess and sister of its chief Chetaka)
- ✓ Wife: Yashoda;
- ✓ Daughter: Anojja Priyadarshana married to Jamali (1st Disciple of Mahavir).
- He left his home at the age of 30 and wandered for 12 years in search of true knowledge. He practised severe austerities and discarded his garments.
- At the age of 42, he attained enlightenment or Kevalya., under a Sal tree on the bank of river Rijupalika at Jambhikagrama.
- Attained the highest spiritual knowledge called Kevalya and conquered misery and happiness.
- He died about 468 BCE at the age of 72 in Pavapuri near Rajgriha.
- He delivered his sermon at Pava (near Patna) and spent his entire life preaching his philosophy in Anga, Mithila, Magadha and Kosala.

Jain Philosophy -

- Jainism believes that the main goal of human life is the purification of the soul and the attainment of moksha, which means freedom from birth and death. This can be achieved by pursuance of triratna and panchamahavrat.
- Triratna or three jewels, which can lead to liberation, are
 - ✓ Right faith (Samyag Darshan)
 - ✓ Right knowledge (Samyag Gyan / Jnana)
 - ✓ Right conduct (Samyag Charitra / Mahavrat)
- Right conduct means observance of five great vows (Panchmahavrat):

- ✓ Ahimsa (do not commit violence)
- ✓ Satya (do not speak a lie)
- ✓ Asteya (do not steal)
- ✓ Brahmacharya (do not indulge in sexual act)
- ✓ Aparigraha (do not acquire property)
- Jainism recognised the existence of Gods but placed them lower than the Jina.
- It believes in the concept of 'Anekantavada' (reality is complex and has multiple aspects and viewpoints) and 'Syadvada' (all knowledge is relative and conditional - holding good only in certain conditions).

Council of Jainism -

Jain Council	Location	Presided by	Description
1 st Jain council 298 BC	Pataliputra	Shulbhadra (Patronized by Bindusara)	The sacred teachings of Mahavira were compiled in 12 Angas.
2 nd Jain council 512 AD	Valabhi, Gujarat	Devardhi Kshemasarmana	Added 12 Upangas (Minor sections).

Branches of Jainism -

	Svetambara	Digambara
Led by	Sthulabhadra	Bhadrabahu
Clothing	White clothes	Naked
Found in	North India	South India

Buddhism -

- Among the heterodox sects, Buddhism was the most popular. It went on to emerge as a powerful religion patronised by various rulers.
- Gautama Buddha, the founder of the religion, belonged to the Sakya tribe.
- He was born as Siddhartha, near the Lumbini at Kapilavastu (situated in the foothills of Nepal) in 563 B.C.
 - ✓ His father was Suddhodhana, chief of Sakya clan and his mother was Mahamaya. He was brought up by his step mother Mahaprajapati Gautami.
 - ✓ He was married to Yashodhara and had a son named Rahul.
- 4 sights of Buddha which motivated him to renounce worldly pleasures in the search of noble truth were:
 - ✓ An Old Man
 - ✓ A Sick Man
 - ✓ A Corpse
 - ✓ A Religious Mendicant
- At the age of 29 he left his home on his chariot pulled by his horse Kanthaka and driven by his charioteer Channa. He cut his hair and sent it along with his discarded garments and jewellery to his father. This is known as Mahabhinishikramana.

- Siddhartha wandered about and joined Alara Kalama as a disciple for a brief period. He also sought guidance from a hermit Uddaka Ramaputta.
- He delivered his first sermon in a deer park in Sarnath near Varanasi. This event is described as Dharmachakra-parivartana.
- He spoke about the Four Noble Truths and the Middle Path. He said the world is full of sorrows and people suffer on account of desires. If desires are conquered, Nirvana will be attained.
- At the age of 80, in 483 BC, he passed away in Kusinagara. This is known as Parinirvana.

NOTE: Symbols -

- ✓ Birth: Lotus/Bull
- ✓ House Renunciation: Horse
- ✓ Enlightenment: Bodhi tree
- ✓ 1st Sermon (Dharmachakrapravartana): Wheel
- ✓ Death (Parinirvana): Stupa

Buddhist Philosophy -

Four Noble Truths of Buddha

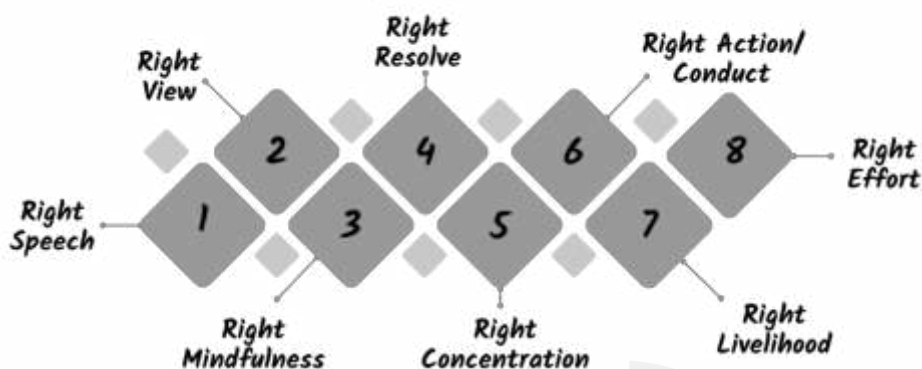
1. Truth of Suffering (Dukkha): Birth, age, death, unpleasantness, separation, unfulfilled wish.
2. Truth of Origin of Suffering (Samudaya): Thirst for pleasure, power, long life, etc.

3. Truth of Cessation of Suffering (Nirvana):
complete stopping or release from sorrow.
4. Truth of the Path Leading to Cessation of Suffering (Marga): the Noble Eight fold Path or the Middle Path.

Buddha's Middle or Eightfold Path

- Buddhism believed in karma and the doctrine of rebirth. Past actions determine one's condition in this birth. To be free from karma or the cycle of rebirth is to attain nirvana. It can be attained by following the Middle Path.

Eight Fold Path

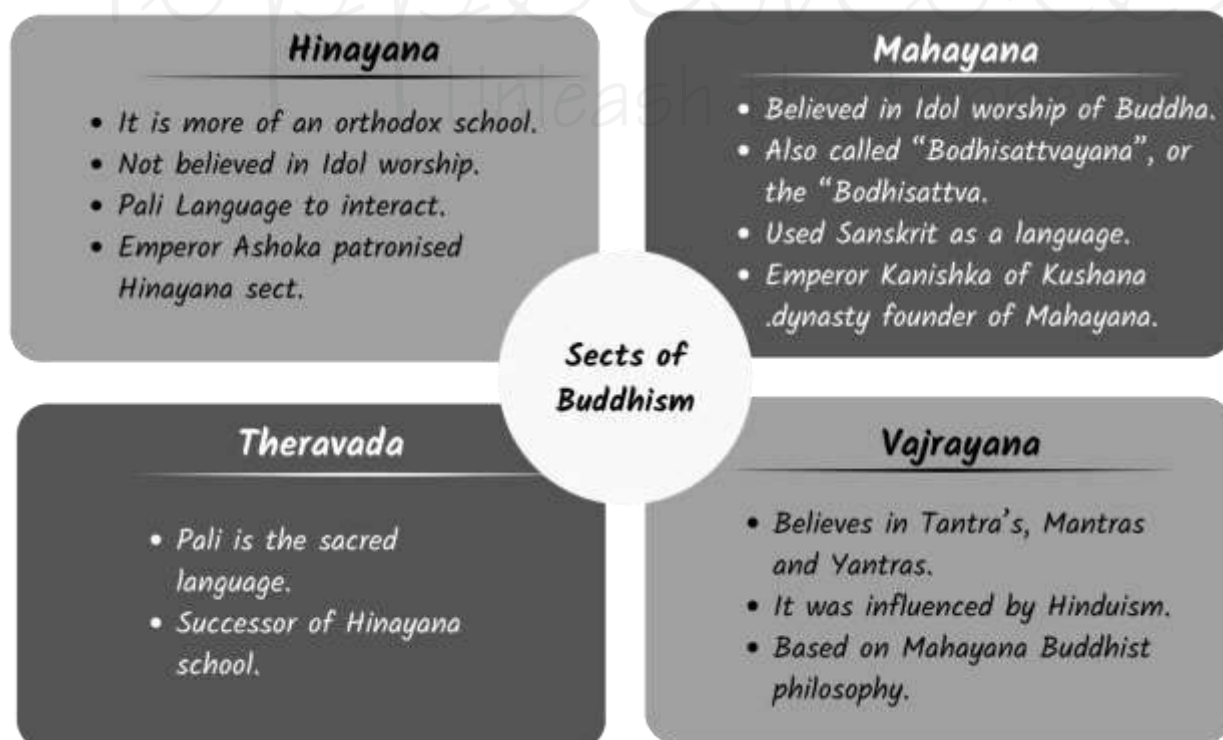


- Buddha did not mention or talk about God. He neither accepted nor denied the existence of God. Buddhism advocated equality. It preached non-violence or ahimsa and love towards all.

Three Jewels (triratna) under Buddhism -

- a. Buddha: The Enlightened One.
- b. Dhamma: Teachings of Buddha (doctrine).
- c. Sangha: The Monastic Order.

Sects of Buddhism -



NOTE: Terms of Buddhism -

- ✓ **Chaitya:** Place of worship.
- ✓ **Vihara:** Place of residence.
- ✓ **Dhamma:** Dharma.
- ✓ **Stupas:** A dome-shaped roof → semi-circular structure.

Buddhists Councils

Buddhists Council	Patronage	Presidency	Results
1. Rajgriha (483 BC)	Ajatshatru	Mahakashyapa	In this council, Upali recited the Vinaya Pitaka. Ananda recited Sutta Pitaka.
2. Vaishali (383 BC)	Kalashoka	Sabakami	Split Buddhism order into- Sthaviravadins or 'Believers in the Teachings of the Elders' and Mahasanghikas or 'Members of the Great Community'.
3. Pataliputra (250 BC)	Ashoka	Moggaliputta Tissa	The Sthaviravadins established themselves strongly and expelled the heretics. The last section called "Kathavatthu" was added to Abhidhamma Pitaka.
4. Kashmir (72 AD)	Kanishka	Vasumitra	Sarvastivadins were an important sect of Buddhism. Its doctrines were compiled in Mahavibhasa.

Buddhist Literature -

- One of the most important Buddhist literature is "Tripitakas". They talk about:

Vinaya Pitaka	Sutta Pitika	Abhidhamma Pitika
➤ It covers the rules and regulations, to be followed by the Buddhist monks.	➤ It contains dialogues and speeches of the Buddha that deal with morality and righteous dharma. ➤ Divided into 5 parts - 1. Khuddaka Nikaya 2. Anguttara Nikaya 3. Digha Nikaya 4. Majjhima Nikaya 5. Samyutta Nikaya	➤ It concentrates on philosophy and metaphysics. ➤ It also contains discussions on various topics like ethics, theory of knowledge and psychology.

- **Pali** (Majorly): Milind Panho written by Milind Panho (Dialogue between Milinda and Nagasena).
- **Sanskrit:** Buddhacharitra → by Asvaghosha.
- Jataka tales → about the previous birth of Buddha in both human and animal form.