

Unit 2 - Great Thinkers and New Faiths

Class: VI

Subject: Social (History)

I. Choose the correct answer

1. What is the name of the Buddhist scripture?
a) Angas **b) Tripitakas** c) Tirukkural d) Naladiyar
2. Who was the first Tirthankara of Jainism?
a) Rishabha b) Parsava c) Vardhamana d) Buddha
3. How many Tirthankaras were there in Jainism?
a) 23 **b) 24** c) 25 d) 26
4. Where was the third Buddhist Council convened?
a. Rajagriha b. Vaishali **c. Pataliputra** d. Kashmir
5. Where did Buddha deliver his first sermon?
a) Lumbini **b) Saranath** c) Taxila d) Bodh Gaya

II. Match the Statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:

1. **Statement:** A common man could not understand upanishads.
Reason: Upanishads were highly philosophical.
a. Statement and its Reason are correct.
b. Statement is wrong.
c. Statement is true, but the Reason for that is wrong.
d. Both Statement and Reason are wrong.
2. **Statement:** The Jatakas are popular tales.
Reason: Frescoes on the ceilings and walls of Ajanta caves depict the Jataka Tales.
a. Statement and its Reason are correct.
b. Statement is wrong.
c. Statement is true, but the Reason for that is wrong.
d. Both statement and Reason are wrong.
3. Find out the correct answer:
Buddha Viharas are used for
1. Education 2. stay of Buddhist monks
3. Pilgrims' stay 4. Prayer hall
a. 2 is correct **b. 1 and 3 are correct**
c. 1, 2, 4 are correct d. 1 and 4 are correct

4. Consider the following statements regarding the causes of the origin of Jainism and Buddhism.

I. Sacrificial ceremonies were expensive.

II. Superstitious beliefs and practices confused the common man.

Which of the above statement (s) is/are correct?

- a. Only I b. Only II c. Both I & II d. Neither I nor II

5. Which of the following about Jainism is correct?

a. Jainism denies God as the creator of universe.

b. Jainism accepts God as the creator of universe.

c. The basic philosophy of Jainism is idol worship.

d. Jains accept the belief in Last Judgement.

6. Circle the odd one:

Parsava, Mahavira, Buddha, Rishaba

7. Find out the wrong pair:

a. Ahimsa - not to injure

b. Satya - to speak truth

c. Asteya - not to steal

d. Brahmacharya - married status

8. All the following statements are true of Siddhartha Gautama except:

a. He is the founder of Hinduism.

b. He was born in Nepal.

c. He attained Nirvana.

d. He was known as Sakyamuni.

III. Fill in the blanks:

1. The doctrine of Mahavira is called Jainism

2. Nirvana is a state of freedom from suffering and rebirth.

3. Gautama Buddha was the founder of Buddhism.

4. Thiruparthikundram, a village in Kanchipuram was once called Jina Kanchi

5. Stupas were built over the remains of Buddha's body.

IV. True or False:

1. Buddha believed in Karma.

True

2. Buddha had faith in caste system.

False

3. Gautama Swami compiled the teachings of Mahavira.

True

4. Viharas are temples.

False

5. Emperor Ashoka followed Buddhism.

True

V. Match the following:

1. Angas - Vardhamana 2

2. Mahavira - monks 5

3. Buddha	-	Buddhist shrine	4
4. Chaitya	-	Sakya muni	3
5. Bhikshus	-	Jain text	1

VI Answer in one or two sentences:

1. What are the Tri-ratnas (three jewels) of Jainism?

- Right Faith
- Right knowledge
- Right action

2. What are the two sects of Buddhism?

The two sects of Buddhism are Hinayana, Mahayana.

3. What does Jina mean?

Jina means conquering self and the external world.

4. Write any two common features of Buddhism and Jainism.

- Both Buddhism and Jainism denied the authority of Vedas.
- Both believed in the doctrine of Karma.

5. Write a note on Buddhist Sangha.

- Buddhist Sangha is a missionary organization.
- It is an 'association' for the propagation of Buddhism.
- The members are called 'bhikshus (monks)'.

6. Name the Chinese traveler who visited Kancheepuram in seventh century AD(CE).

- Hieun Tsang who visited Kanchipuram in the seventh century A.D. (CE).
- There he noticed the presence of 100 feet stupa built by Ashoka.

7. Name the female jain monk mentioned in Silapathikaram.

Gownthiyadigal

VII. Answer the following:

1. Name the eight-fold path of Buddhism?

- Right View
- Right Thought
- Right Speech
- Right Action
- Right Livelihood
- Right Effort
- Right Knowledge

- Right Meditation

2. What are the five important rules of conduct in Jainism?

Mahavira asked his followers to live a virtuous life. In order to live a life filled with sound morals, he preached five major principles to follow. They are:

- Ahimsa - not to injure any living beings
- Satya - to speak truth
- Asteya - not to steal
- Aparigraha - not to own property
- Brahmacharya - Celibacy

3. Narrate four noble truths of Buddha?

- Life is full of sorrow and misery.
- Desire is the cause of misery.
- Sorrows and sufferings can be removed by giving up one's desire.
- The desire can be overcome by following the right path (Noble eight - fold path)

4. Write any three differences between Hinayana and Mahayana sects of Buddhism?

- Hinayana
- Did not worship idols or images of Buddha.
- Practiced austerity.
- Believed that Salvation of the individual as its goal.
- Used Prakrit language.
- Confined to India.
- Mahayana
- Worshiped images of Buddha.
- Observed elaborate rituals.
- Believed that salvation of all beings as its objective.
- Used Sanskrit language.
- Spread to Central Asia, Ceylon, Burma, Nepal, Tibet, China, Japan, where middle path was accepted.

5. Jainism and Buddhism flourished in Sangam period. Give any two evidences for each.

Jainism:

- There is a reference to Aravor Palli, place of living for Jain monks, in Manimegalai
- According to Silapathikaram, when Kovalan and Kannagi were on their way to Madurai, Gownthiyadigal a female jain monk blessed the couple and accompanied them.

Buddhism:

- Manimegalai, one of the epics of the post - sangam age is a Buddhist literature.
- Hieun Tsang who visited Kanchipuram in the seventh century A.D. noticed the presence of 100 feet stupa built by Ashoka.

