

One Liner Shots (Buddhism)

One liner shots **BUDDHISM**

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Brief Information About Gautama Buddha

- Lord Buddha was born at **Lumbini** in **563 BC** near Kapilavastu, Nepal
- Buddha's name at birth was **Siddhartha**.
- His father was **Suddhodhan**. He was a chief of the Sakya clan in Kapilavastu
- His mother was **Mahamaya**, a princess of the Kosala dynasty.
- Siddhartha was raised by his stepmother, **Gautami**.
- His wife was Yashodhara.
- Gautama had a son. His name was Rahul.
- The name of his horse was Kanthaka.
- **Mahabhinishkraman** occurred when he was only 29 years old.
- The teacher of Buddha was Alara Kama
- Place of enlightenment: **Bodhgaya**
- Under the Peepal tree, Buddha got Nirvana. It is known as the '**Bodhi tree**'.

- Buddha gave his first sermon at Sarnath. This is known as **Dhamma Chakka-Pavattana**.
- Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana at the age of 80 in **Kushinagar**. Here, he made Subhadra his last disciple.

Major Causes of Growth of Buddhism in India

- Reaction of Kshatriyas against Brahminical domination.
- Acceptance of a simple, peace-centric life.
- Buddhism was patronized by Vaishyas and other groups of merchants who wanted better societal status.
- Later patronization by great monarchies such as Magadha, Kaushambhi, Kosala, and other republic kingdoms paved the way for its popularity.
- The rise of the new agricultural economy and high demand for animal husbandry
- Buddhism appealed to the common people, and it eventually won the lower-class support.

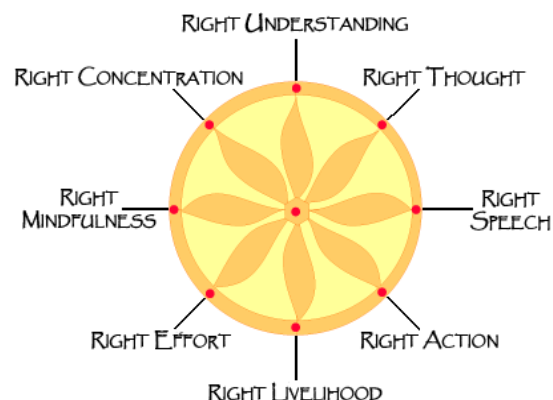
Representation of Buddha in 5 forms

- ❖ Birth is marked by Lotus and Bull.
- ❖ Renunciation is denoted by Horse.
- ❖ Mahabodhi is represented by the Bodhi tree.
- ❖ The First Sermon is showcased by Dharmachakra Pravartana.
- ❖ Nirvana is represented by his footprints

The 8 Fold Path

The 8-fold path is known as Ashtangika- Marga in Buddhism. This path is said to be led to the end of suffering. This path is more about unlearning rather than new learning. It is basically a series of 7 interconnected activities. These are as follows:

1. Right vision
2. Right thought
3. Right speech
4. Right action
5. Right livelihood
6. Right effort
7. Right mindfulness
8. Right meditation or concentration



Buddhist Council At A Glance

Buddhist Council	Period	Place	Ruler	President	Event
1st Buddhist Council	483 BC	Rajgriha	Ajatashatru	Mahakassapa	Upali recited Vinaya Pitaka, and Ananda recited Sutta Pitaka.
2nd Buddhist Council	383 BC	Vaishali	Kalashok	Sabakami	Sthavirvadins & Mahasanghikas emerged.
3rd Buddhist Council	250 BC	Pataliputra	Ashoka	Mogaliputta Tissa	3rd part of Tripitaka was coded in the Pali language.
4th Buddhist Council	78 AD	Kashmir	Kanishka	Vasumitra	Buddhism was divided into Hinayana & Mahayana sects.

Buddhist Literature

- ★ **Tripitak**– These are Buddhist scriptures in the **Pali** language that means ‘**Three-fold Basket**’.
 - **Vinaya Pitaka**: It depicts the rules, regulations, and disciplines in Buddhist monasteries.
 - **Sutta Pitaka**: Largest of all pitakas. It contains collections of Buddha’s sermons.
 - **Abhidamma Pitaka**: It contains explanations of Buddhist philosophy.
- ★ Jataka stories
- ★ **Deepvamsha** and **Mahavamsha** by Mahanam.
- ★ **Milindapanha** by Nagasena.
- ★ **Buddhacharita** by Ashwaghosha.

Decline of Buddhism

The major reasons behind the decline of Buddhism are as follows:

- Revival of Sanskrit.
- Revival of Hinduism.
- Emergence of idol worship of Buddha.
- Corruption of Buddhist monks.
- The principles of Buddha were forgotten, which resulted in the degradation of the Buddhist monks and preachings.