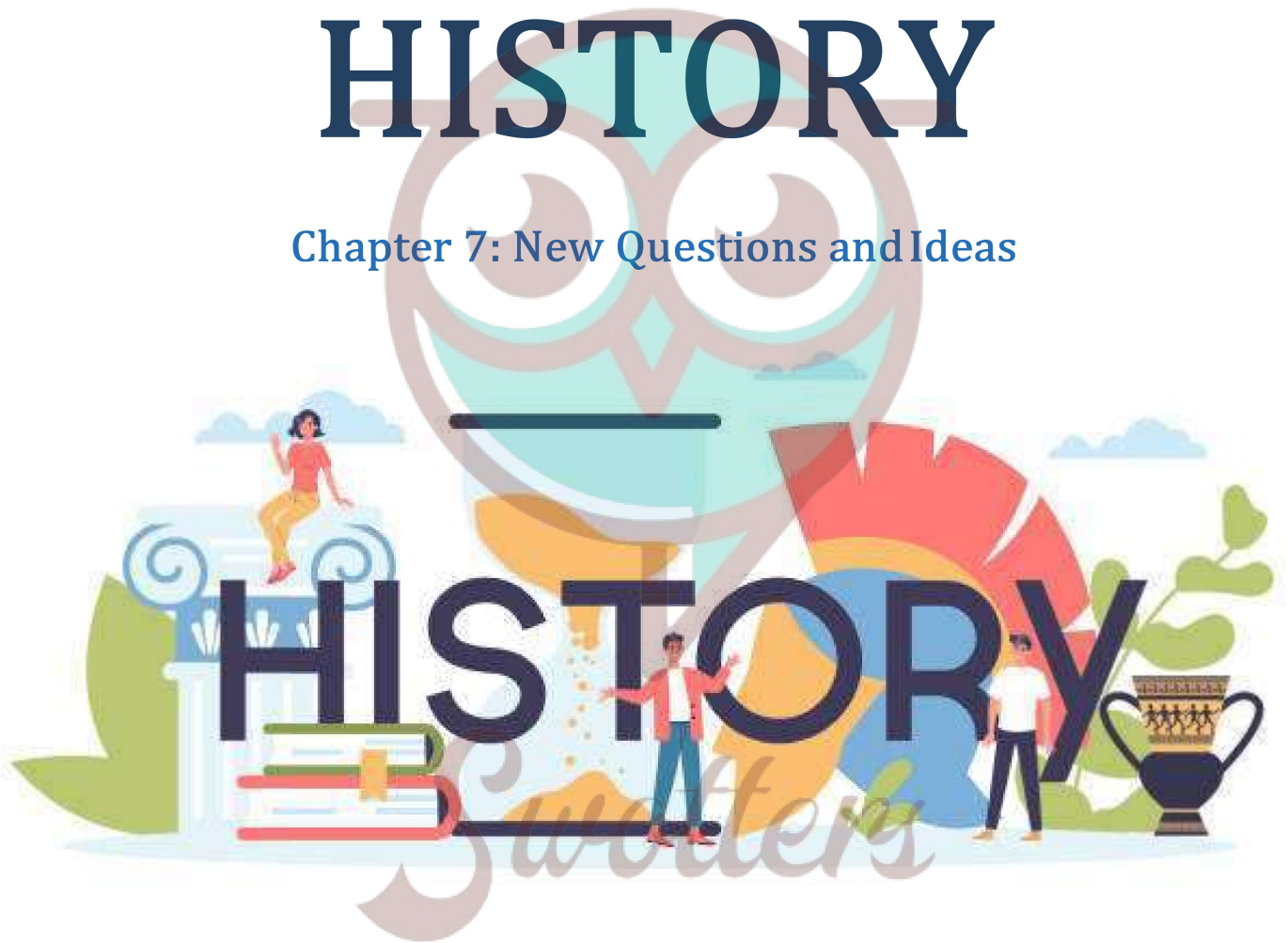


# HISTORY

## Chapter 7: New Questions and Ideas



## Important Questions

### ➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

Question 1. Who went to Gautam Buddha for saving life of her son?

- (a) Ahiliya
- (b) Mahavira
- (c) Kisagotami
- (d) Sita

Question 2. Which language was used by the Buddha to communicate with people?

- (a) Hindi
- (b) English
- (c) Prakrit
- (d) Sanskrit

Question 3. Siddhartha was the original name of:

- (a) Buddha
- (b) Mahavira
- (c) Shiva
- (d) None of the above

Question 4. Mahavira was the prime of:

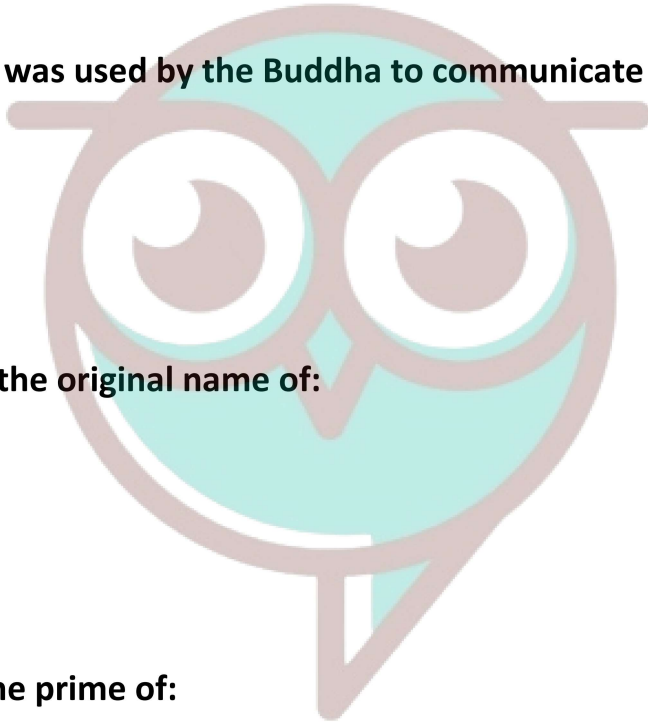
- (a) Magadha
- (b) Kalinga
- (c) Lichchhavi
- (d) Kusinara

Question 5. Valabhi is situated in the state:

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Jammu and Kashmir

Question 6. The Prakrit spoken in Magadha was known as:

- (a) Prakriti
- (b) Magadhi



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(c) Magadh's Prakrit

(d) None of these

Question 7. State of being unmarried is known as:

(a) Celibacy

(b) Calibaccy

(c) Calligraphy

(d) Calimobacy

Question 8. A follower of Vardhamana was known as:

(a) Buddha

(b) Brahman

(c) Jaina

(d) Kshatriya

Question 9. Who composed the grammar of Sanskrit?

(a) Mahavira

(b) Panini

(c) Buddha

(d) Anagha

Question 10. Buddha believed that the result of our action is \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) Karma

(b) Happiness

(c) Sadness

(d) All of the above

Question 11. Where did Buddha give his first teaching?

(a) Kurukshetra

(b) Lumbini

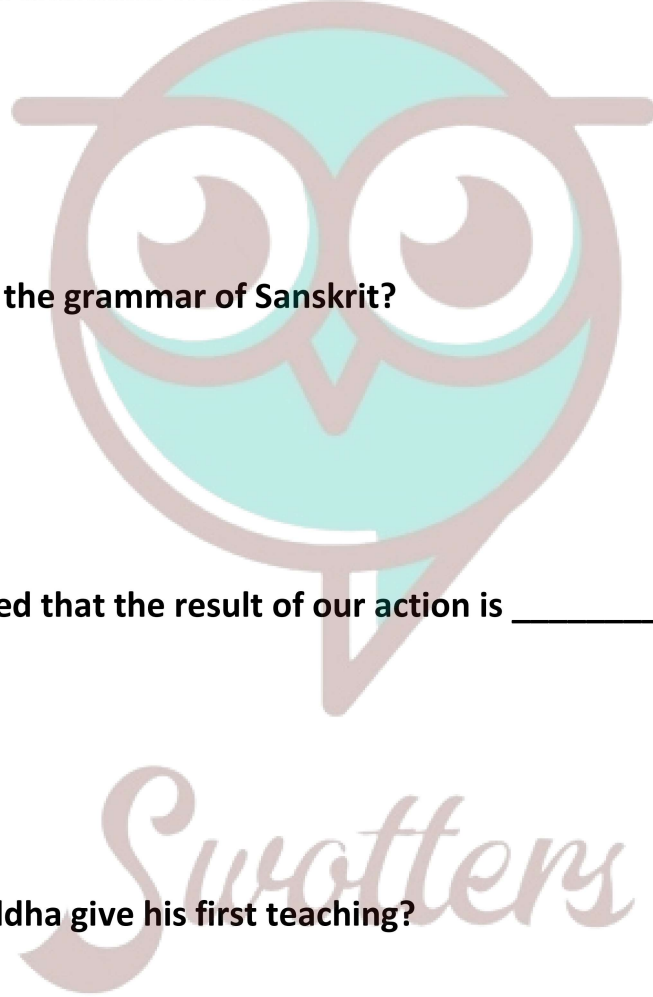
(c) Samath

(d) Kusinara

Question 12. The language of the Avesta, and the practices described in it are very similar to those of the

(a) Mahabharata

(b) Quran



(c) Bible

(d) Vedas

Question 13. Panini, who prepared a \_\_\_\_\_ for Sanskrit.

(a) Dialogues

(b) Novel

(c) Words

(d) Grammar

Question 14. Gautam Buddha's father was the chief of \_\_\_\_\_ clan

(a) Jnatrika

(b) Kamboja

(c) Lichchhavi

(d) Shakya

Question 15. In which tree did Buddha gain enlightenment?

(a) Burgad tree

(b) Tulsi tree

(c) Peepal tree

(d) Neem tree

➤ Match The Following:

	Column-I		Column-II
1.	Zoroaster	A.	thirst
2.	Jina	B.	Iranian prophet
3.	Siddhartha	C.	stage of life
4.	Tanha	D.	Jaina
5.	Ashrama	E.	Gautam Buddha
6.	Atman	F.	universal soul
7.	Brahman	G.	individual soul

➤ Fill in the blanks:

- \_\_\_\_\_, near Varanasi, where Buddha taught for the first time.
- The Buddha attained enlightenment at \_\_\_\_\_.
- Upanishadic thinkers believed that the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were ultimately one.

4. The Vinaya Pitaka is a \_\_\_\_\_ scripture.
5. Vardhamana Mahavira was a kshatriya prince of the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The Buddha belonged to a small gana known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The Prakrit spoken in Magadha was known as \_\_\_\_\_.

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

1. Gargi was the woman Upanishadic thinker who was famous for her learning.
2. Buddha taught people to be kind, and to respect the lives of others, including animals.
3. Buddha believed that karma do not affect our life.
4. The individual soul is referred to as brahman.
5. The Buddha described cravings and desires as thirst or tanha.
6. Satyakama Jabala, who was named after his mother, the Brahmin woman Jabali.

➤ **Very Short Questions:**

1. Who was Zoroaster?
2. What is Avesta?
3. What was Lord Buddha's birth name?
4. Who were Jainas?
5. Who prepared grammar for Sanskrit?
6. Where is Karle cave?
7. Where does the word Jaina come from?
8. Who was the founder of Buddhism?
9. Why Buddha left the comforts of his home?
10. Who accepted Satyakama as a student?
11. Where Buddha died?
12. Where did Siddhartha attain enlightenment?
13. How did Mahavira attain enlightenment?
14. Name the famous thinker who developed the ideas of the Upanishads.
15. Who could join the Sangha?

➤ **Short Questions:**

1. What does tanha mean?
2. Who are the ancestors of the present Parsis?

3. What does vihara mean?
4. What is atman?
5. Why do you think Anagha’s mother wanted her to know the story of the Buddha?
6. What did Buddha do after he attained enlightenment?

➤ **Long Questions:**

1. What type of people became Upanishadic thinkers?
2. Write about Sangha as described in Vinaya Pitaka.
3. Write in brief about the life of Vardhamana Mahavira.
4. Write a short note on Gautama Buddha.
5. Write about the monasteries of Jainas and Buddhists.
6. Write a short note on the ‘System of Ashramas’.

**ANSWER KEY –**

➤ **Multiple Choice Answer:**

1. (c) Kisagotami
2. (c) Prakrit
3. (a) Buddha
4. (c) Lichchhavi
5. (a) Gujarat
6. (b) Magadhi
7. (a) Celibacy
8. (c) Jaina
9. (b) Panini
10. (a) Karma
11. (c) Samath
12. (d) Vedas
13. (d) Grammar
14. (d) Shakya
15. (c) Peepal tree

➤ **Match The Following:**

	<b>Column-I</b>		<b>Column-II</b>
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1.	Zoroaster	B.	Iranian prophet
2.	Jina	D.	Jaina
3.	Siddhartha	E.	Gautam Buddha
4.	Tanha	A.	thirst
5.	Ashrama	C.	stage of life
6.	Atman	G.	individual soul
7.	Brahman	F.	universal soul

➤ **Fill in the blanks:**

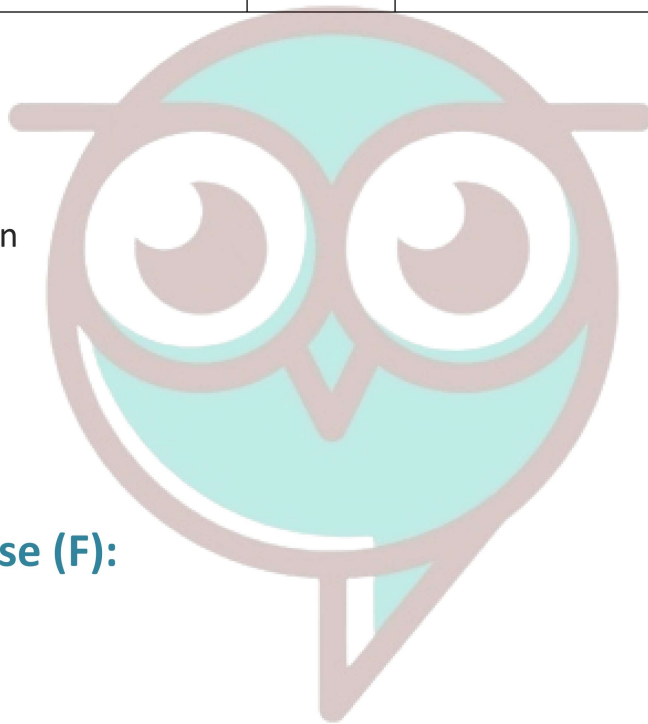
1. Sarnath
2. Bodh Gaya
3. Atman and brahman
4. Buddhist
5. Lichchhavis.
6. Sakya gana
7. Magadhi

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. True
6. False

➤ **Very Short Answer:**

1. Zoroaster was an Iranian prophet.
2. Teachings of Zoroaster are contained in a book called the Avesta.
3. His birth name was Siddhartha Gautama.
4. Followers of Mahavira were known as Jainas.
5. Panini prepared grammar for Sanskrit.
6. This is a cave in Karle, present-day Maharashtra.
7. The word Jaina comes from the term Jina, Meaning conqueror.



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8. Gautama Buddha was the founder of Buddhism.
9. He left the comforts of his home in search of knowledge.
10. He was accepted as a student by a brahmin teacher named Gautama.
11. Gautama Buddha died in the city of Kusinara (present day Kushinagar).
12. Siddhartha attained enlightenment under a peepal tree at Bodh Gaya in Bihar.
13. For twelve years Mahavira led a hard and lonely life, at the end of which he attained enlightenment.
14. Many of the ideas of the Upanishads were later developed by the famous thinker Shankaracharya.
15. Brahmins, kshatriyas, merchants, labourers, barbers, courtesans and slaves could join the sangha.

### ➤ Short Answer:

1. Sometimes, even if we get what we want, we are not satisfied, and want even more (or want other things). The Buddha described this as thirst or tanha.
2. Some Zoroastrians migrated from Iran and settled down in the coastal towns of Gujarat and Maharashtra. They were the ancestors of today's Parsis.
3. Many supporters of the monks and nuns, and they themselves, felt the need for more permanent shelters and so monasteries were built. These were known as viharas.
4. Many thinkers felt that there was something permanent in the universe that would last even after death. They described this as the atman or the individual soul and the brahman or the universal soul.
5. Anagha's mother wanted her to know the story of the Buddha because she was going on a school trip to Varanasi (in Uttar Pradesh) and Sarnath near Varanasi is the place where Buddha taught for the first time.
6. After enlightenment, he was known as the Buddha or the Wise One. He then went to Sarnath, near Varanasi, where he taught for the first time. He spent the rest of his life travelling on foot, going from place to place, teaching people, till he passed away at Kusinara.

### ➤ Long Answer:

1. Most Upanishadic thinkers were men, especially brahmins and rajas. There were some exceptions, such as Gargi, who was famous for her learning, and participated in debates held in royal courts. One famous exception was Satyakama Jabala, who was named after his mother, the slave woman Jabali. He was accepted as a student by a brahmin teacher named Gautama.
2. The rules made for the Buddhist sangha were written down in a book called the Vinaya



Pitaka. All men could join the sangha. However, children had to take the permission of their parents and slaves that of their masters. Those who worked for the king had to take his permission and debtors that of creditors. Women had to take their husbands' permission. Men and women who joined the sangha led simple lives.

### 3. About Vardhamana Mahavira:

- The most famous thinker of the Jainas was the Vardhamana Mahavira.
- He was a kshatriya prince of the Lichchhavis, a group that was part of the Vajji sangha.
- At the age of thirty, he left home and went to live in a forest.
- For twelve years he led a hard and lonely life, at the end of which he attained enlightenment.

### 4. Gautama Buddha:

- Siddhartha, also known as Gautama, the founder of Buddhism, was born about 2500 years ago.
- The Buddha belonged to a small gana known as the Sakya gana, and was a kshatriya.
- When he was a young man, he left the comforts of his home in search of knowledge.
- He meditated for days on end under a peepal tree at Bodh Gaya in Bihar, where he attained enlightenment.

### 5. Monasteries of Jainas and Buddhists:

- Supporters of the monks and nuns built temporary shelters for them in gardens, or they lived in natural caves in hilly areas.
- As time went on, many supporters of the monks and nuns, and they themselves, felt the need for more permanent shelters and so monasteries were built. These were known as viharas.
- Very often, the land on which the vihara was built was donated by a rich merchant or a landowner, or the king.

6. Around the time when Jainism and Buddhism were becoming popular, brahmins developed the system of ashramas. Here, the word ashrama does not mean a place where people live and meditate. It is used instead for a stage of life. Four ashramas were recognised: brahmacharya, grihastha, vanaprastha and samnyasa.

- **Brahmacharya:** During this stage of life, Brahmin, kshatriya and vaishya men were expected to lead simple lives and study the Vedas during the early years of their life.
- **Grihastha:** During this stage, they had to marry and live as householders.
- **Vanaprastha:** During this stage, they had to live in the forest and meditate.
- **Samnyasa:** Finally, they had to give up everything and become samnyasins.

The system of ashramas allowed men to spend some part of their lives in meditation. Generally, women were not allowed to study the Vedas, and they had to follow the ashrama chosen by their husbands.



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