



History Class Notes for IAS and PCS

ANCIENT HISTORY

Chapter 4: Buddhism

Buddhism
Buddha called his religious order "Sangha".
Important source of Buddhism in India – ceylenes, chines & tibeatan.
According to ceylonees texts Buddha was called "Siddharth" & his parent were Suddhodhan & Mayadevi. (clan – sakyas, Gotra – Hautama). Lev Dutta step brother of Siddharth. Siddharth married to yasodha, princess of Kaliash at the age of 29 – Siddharth enter the city of Kapilvastu with his favourite driver – Chenna & favourite horse – Kantaka.
He seen 4 scene – Aman suffering from due to old age, suffering due to disease, a dead body & saint who face was brimming with happiness.
At the age of 29 – on full day, he left the city called "Mahobhimishkaram" (great departure). Siddharth went to Ist urvila & became discipline of two gumi – Alorakama & Rudraka. They taught him yoga and sankhyashutra at the age of 35, he reached gaya & start meditation Rigerous on banks of Niranjana in land of Samaga. Sujata daughter of Samaga offer him rice & milk.
On 47 day he got enlightenment called "Bodhi". Prithvi (Goddess of earth) was witness to his enlightenment when he became Budha.
Mahakasypa became disciple at age of 5 of Buddha. Ist sermon at Sarnath in deep park on – Dharmacharya parivartan chow to follow dharma movie.
Ist men to be influenced by teaching of Buddha King – Ajt Satru of Magadha & King Prensjit of Kosala. Buddha converted a Bandit, Angulimor, Anarapali, court of Ajatastru to Buddhism. He convert Rahul to Sanyasa.
At the age of 80 – Buddha reached Kushinagar & became guest of untouchable Chundra, he offered park & consumed & diorreha & died (Mahaprimism)
Teaching of Buddha [Arya Satya]
The world of fully of wisery, cause of misery is zeal (Trishnagni)/ desire, zeal/ desire can be surmounted & to conquer zeal – follow Astangemorya (eight fold path). He prescribed Madhyama Marga. He believed in Trans – migration of soul & he believed karma Siddhanta, an existence of god – Buddha remain agnostic.
Sangha have religious orders fond by Budha. Buddhist Sangha is consider oldest church in world history. Sloves or insolvent & diseased person were not allowed into Sangha. However – Ananad Insist

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– Buddha allowed women into Sangha. The Sangha prescribed code of conduct – every monk must have one pair of yellow robes, a needle, a piece of string, a begging bowl, meals were to only once a day, rest only in rain season. Monks not committed 64 type of crimes [Pathi mokshas]. Upasakawas follower of Buddhism after death of Buddha 4 council organized!!!!

1st: In 483BC – at Rajagriti – By Mahakashypa, patronized by Ajatsatru king of Magadha, anand recited Suttapitka (code of conduct, for Buddhist Monks) & Upali – Vinayapitka (code of conduct for sargas)

2nd: 383BC at Vaishali, By Sabbakani, patronized by Kalaashok king of Sisunaga dynasty. It divide into two

- Mahasanghiks – Liberal – Chegu
- Sthviravadins – Nochags

3rd: 200BC at Patliputra – presided by Moggoliputra Tissa prince of Ceylon patronized by Ashok (Maurayan). Tissa composed – Abhidhama Pitika – Buddhist Philosophy

4th: 1st of AD – Kudalavana at Srinagar – By predeed Vasumitra & Aswaghosa & patronized by – Kaniska great ruler of Kushana. It divide into two sect.

- Mahiyan – Journey of Buddha Soul
- Hinyan – Shat/ the journey of Buddha Soul.
- Mahiyan (founded by Acharya Nagarjug) believed that would Born again & again while – Hinyan Believed not Born aged gap between 200 years max used by Bhramasun. Buddha Beea 9 Avtara hindusium/ Brahimsun about concept of future lives of Buddha.

Vaishali – Bihar

Patliputra – Patna

- Mahayanis – Buddha will Born again, follow Sanskrit, worshipped as God.
- Hinyanis – never be reborn, followed Pali, great Intellectual & not got.

Spread of Buddhism

- Vijaya Singhav – was 1st to Preach Buddhism in Ceylon
- Kunorra Jeeva – China
- Kanishka – China
- Minandar – Convert into Buddhism by Nagasena
- Dialogue between Minandar & Nagasena recorded in Milinda Panhal (text → Pali)
- Kumargupta of Gupta dynasty founded Nalanda University.
- Harsh Vardhan convert into Hinayan Buddhism by Herien Tsang. Harsa conducted Buddhist conference called “Sangeeties” at Prayag
- Pala was last Patrons of Buddhism they founded 3 universities – Vikramshila (Attesta Deepankar was VC), Uddandapura & Jagaddala
- Palas patronized Vajrayana Buddhism, in South Acharya Nagarjuna funded “Sree Parvatha University” in Nagar Jenikanda.

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Advert of Islam (Slave Dynasty)

Bakhitar Khilji destroyed Buddhist Stupa & architecture: Stupa – peace of workshop is constructed on relics (Miji III).

- Chaitya – half danced – prayen hats, vihora – Rest home of Buddhist
- Spiritual Umbrella – Buddhist Philosophy
- Pipriwaha Stupa in Lumbni is oldest amongst all.
- Sanchi, Sarnath & Sasarama built by Maurya times
- Banhiath Stupa at MP – By Sanga dynasty
- Amarvati Stupa in AP, built by Nagersoka (Biggest stupa in ancient times)
- Biggest stupa is Bora budar stupa in Java constructed by Poorna Varman II of saleinder dynasty.
- Famous vihsa at Magerjuni bods at A.P. is only place where name of sculpture is engraved on structure. It's sculpture was Badantacharya.

Art – 3 defined type of schedule – Mathura (By Sunge) – Image of Buddha in Siky Postures deep mediation, with gyan chakra behind the head gandhara school – By Kushons infulere of greek & Raman. Buddha sha with thick curly hair & drapes, greek – like masculine standing posture as Teahee.

Amarawati – By Satvahana dynasty most decorative form white limestone

Elephant – Birth, horse – great departure, Tree – Bodhi, wheel – Ist sema

Literature: Prakrit Language that was used by Buddha was Pali. Due to Mahayan – Sanskrit became most prominent language.

Pali – Most Important text – Milando Ponha, Sutta Pitika, Vinyapatika, Abhidomapitika

Ist Sanskrit scholar in Buddhism was – Aswagosha (wrote – Buddha charitra – Ist Kavya in Sanskrit Literature)

Acharya Nagarjuna (einsterm of India) wrote follay, Madyomik Siddhanta, Madyomita Sutralanlars, Suddharma Pundareaka

Rasara Tnakara – Chemical Properties

Philosophy called “Sanyaroda”, Vasubondha – Astha of Abidhamakar (Ist Dictionary on Buddhist Phices)

Amarkosa by – Amarsimha (Ist Dictionary in Sanskrit)

Dignage – Ist Introduced theory of logic (Tarkashastra) – he also called “Kant of India” – also wrote – “Pramanasamuch charya”

Buddhogohosa – wrote – ‘vasuddimaga’ he was commde of chadragupta vikre midty II

Jokrta stave – 500 deel – penial birth of Buddha called “Bhodhisave” – entry by Mahalyan