

बौद्ध धर्म

BUDDHISM

Founder and Basic Concepts

- **Founder:** Gautama Buddha
- **Also called:** *Light of Asia*
- **Meaning of Buddha:** The Enlightened / The Awakened One
- **Core Teaching:** Emphasis on morality and righteous conduct
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General Introduction (Life of Gautama Buddha)

Aspect	Details
Birth	563 BCE (Vaishakha Purnima)
Birthplace	Lumbini Grove, Terai region of Nepal (Kapilavastu Republic)
Father	Shuddhodana (Chief of Shakya clan)
Mother	Mahamaya (Koliyan clan)
Foster Mother	Mahaprajapati Gautami (first woman to enter Sangha)
Original Name	Siddhartha
Wife	Yashodhara (also called Bimba, Gopa, Makkachchana)

Aspect	Details
Son	Rahul

The Four Sights

When Siddhartha went out of Kapilavastu, he saw:

1. An old man
2. A sick man
3. A dead body
4. A peaceful ascetic

➡ These sights deeply influenced him.

Renunciation & Enlightenment

Event	Details
Renunciation	At age 29 (Mahabhinishkramana)
Charioteer	Channa
Horse	Kanthaka
Teachers	Alara Kalama (Samkhya), Rudraka Ramputra (Yoga)
Enlightenment	At age 35 after 6 years of penance
Place	Bodh Gaya, under Peepal tree
River	Niranjana (Phalgu)
Enlightenment Event	Sambodhi / Mahabodhi

Event	Details
Offered food by	Sujata (milk-rice)

Important Events

Event	Place
First Sermon	Sarnath (Dharmachakra Pravartana)
Most Teachings	Shravasti
Language of Teachings	Pali
Last Sermon	Kushinagar (to Subhadda)
Mahaparinirvana	483 BCE, at age 80

Symbols of Buddha's Life

Life Event	Symbol	Special Name
Conception	Elephant	—
Birth	Lotus	—
Youth	Bull	—
Renunciation	Horse	Mahabhinishkramana
Enlightenment	Peepal Tree	Mahasambodhi

Life Event	Symbol	Special Name
Nirvana	Footprints	—
Death	Stupa	Mahaparinirvana
First Sermon	Wheel	Dharmachakra Pravartana

Core Principles of Buddhism

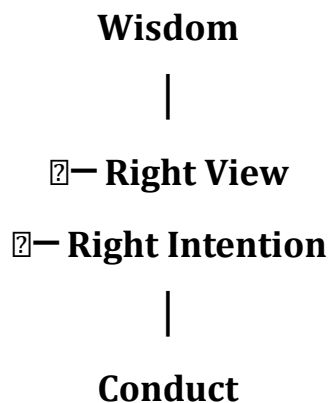
Triratna (Three Jewels)

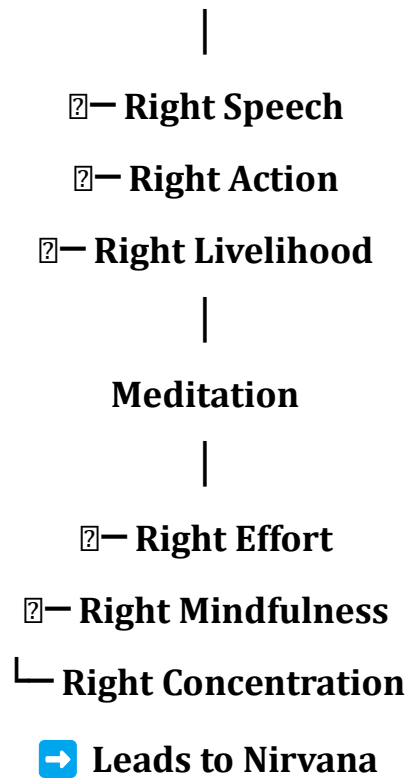
- Buddha
- Dhamma
- Sangha

Four Noble Truths

1. Life is full of suffering
2. Desire (Trishna) is the cause of suffering
3. Suffering can be ended
4. Eightfold Path leads to the end of suffering

Eightfold Path (Graphic Chart)





Other Philosophical Concepts

- **Middle Path:** Avoids extreme luxury and extreme asceticism
 - **Pratityasamutpada:** Everything exists due to cause and effect
 - **Kshanikavada:** Everything is momentary and changing
 - **Anatmavada:** No permanent soul
 - **Atheistic:** Does not accept existence of God
 - **Karma Theory:** Emphasis on deeds
 - **Panch Skandha:** Form, sensation, perception, mental formations, consciousness
 - **Nirvana:** Freedom from birth–death cycle
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Ten Moral Precepts (10 Shila)

1. Non-violence
2. Truthfulness
3. Non-stealing
4. Celibacy

5. No intoxicants
6. Timely meals
7. Avoid luxury beds
8. Avoid wealth accumulation
9. Avoid women
10. Avoid dance and music

Buddhist Councils (Sangitis)

Council	Year	Place	Patron	President	Key Outcome
First	483 BCE	Rajgriha	Ajatashatru	Mahakashyapa	Sutta & Vinaya Pitaka
Second	383 BCE	Vaishali	Kalashoka	Sabbakami	Division: Sthavira & Mahasanghika
Third	251 BCE	Pataliputra	Ashoka	Moggaliputta Tissa	Abhidhamma Pitaka
Fourth	1st Century CE	Kashmir	Kanishka	Vasumitra	Hinayana & Mahayana

Buddhist Literature (Tripitaka)

Pitaka	Content	Compiler
Sutta Pitaka	Teachings of Buddha	Ananda

Pitaka	Content	Compiler
Vinaya Pitaka	Rules for monks	Upali
Abhidhamma Pitaka	Buddhist philosophy	—

Buddhist Sects

Hinayana	Mahayana	Vajrayana
Conservative	Reformist	Tantric
Pali language	Sanskrit language	Mantra & Tantra
No idol worship	Idol worship	Five M's
Buddha as teacher	Buddha as God	Kalachakra deity
Sri Lanka, Myanmar	China, Japan	Tibet

Causes of Decline of Buddhism

- Corruption in Sangha
- Use of Sanskrit
- Lack of royal patronage after Harsha
- Rise of rituals
- Revival of Brahmanism
- Buddha declared 9th avatar of Vishnu

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