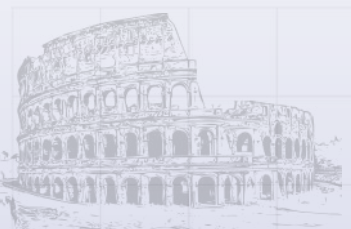


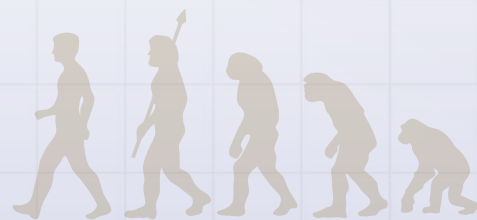
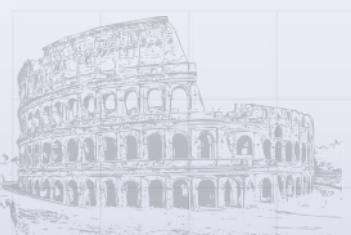


Buddhism

- **Buddha** means **the Enlightened One**.
- Gautama Buddha was born in **563 BCE** at **Lumbini**.
- He belonged to the **Shakya Kshatriya clan of Kapilvastu**.
- Buddha is also called **Tathagat**, meaning one who attained the Truth.
- Buddha's father was **Suddhodhana**.
- Buddha's mother was **Mayadevi**.
- He was brought up by **Prajapati Gautami**.
- Buddha attained Nirvana at the age of **35**.
- Buddha died in **483 BCE** under a Sal tree at **Kushinagar**.
- His last teachings were heard by **Ananda** and **Subhadra**.
- Buddha's birth symbol is **Lotus and Bull**.
- Great Renunciation is symbolised by **Horse**.
- Nirvana is symbolised by **Bodhi Tree / Peepal Tree**.
- First sermon is symbolised by **Wheel**.
- Mahaparinirvana is symbolised by **Stupa**.
- Buddha gave his first discourse at **Sarnath**.
- There were **64 sects or schools of thought** when Buddhism and Jainism arose.

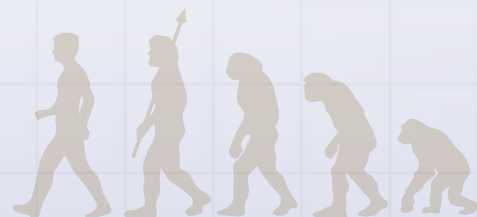
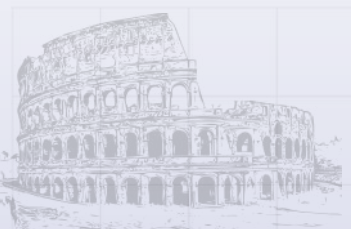


- Buddha's teachings were oral during his lifetime.
- Buddha's teachings were compiled as **Tripitaka**, meaning three baskets.
- **Sutta Pitaka** was compiled by **Ananda**.
- **Vinaya Pitaka** was compiled by **Upali**.
- **Abhidhamma Pitaka** gives philosophical interpretation.
- **Dukkha** means sorrow or suffering.
- **Trishna** means desire.
- **Ashtangamarga** means Eightfold Path.
- **Anicca** means impermanence.
- **Anatta** means non-self or soullessness.
- **Sangha** was the organization of monks.
- Monks were called **Bhikkhus**.
- Nuns were called **Bhikkhunis**.
- **Mahaprajapati Gotami** was the first woman ordained as Bhikkhuni.
- **Therigatha** is part of **Sutta Pitaka**.
- **Vinaya Pitaka** contains rules for monks and nuns.
- Buddhism emphasized **Metta** and **Karuna**.
- Stupas contained Buddha's relics or objects used by him.
- **Ashokavadana** mentions Ashoka's distribution of Buddha's relics.





- Stupas at **Bharhut, Sanchi and Sarnath** are mentioned in the chapter.
- **Anda** is the semi-circular mound of a stupa.
- **Harmika** represents the abode of gods.
- **Yashti** is the mast rising from Harmika.
- **Chhatra** is the umbrella above the mast.
- Early Buddhist art used symbols instead of showing Buddha in human form.
- **Bodhisatta** became important in Mahayana Buddhism.
- The older tradition was called **Hinayana** or **Theravada**.



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