

Prep2Exam class notes topic: Buddhism and Jainism

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Buddhism & Jainism

Questions

1. Gautam Buddha died at which place?

- A) Kushinagar
- B) Lumbini
- C) Muradnagar
- D) None

Answer: A) Kushinagar

Explanation:

Kushinagar is a pilgrimage town in the Kushinagar district of the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh.

2. Who taught the techniques of meditation to Gautam Buddha?

- A) Rahula
- B) Alara Kalama
- C) Kaundinya
- D) Nagasena

Answer: B) Alara kalama

Explanation:

At 'Vaishali', Alara Kalama (Sankhya philosopher) taught the techniques of meditation and the teaching of Upanishads to Gautam Buddha.

3. Gautam Buddha attained enlightenment at which place?

- A) Sarnath
- B) Madhya Pradesh
- C) Bodhgaya
- D) None

Answer: C) Bodhgaya

Explanation:

Bodh Gaya is a religious site and place of pilgrimage associated with the Mahabodhi Temple Complex in Gaya district in the Indian state of Bihar. It is famous as it is the place where Gautama Buddha is said to have attained Enlightenment

4. Gautam Buddha delivered his first sermon at which place?

- A) Munger
- B) Sarnath
- C) Madhya Pradesh
- D) None

Answer: B) Sarnath

Explanation:

Gandhara Greco-Buddhist sculpture of Gautama Buddha delivering his first sermon in the deer park at Sarnath.

5. Gautam Buddha died in which year?

- A) 400 B.C
- B) 480 B.C
- C) 512 B.C
- D) 483 B.C

Answer: D) 483 B.C.

Explanation:

Gautam Buddha died in 483 B.C

6. The death event of Gautam Buddha was known as?
- A) Mahaparinirvana
 - B) Mahabhinishkraman
 - C) Dhammacakkappavattana
 - D) None

Answer: A) Mahaparinirvana

Explanation:

In Buddhism, parinirvana is commonly used to refer to nirvana-after-death, which occurs upon the death of someone who has attained nirvana during his or her lifetime

7. Gautam Buddha belongs to which clan?
- A) Maurya clan,
 - B) Sakhya Clan
 - C) Gori Clan
 - D) All of the above

Answer: B) Sakhya clan

Explanation:

He belonged to the Sahkya clan and was born in the Gautama family. He belonged to the Sahkya clan and was born in the Gautama family. Because of this, he became to be known as Shakyamuni "sage of the Shakya clan", which is the most common name used in the Mahayana literature to refer to the Buddha.

8. The first Buddhist council held at which place?
- A) Vaishali
 - B) Pataliputra
 - C) Rajagriha
 - D) Kundalvana

Answer: C) Rajagriha

Explanation:

The council was held in the Sattapani cave at Rajgriha

9. Who was the patron king of third Buddhist council?

- A) Mahakashyapa
- B) Kalasoka
- C) Ashok the Great
- D) Ashvaghosha

Answer: Ashok the Great

Explanation:

It was held in 250 BC at Pataliputra under the patronage of King Asoka

10. Who was the patron king of second Buddhist council?

- A) Mahakashyapa
- B) Kalasoka
- C) Moggaliputta Tissa
- D) Ashvaghosha

Answer: B) Kalasoka

Explanation:

The Second Buddhist Council was held at Vaishali (or Vaishali), an ancient city in what is now the state of Bihar in northern India, bordering Nepal under the patronage of King Kalasoka

11. Who was the patron king of fourth Buddhist council?

- A) Mahakashyapa
- B) Kalasoka
- C) Moggaliputta Tissa
- D) Kanishka

Answer: D) Kanishka

Explanation:

The council was held under the patronage of Kushan King Kanishka of Kushan Empire. Buddhism was divided into two sects namely Mahayana and Hinayan.

12. Vardhaman Mahavir attained enlightenment under which tree?

- A) Peepal
- B) Sal
- C) Ashoka
- D) None

Answer: B) Sal tree

Explanation:

Mahavira achieved Kevala Jnana under a Sala tree on the bank of the River Rijupalika near Jrimbhikagrama at age 43 after twelve years of rigorous penance

13. First Jain council held at which place?

- A) Vaishali
- B) Pataliputra
- C) Rajagriha
- D) Kundalvana

Answer: B) Pataliputra

Explanation:

First Jain Council was held at Patliputra under the chairmanship of Sthulabhadra in 300 B.C

14. Who was the first Indo-Greek king, who became Buddhist?

- A) Antiochus II
- B) Apollodotus I
- C) Apollodotus II
- D) Menander I

Answer: D) Menander I

Explanation:

Menander I Soter was an Indo-Greek King of the Indo-Greek Kingdom who administered a large empire in the Northwestern regions of the Indian Subcontinent from his capital at Sagala. Menander is noted for having become a patron of Buddhism.

15. Which among the following Mudra the gesture of Buddha is as depicted in his first sermon?

- A) Abhaya Mudra
- B) Dhyana Mudra
- C) Dharmachakra Mudra
- D) Bhumisparsha Mudra

Answer: C) Dharmachakra Mudra

Explanation:

Dharmachakra Mudra is the gesture of Buddha as depicted in his first sermon. After getting enlightenment Lord Buddha gave his first sermon to his five disciples in a deer park at Sarnath near Varanasi. This event of his life is known as "Dharmachakrapravartana". Thus Dharmachakra Mudra is the gesture of Buddha as depicted in his first sermon.

16. The Pitaka that contains pronouncements attributed to the Buddha, laying down numerous rules for the conduct of the order is:
- A) Vinaya Pitaka
 - B) Sutta Pitaka
 - C) Abhidhamma Pitaka
 - D) All the three Pitakas

Answer: A) Vinaya Pitaka

Explanation:

The Vinaya Pitaka contains pronouncements attributed to Buddha, laying down numerous rules for the conduct of the order

17. Who is said to be responsible for the spread of Jainism in Karnataka?
- A) Ajatashatru
 - B) Chandragupta Maurya
 - C) Bimbisara
 - D) Mahapadma Nanda

Answer: B) Chandragupta Maurya

Explanation:

Chandragupta Maurya is said to be responsible for the spread of Jainism in Karnataka.

18. Which of the doctrines of Jainism was added by Mahavira?
- A) Do not speak a lie.
 - B) Observe continence.
 - C) Do not commit violence.
 - D) Do not steal.

Answer: B) Observe continence.

Explanation:

Mahavira added the principle of chastity to the four Jain principles already given by Parshva (no violence, no lying, no stealing, and no possessions). According to tradition

Mahavira is said to have established a community of 14,000 monks and 36,000 nuns before he died

19. In Jainism, 'Perfect Knowledge' is referred to as

- A) Nirvana
- B) Ratna
- C) Kaivalya
- D) Jina

Answer: C) Kaivalya

Explanation:

In Jainism 'perfect knowledge' is referred to as Kaivalya

20. The fourth Buddhist Council was held at.

- A) Pataliputra
- B) Vaishali
- C) Kundalvana
- D) Bodh Gaya

Answer: C) Kundalvana

Explanation:

The fourth Buddhist council was held in 72 AD at Kundalvana, Kashmir. The fourth Buddhist council was held in 72 AD at Kundalvana, Kashmir. It was presided by Vasumitra, while Ashvaghosha was his deputy. The council was held under the patronage of Kushan King Kanishka of Kushan Empire

21. The Jaina saint credited with the spread of Jainism in Karnataka (south India) was:

- A) Bhadrabahu
- B) Adinatha
- C) Parshvanatha
- D) Mahavira

Answer: A) Bhadrabahu

Explanation:

Bhadrabahu was the Jaina saint that credited with the spread of Jainism in Karnataka (south India).

22. The famous Buddhist scholar Ashvaghosha was a contemporary of which one of the following?

- A) Ashoka
- B) Bindusara
- C) Harsha
- D) Kanishka

Answer: D) Kanishka

Explanation:

Kanishka I or Kanishka the Great, an emperor of the Kushan dynasty in the second century is famous for his military, political, and spiritual achievements

23. Who among the following rulers was first to embrace Buddhism?

- A) Ashoka
- B) Ajatasatru
- C) Bindusara
- D) Bimbisara

Answer: A) Ashoka

Explanation:

Remorseful after his bloody campaign and conquest of Kalinga, Ashoka embraced Buddhism.

24. Who was the patron of the 3rd Buddhist council?

- A) Ajatashatru
- B) Ashoka
- C) Kanishka
- D) Harsha

Answer: B) Ashoka

Explanation:

The Third Buddhist council was convened in about 250 BCE at Asokarama in Pataliputra, supposedly under the patronage of Emperor Ashoka.

25. Which of the following could be associated with Buddhism?

- 1. Rejection of the authority of Vedas
- 2. Denial of God
- 3. Belief in the categories of jiva and ajiva
- 4. The concept of nirvana
- 5. Theory of prakriti and purusha

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A) 1, 2 and 3
- B) 2, 3, 4 and 1
- C) 1, 2 and 4
- D) 1, 3, 4 and 5

Answer: C) 1, 2 and 4

Explanation:

Only 1, 2 and 4 are the teachings of Gautam Buddha and associated with Buddhism.