



## LESSON-13 NEW IDEAS

### NOTES:

- By the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC. Some great thinkers began to think about the practices and customs they were following.
- Many of their ideas were recorded in Upanishads
- The Vedic literatures consisted of two parts- Samhitas and the Brahmanas.
- The Brahmanas was divided into three parts – the Brahmanas pure and simple, the Aryankas and the Upanishads.
- Upanishads means group of pupils sitting near the teacher and learns his teaching.

### GAUTAMA BUDHA

- Gautama Buddha was borned in the fifth century BC to Suddhodhana and Mahamaya in Lumbini.
- He was also called Siddhartha.
- He was given all the comforts of the royal life.
- Siddhartha left home, at the age of 29 to find causes for the suffering face by the human beings.
- At the age of 35, he attained Nirvana, under a peepal tree at Bodhgaya in Bihar.
- Nirvana means a state of perfect peace and freedom from sufferings.
- Then, Siddhartha came to be known as Buddha, the wise one or the enlightened one.
- He taught four noble truth:
  - The world is full of suffering.
  - Suffering is caused by desire.
  - One can become free from suffering by removing desire and
  - Desire can be removed by following the eight fold path.
- The eight –fold path of the Buddha were right aim, right belief, right conduct right effort, right livelihood, right meditation, right speech and right thinking.
- His teachings were collected and compiled in the form of a book called Tripitaka (three baskets)

## MAHAVIRA

- Jainism emerged out of the religious teachings of the twenty four religious teachers. These teachers were known as Trithankaras.
- Trithankaras is the title of the Jain patriarchs of the highest order.
- Vardhaman Mahavira was the twenty fourth Trithankaras of the Jains.
- He was born in 540BC to Siddhartha and Trishala in Kundagram.
- At the age of 30, he left home to lead an ascetic life.
- He attained Kaivalya, the supreme knowledge, after 12 years of meditation and penance,
- Then, he came to be known as Mahavira, the great hero.
- He believed in Ahimsa or Non-violence.
- Jainism taught five simple doctrines. They are
  - Do not commit violence
  - Do not steal other property
  - Possess no property
  - Speak the truth and
  - Observe chastity.
- Jainism stressed on Tri-ratna, the three Jewels of life. They are right action, right belief and right knowledge.
- The Angas and the Purvas are the religious books of the Jains.

## Traditional Belief of Manipur:

- The Manipuris worshipped natural objects like the sun, the moon, the stars, fire and the water.
  - They worshipped their ancestors and Apokpa,
  - Some gods are Koubru, Wangbrel, Moirang and Thangjing, Tengbanba Mapu. Aliya Sidaba etc.
  - They believed that the whole universe was created by Tengbanba Mapu.
  - Lainingthou Sanamahi is one of the most important Gods of the followers of the traditional religion.
  - Meitei worshipped Sanamahi in south-west corner of their household.
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