

TEST No. 59

TOPIC: Buddhism

SUBJECT: INDIAN HISTORY

Explanation:

Question 1

Answer A

Explanation: In the earliest texts of Mahayana Buddhism, the path of a bodhisattva was to awaken the bodhicitta. Between the 1st and 3rd century CE, this tradition introduced the Ten Bhumi doctrine, which means ten levels or stages of awakening.

Question 2

Answer C

Explanation: **Lalitavistara**, a flowery narrative of the life of the Buddha
Sukhavativyuha, describing the glories of Amitabha and his paradise

Question 3

Answer A

Explanation: Buddhism rejected the concept of Varnas. Jainism does not condemn the varna system. Mahavira attributed the birth of a person into a varna to the sins and virtues of that individual in the previous birth.

Question 4

Answer D

Explanation: all statements are correct

Question 5

Answer D

Explanation: Buddhism could never become a religion of the common masses

Question 6

Answer A

Explanation: **FIRST COUNCIL:** Three months after the Buddha's Mahaparinirvana (passing away), his immediate disciples convened a council at Sattapanni Cave Pavilion at Mount Vebhara near the city of Rajagaha (Rajgir). Maha Kassapa, the most respected and senior monk, presided at the Council.

SECOND COUNCIL: At Vaishali, in 383 BC under Sabakami (King was Kalasoka).

THIRD COUNCIL: At Pataliputra, in 250 BC under Mogaliputta Tissa (King was Ashoka).

FOURTH COUNCIL: At Kashmir (Kundalvan), in 72 AD under Vasumitra (King was Kanishka). Vice-Chairman was Ashwaghosha).

Question 7

Answer A

Explanation: Mahayana scholars then outlined an elaborate path, for monks and lay people, and the path includes the vow to help teach Buddhist knowledge to other beings, so as to help them cross samsara and liberate themselves, once one reaches the Buddhahood in a future rebirth. One part of this path are the Pāramitā (perfections, to cross over), derived from the Jatakas tales of Buddha's numerous rebirths.

Question 8

Answer A

Explanation: both statements are correct