


Hinduism and buddhism primary sources worksheet answers

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Hinduism

Diwali

Letter Writing Activity



Imagine that you have been invited to spend a day with an Indian family during Diwali and that you have joined in the celebrations. Write a letter to a friend describing the experience. You could include:

- Why the festival is celebrated;
- Your thoughts and feelings before the festival;
- How the family prepared for the festival (eg bathing, clothes, decorations, cooking);
- What you did during the day (eg food, fireworks, other celebrations);
- How and when the day ended.

You need to plan your writing carefully before you begin. Try to write at least 6 paragraphs, using the points above for ideas. Use the boxes below to help you plan each paragraph.

Now you're ready to start. Make sure you set out your letter properly!

Followers of the path shown by the Jinas are called Jains.[3][4] Followers of Hinduism are called Hindus.[5] Philosophical similarities and differences Jainism and Hinduism have many similar characteristic features, including the concepts of samsara, karma and moksha. However, they differ over the precise nature and meaning of these concepts. The doctrinal Nyaya-Vaisheshika and samkhya school had similar similarities with Jain philosophy. The Jain doctrine teaches atomism which is also adopted in the Vaisheshika system and atheism which is found in Samkhya.[6] Within the doctrine of Jainism, there exist many metaphysical concepts which are not known in Hinduism, some of which are dharma and Adharma tattva (which are seen as substances within the Jain metaphysical system), Gunasthanas and Lasyas.[6] The epistemological concepts of Anekantavada and Syadvada are not found in the Hindu system. There were, in the past, probable attempts made to merge the concepts of Hindu gods and the Tirthankara of Jainism. The cosmography of Hindu resembles that of the Jains and there are similar names of heavenly gods within these systems.[7] In the Upanishads, there also occur the first statements of the view, dominant in Jainist teachings and elsewhere, that rebirth is undesirable and that it is possible by controlling or stopping one's actions to put an end to it and attain a state of deliverance (moksha) which lies beyond action.[8] Moksha (liberation) In Hinduism, moksha means merging of soul with universal soul or eternal being and escaping the cycle of births and deaths; in Jainism, it is blissful existence with infinite knowledge. In Vedic philosophy, salvation is giving up the sense of being a doer and realizing that one is a witness and is controlled by the universal soul. The prescribed path to moksha consists of Right perception, Right knowledge, Right conduct, Right effort, Right vows, Right charity, Right asceticism and Right contemplation (the eightfold path of Right conduct). In Hinduism, one definite path to salvation is not known.[9] Unimuse Further information: Jainism and non-creationism According to Jain cosmology, the primary structure of the universe is eternal: it is neither created nor can it be destroyed, but undergoes continuous natural transformations within. In Hinduism, Brahman is the unchanging ultimate reality and the single binding unit behind diversity in all that exists in the universe. Karma Further information: Karma in Jainism and Karma in Hinduism Karma is an invisible force in Hinduism, whereas in Jainism it is a form of particulate matter which can adhere to the soul.[10] As per Jainism, the consequence of karma occurs by natural nirmite of karma particles from the soul. Hindus rejected this concept and believe that the God or the creator of this universe is karmaphaladatta, and rewards the fruits of past actions to each individual.[11] Worship In Hinduism, Gods are worshipped in several ways and for several reasons such as knowledge, peace, wisdom, health, and it also believed to be one's duty to pray god as God is considered as our maker (as we originated from them and we are staying in them and at last will merge with them), for moksha, and are also offered food as a respect, etc.[10][12] In Jainism, enlightened human perfect masters or siddhas represent the true goal of all human beings.[13] and their qualities are worshipped by the Jains.[14] Self-defence and soldiering Jains and Hindus have opinion that violence in self-defence can be justified,[15] and they agree that a soldier who kills enemies in combat is performing a legitimate duty.[16] Jain communities accepted the use of military power for their defence, there were Jain monarchs, military commanders, and soldiers.[17] Women In religion of Jains included women in the fourfold sangha; the religious order of Jain monks, laywomen, monks and nuns.[18] There was disagreement between early Hinduism, and ascetic movements such as Jainism with the scriptural access to women.[18] However, the early svetambaras and digambaras had a similar view on women's role in Jainism. The Jain community of nun, bhikkhuni, is the only community of nuns in the world. Parshvanatha and Mahavira, the two historical Tirthankaras, had large numbers of female devotees and ascetics.[19] Tirthankara Mahavira and Jain monks are credited with raising the status of women.[20] Religious texts Hindu do not accept any Jain text and Jains do not recognize any Hindu scripture.[21][22] The Vedas The scriptures known as the Vedas are regarded by Hindus as one of the foundations of Hinduism. Those who rejected the Vedas as the prime source of religious knowledge were labeled "nastika".[23] As a consequence, Jainism and Buddhism were categorized as nastika daršana.[23] The orthodox schools of Hinduism, such as Vedanta, Mimamsa and Samkhya, claim the Sruti do not have any author and hence are supreme to other religious scriptures. This position was countered by Jains who said that saying Vedas are authorless was equivalent to saying that anonymous poems are written by nobody.

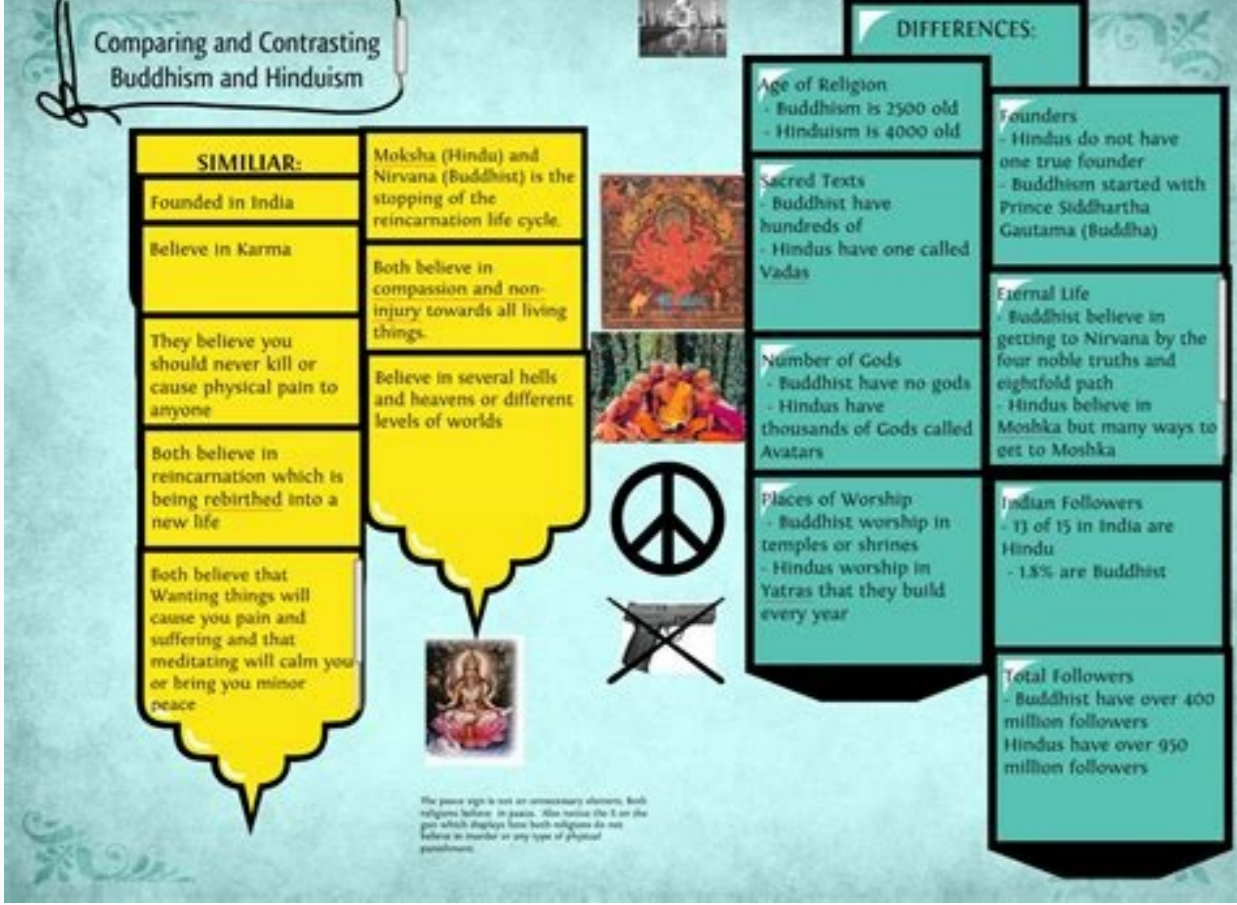
1. History of Buddhism

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Jain scriptures, on the contrary, were believed by them to be of human origin, brought forth through omniscient teachers, and hence claimed greater worth.[24] According to Jains, the origin of Vedas lies with Marichi, the son of Bharata Chakravarti, who was the son of the first Tirthankara Rishabha. Jains maintain that these scriptures were later modified. [25][26] Jains pointed that Hindus do not know their own scriptures since they were unaware of the names of tirthankaras present in Vedas.[24] Jains had a long-standing debate with Mimamsa school of Hinduism. Kumarila Bhattacharya, a proponent of Mimamsa school, argued that the Vedas are the source of all knowledge and it is through them that we can attain moksha. He also argued that the Vedas are eternal and uncreated. In response to him, Jaina monks cited passages from Manuṣmriti, one of the law book of Hinduism, to demonstrate how, in light of false scriptures, Hindus have resorted to violence. The breadwinner movie analysis Akalanika, another Jain monk, sarcastically said that if killing can result in enlightenment, one should become a hunter or fisherman.[24] Hindu epics and Jain epics rejection of Jain epics and scriptures were dominant in Hinduism since very early times.[1] On the other hand, central Hindu scriptures and epics like Vedas, Mahabharata and Ramayana are categorized as unreliable scriptures in Nandi-sutra.[28][verification needed][29] One of the svetāmbara's canonical literature. Later, Jains adapted various Hindu epics in accordance with their own system.[30][31] In 2016 there were disputes between Jains and Hindus over these epics.[32] Jain deities and Hindu texts see also: Rama in Jainism and Rishabha (Hinduism) Within the doctrine of Jainism, the tirthankars holds the highest status. *whiskey words* and a *showel free pdf* Hemachandra - a Jain scholar, says that the first tirthankar was created by the god Brahma, and passed away after his death. He was followed by twenty-four more tirthankars. The last tirthankar was Mahavira. The same thing happened to the first tirthankar Rishabhathatha in Rig Veda and in Purana. Rig Veda, X, 12, 6-7, according to [33]. Kudra-like Divinity I don't produce in Jainism, but in Hinduism, it is produced. It is the deity of the first tirthankar, Lord Rishabhadeva, who became the destroyer of the enemies of Vishnu. Puraṇa mentions: त्रिभुवनं विजयित्वा त्रिमूर्तिं प्रसन्नो भूत्वा त्रिमूर्तौ शिशुभिरात्मैक्यं रीशभाक्षं पुराणम् Rishabha was born to Marudevi, Bharata was born to Rishabh, Bharatavarsha (India) arose from Bharata, and Sumati arose from Bharata. —Vishnu Purana (2.1.31) In the Skanda Purana (chapter 37) it is stated that "Rishabha was the son of Nabhiraja, and Rishabha had a son named Bharata, and after the name of this Bharata, this country is known as Bharata-varsha." [34] In the "Brahmatattva-candam" section of the Brahma Purana, the narrator Suta describes many matters relating to Shaivism and in the sixth part, he tells about the birth of the Linga Purana yogi.[35] The Linga Purana mentions that in every kali yuga, Lord Govinda incarnates, and in the end of one kali yuga, he was a Yogeshvara (one of His 28 incarnations) named Rishabhā. [36] History Jainism is considered to be distinct and separate from other religion and originated from 'Śramana or Arashata traditions' [37] Ancient Jains and Buddhists shared common beliefs, such as the competition between the two religions, which is a frequent motif of all medieval western Indian narratives, but that communities for the most part coexisted and cosponsored.[39] Shaiva kings patronised Jain mendicants, and Jain officials patronised Brahmanas poets.[39] Decline of Jainism Around the 8th century CE, Hindu philosopher Adi Śaṅkarācārya tried to restore the Vedic religion.

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Śaṅkarācārya brought forward the doctrine of Advaita.



The Vaishnavism and Shaivism also began to rise. This was particularly in the southern Indian states.[40] According to a Saivite legend, the Pandya king Koon Pandiyan ordered a massacre of 8,000 Jain monks.

Comparing World Religions Buddhism and Hinduism			
Special Book	Place of Worship	Place of Worship	Special Book
General Beliefs			General Beliefs
	Important Figure	Important Figure	
Useful words:	flowers of Rama and Sita	temple Lakshmi prayer beads	lotus flower gods and goddesses

This event is depicted graphically in walls of Tivatur in North Arcot.[41] However, this legend is not found in any Jain text, and is believed to be a fabrication made up by the Saivites to prove their dominance.[42][43] Jains and the Hindu society The neutrality of this section is disputed. Relevant discussion may be found on the talk page. Please do not remove this message until conditions to do so are met. (September 2015) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Jain scholars and some monks in general allowed a sort of cautious integration with the Hindu society.[44] In today's date, there are a lot of common aspects in social and cultural life of Hindus and Jains. It is quite difficult to differentiate a lay Jain from a lay Hindu.[45] The Jain code of conduct is quite similar to that which is found in Hindu Dharmasashtra, Manusmriti and other Law books of Brahmins.[46] [46][47] The difference in the rituals of practitioners of the two religions would be that the Jains do not give any importance to bathing in holy water.[46] According to religious scholar M. Whitney Kelting, some of the "names and narratives" in the Hindu's list of satsis are also found in the Jain tradition.[48] In the Hindu context, a sati is a virtuous wife who protects her husband and his family and has the "intention to die before, or with," her husband.[48] Kelting notes that those satsis who die on the funeral pyre of their husband, or who "intended to die" but were prevented from death, may attain a status called satmata.[48][49] Kelting says that the Jain tradition, due to principle of non-violence and equanimity, doesn't allow self-immolation.[50][48] They, instead, see renunciation rather than self-sacrifice as the highest ideal for a Jain sati.[48] Hindus think Jainism is simply another branch of Hinduism.[46] Jain historians like Champat Rai Jain, held that Hindus are Jaina allegorists who have allegorised the Jain teachings.[51][7] Hindu revivalism and Indian identities With the onset of British colonialism, select groups of Indians developed responses to the British dominance and the British critique of Hinduism.[52] In this context, various responses toward Jainism developed.[53] Dayanand Saraswati and the Arya Samaj The Arya Samaj was founded by Dayanand Saraswati (1824-1883), who "was the solitary champion of Vedic authority and infallibility".[52] Swami Dayanand Saraswati authored Satyarth Prakash,[54] a book containing the basic teachings of Saraswati and the Arya Samaj.[55] It contains "Dayananda's bitter criticisms of the major non-Vedic religions of Indian origins." [56] In the Satyarth Prakash, he writes that he regarded Jainism as "the most dreadful religion", [57] and that Jains are "possessed of defective and childish understanding." [57][note 1] Relations Parmara ruler Subhatavarman attacked Gujarat and plundered large number of Jain temples in Dabhoi and Cambay in 11th century.[59] Veerashaivas and Lingayats, the two offshoots of shaivite Hinduism showed hostility towards Jains. printable budget worksheet pdf Inscriptions from the Srisaillam area of Andhra Pradesh record the pride taken by Veerashaiva chiefs in beheading of shwetambar Jains.[60] Dharmasthala Temple shows the communal harmony between Jains and Hindus, as the priests of the temple are Shivalli Brahmins, who are Vaishnava, and the administration is run by a Jain Bunt family.[61] See also Legal status of Jainism as a distinct religion in India Religious harmony in India History of Jainism Further reading Elst, Koenraad (2002). Who is a Hindu?: Hindu Revivalist Views of Animism, Buddhism, Sikhism, and Other Offshoots of Hinduism. Voice of India. ISBN 9788185990743. (Ch. 7) Notes ^ Daniels cites Dayanand in his investigation of the claim that "Hinduism is the most tolerant of all religions and Hindu tolerance is the best answer in fostering peace and harmony in a multi-religious society" [58] taking Swami Vivekananda, Swami Dayananda and Mahatama Gandhi as cases [58] He asks the question "Why was Dayananda so aggressive and negative in his response to other religions?" [58] Panicker also mentions that Dayanand's views are "strongly condemnatory, predominantly negative and positively intolerant and aggressive." [56] References ^ Sangave 2001, p. 135-136. ^ Sangave 2001, p. 138. redline select flashlight manual ^ Sangave 2001, p. 15. ^ Sangave 2001, p. 164. ^ "Hinduism". 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Which belief system was spread to China by Indian merchants? god eater burst dlc download ppsppg What are two unique things about Hinduism? It is polytheistic religion of close to one billion people Believe that Jesus is the messiah Began in India and the religion is mostly found in India Use the Torah as holy text Founded by Siddhartha Gautama What are two unique things about Buddhism? It is polytheistic religion of close to one billion people Began in India and then spread to China Use the Torah as holy text Believes in the Four Noble Truths Hinduism and Buddhism are different religions. In what way are they similar? Both religions believe in reincarnation Both religions recognize the importance of dharma Both religions have to do with the concept of moksha. Both religions use the Vedas. What are the oldest religious texts of the Hindu religion? What is the one supreme spiritual consciousness that Hindus believe makes up all life and each of their gods? In Buddhism, you must give up _____, to rid yourself from suffering. roblox chat bypass character A force that decides the form people will be reborn into in their next lives based on their good or bad actions in their previous lives. Which statement best represents the core belief in Buddhism? Followers should adhere to the Four Noble Truths Followers should learn and follow the Ten Commandments. The Vedas contain all sacred teachings Dharma is most important to earning good karma. How was Buddhism brought to China? Monks and traders who traveled the Silk Road from India Mongols who traveled the Great Wall from Mongolia Nomads who crossed the Gobi Desert from Western China Angels who came from Heaven What is the Buddhist religion's list of steps toward enlightenment? The Five Pillars of Islam What did Siddhartha Gautama do under the fig tree? people who do not belong to a particular caste dresses worn for special occasions, like a wedding evil spirits that cause people to commit evil actions rites of passage for different stages in a person's life According to Hindu belief, what determines whether people will have bad or good karma? Which of the following is one of Buddha's Four Noble Truths? Choose the three correct answers. Suffering comes from the desire for material possessions. People can overcome ignorance. Suffering is a part of human existence. People should refuse foods they love to eat. People can reach nirvana with help by priests. According to Buddha, how can people avoid the process of reincarnation? by giving your money away Expre all questions with a free account Continue with Google Continue with Microsoft Continue with Facebook Already have an account?