



## LESSON-13 NEW IDEAS

### **SOLUTIONS:**

### **EXERCISES:**

#### **Q. 1. Answer each question in a word or a sentence:**

- a) What is Upanishads?

Ans: Upanishads means group of pupils sitting near the teacher and learns his teachings.

- b) How was education carried out in the Upanishad?

Ans: The teaching was carried out through the conversation between the teacher and the students.

- c) What are the other names of Sanamahi?

Ans: The other names of Sanamahi are Asiba, Taibangkhaiba, Lawai-Haiba, Santhong Ningthou etc.

#### **Q. 2. Answer each question in about 30 words.**

- a) How did Siddhartha obtain Nirvana?

Ans: For many years he travelled from one place to another, meeting many learned persons and talked with them. He meditated under a pipal tree at Bodhgaya and obtained Nirvana.

- b) Write the teachings of the Buddha.

Ans: The teachings of the Buddha were right aim, right belief, right conduct, right effort, right speech, right livelihood, right meditation and right thinking.

- c) What did Jainism teach?

Ans: Jainism taught five doctrines:

- 1) Do not commit violence.
- 2) Do not steal other property
- 3) Possess no property
- 4) Speak the truth and
- 5) Observe chastity.

Q. 3. Fill in the blank column by using appropriate terms.

- a. Siddhartha belongs to Sakya Kshatriya clan.
- b. Mahavira was the 24<sup>th</sup> Trithankaras.
- c. TengbanbaMapu created all the living being.

Q. 4. Choose the odd one out

- i) Scene saw by Siddhartha.
- ii) Old man b) sick man c) dead person d) rich person.

Ans: a) old man b) sick man c) dead person

### **Extra Questions and Answers:**

Q. 1. What did the Vedic literature consist of?

Ans: The Vedic literature consisted of two parts- Samhitas and the Brahmanas.

Q. 2. Into how many parts did the Brahmanas divide? Name them.

Ans: The Brahmanas was divided into three parts- the Brahmanas pure and simple, the Aryankas and the Upanishads.

Q. 3. Name one of the main figure in the Upanishads.

Ans: One of the main figure in the Upanishads was the sage Yajnavalkya.

Q. 4. What did Yajnavalkya teach?

Ans: He taught that truth can be found only through the negation of all thought about it.

Q. 5. Write some important sages of the Upanishads.

Ans: Some important Upanishadic sages were Uddalaka, Aruni, Shwetaketu, Shandilya, Aitareya, Pippalada, Sanatkumara etc.

Q. 6. Name one famous Upanishad woman thinker.

Ans: One famous Upanishad woman thinker was Gargi.

Q. 7. Who was Siddhartha?

Ans: Siddhartha was a great thinker and founder of Buddhism.

Q. 8. How was he brought up?

Ans: He was brought up in a comfortable royal family.

Q. 9. When did Siddhartha marry?

Ans: Siddhartha was married at the age of sixteen.

Q. 10. Who was his wife?

Ans: Yasodhara was his wife.

Q. 11. Why did Siddhartha leave his home?

Ans: Siddhartha, at the age of 29 left his home to find causes for the suffering faced by the human being.

Q. 12. What is Nirvana?

Ans: Nirvana is a state of perfect peace and freedom from sufferings.

Q. 13. Where did Buddha give his first religious teaching?

Ans: Buddha gave his first religious teaching at Sarnath near Varanasi.

Q. 14. What was Middle path?

Ans: Middle path means not desiring too much of anything.

Q. 15. How could a person attain Nirvana?

Ans: A person could attain Nirvana by following eight fold path.

Q. 16. What was Tripitaka?

Ans: After the death of Buddha his teachings were collected and compiled in the form of book called Tripitaka (three baskets).

Q. 17. Name some countries where Buddhism is widely followed.

Ans: Some countries where Buddhism is widely followed are Sri Lanka, Tibet, China, Japan, Korea and many other countries in south East Asia.

Q. 18. Who were Trithankaras?

Ans: Trithankaras were the twenty four religious teachers. From their teachings Jainism was emerged out.

Q. 19. When did VardhamanMahavira born?

Ans: VardhamanMahavira was borned in 540BC.

Q. 20. Why did Vardhaman leave home?

Ans: At the age of 30 he left home to lead an ascetic life.

Q. 21. How did Vardhaman attain Kaivalya?

Ans: After twelve years of meditations and penance he attained Kaivalya, the supreme knowledge under a sal tree at Jrimbhikagrama in eastern India.

Q. 22. When did Mahavira pass away?

Ans: Mahavira passed away in 468 BC at Pavapuri near Rajagriha.

Q. 23. How could a person obtain Moksha i.e salvation?

Ans: A person could obtain Moksha i.e salvation if the person followed on Tri-ratna, the three jewels of life i.e right action, right belief and right knowledge.

Q. 24. Write the two religious books of Jainism.

Ans : The two religious books of Jainism were the Angas and the Purvas.

Q. 25. What did the Manipuris worship?

Ans: The Manipuris worshipped natural objects like the sun, the Moon, the stars, the fire, the water etc.

Q. 26. Name some important gods of Manipuris.

Ans: Some important gods are Koubru, Wangbrel, Moirang and Thangjing, TengbanbaMapu, AtingkokSidaba, Atiyasidaba etc.

Q. 27. Who created the whole universe according to Manipuris?

Ans: Tengbanba Mapu created the whole universe, according to Manipuris.

Q. 28. Name one of the most important gods of the Meiteis.

Ans: Lainingthou Sanamahi is one of the most important gods of the Meiteis

Q. 29. Where do the people worship, the Sanamahi?

Ans: The Meitei people worship, the Sanamahi in every south-west corner of their household.

Q. 30. What do Pakhangba mean?

An: Pakhangba means one who knows his father.

Q. 31. What is Pakhangba laining?

Ans: The religious belief system associated with the worship of Pakhangba is known Pakhangba laining.



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