

VALUE ADDED GHATNACHAKRA SUMMARY (ANCIENT HISTORY)

Chapter 1 : Stone Age and Early Human Cultures in India

1. Prehistoric and Protohistoric Periods

- **Prehistoric Period:** The era without documented historical evidence.
- **Protohistoric Period:** The period with evidence of a script that remains undeciphered, bridging prehistoric and historic periods.
- **Historic Period:** Begins with documented descriptions, starting with the Vedic Culture.

2. Stone Age Categorization → lithos stone

- **Palaeolithic Period:** Characterized by the use of stone tools.
 - **Lower Palaeolithic:** Tools like handaxe, cleaver, and chopper.
 - **Middle Palaeolithic:** Tools like points, borer, and scraper.
 - **Upper Palaeolithic:** Tools like burins. — handheld tool
- **Mesolithic Period:** Transition phase with microliths and evidence of early domestication of animals.
- **Neolithic Period:** Marked by the advent of agriculture and settled life.

3. Key Archaeological Discoveries

- **Palaeolithic Discoveries:**
 - **Sohan River Valley (Pakistan):** Early chopper-chopping tools.
 - **Vadamadurai and Attirampakkam (near Madras):** Handaxe tools.
 - **Belan Valley:** Extensive archaeological sites related to the Lower Palaeolithic period. Notable findings include the Mother Goddess statue made of bone.
 - **Bhimbetka (near Bhopal):** Rock shelters with some of the earliest human life traces in India.
- **Mesolithic Discoveries:**
 - **Vindhya Region:** Rock paintings discovered by C.L. Carlyle (1867-68).
 - **Adamgarh and Bagor:** Earliest evidence of domestication of animals.
 - **Mahadaha (U.P.):** Bone and horn tools.
 - **Damdama (U.P.):** Human graves with double and triple burials.
- **Neolithic Discoveries:**
 - **Koldihwa and Mehrgarh:** Early evidence of rice and wheat cultivation. (Pak) aka agriculture & settled life
 - **Lahuradewa (U.P.):** Earliest evidence of agriculture in India, dating back to 9000-7000 BC.
 - **Mehrgarh:** Continuous cultural remains from the Stone Age to the Harappan Civilization.

4. Megalithic Structures

- **Megaliths:** Large stone structures used for burials and memorials. Types include chamber tombs, dolmens, stone alignments, stone circles (cromlech), and pit-circles.
- **Burzahom (Kashmir Valley):** Prehistoric settlement with human and animal skeletons found in burial pits.

5. Chalcolithic Period (Copper Age)

- **Copper Use:** First metal used alongside stone tools.
- **Settlements:** Found in Southeast Rajasthan, Western Madhya Pradesh, Western Maharashtra, and Southeast India.
- **Navdatoli (near Indore):** Evidence of round and rectangular residential structures.
- **Ochre-Coloured Pottery (OCP):** Distinctive pottery found in Atranjikhera and Hastinapur.

6. Archaeological Institutions

Viceroy (1899-1905)
Bengal Partition (1905)

- **Archaeological Survey of India (ASI):** Established in 1871 with Alexander Cunningham as the first Director-General. Centralized under John Marshall in 1902 during Lord Curzon's tenure.
- **Indira Gandhi National Human Museum (Bhopal):** Autonomous organization under the Department of Culture.

Shows human development.

Important Facts and Related Information

- **Robert Bruce Foote:** British geologist and archaeologist who contributed to early Stone Age research in India.
- **D. Tera's Expedition (1935):** Significant research in Sohan Valley.
- **G.R. Sharma's Research:** Directed excavations in Belan Valley, uncovering numerous archaeological sites.
- **Agriculture Evolution:**
 - **Barley (8000 BC):** First grain cultivated in Western Asia.
 - **Wheat (8000 BC):** Cultivated in the same region.
 - **Rice (7000 BC):** Cultivated at Yangtze River, China.
 - **Maize (6000 BC):** First evidence in Mexico.
 - **Millet (5500 BC):** Cultivated in China.
 - **Sorghum (5000 BC):** Cultivated in East Africa.
 - **Mustard (5000 BC):** Cultivated in Southeast Asia.
 - **Oat (2300 BC):** Cultivated in Europe.

Additional Archaeological Sites and Findings

- **Sarai Nahar Rai (U.P.):** Grave with four human skeletons.
- **Lekhahiya (Vindhya Region):** 17 human skeletons discovered, with significant contributions by John R. Lucas (Oregon University, USA).
- **Bhimbetka:** UNESCO World Heritage site with rock paintings depicting early human life. (N → S)
- **Jorwe Culture:** Rectangular houses with evidence of belief in life after death, as seen in burial practices.
- **Sangana Kallu (Karnataka):** Neolithic site with ash mounds indicating seasonal camps of herdsmen.

Chapter 2 : Indus Valley Civilization (Protohistory)

Harappan Civilization (Indus Valley Civilization)

The Harappan Civilization, also known as the Indus Valley Civilization, was one of the world's earliest urban societies. It flourished around 2500 BCE in what is now Pakistan and northwest India. This civilization is renowned for its advanced urban planning, architecture, and social organization.

Writing and Symbols

- **Animal Symbols:** Depictions of elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, deer, and sheep were common on seals and terracotta art, but cows were notably absent.
- **Undeciphered Script:** The writing of the Harappan culture remains undeciphered, but it is a key source of information about the civilization.

Key Sites and Discoveries

- **Mohenjodaro:** Discovered by Rakhal Das Banerjee in 1922, it is known as the "Mound of the Dead" in Sindh. Highlights include:
 - **Great Bath:** Used for ritual bathing.
 - **Public Buildings:** Large structures possibly used by high officials or priests.
 - **Artifacts:** Include the mother goddess idol, dancing girl statue, Priest-King statue, Pashupati seal, and evidence of cotton cloth.
- **Chanhudaro:** Discovered by N.G. Majumdar in 1931, it was an industrial hub with evidence of shell making, bangle making, and bead making.

discovered by :
V.S Walankar (1957)

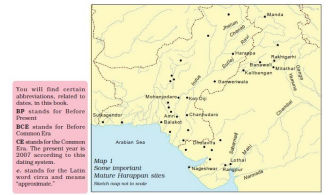
Chalcolithic
Maharashtra
&
M.P.

(daimabad,
Inamgaon)
etc

burnt/
fired
clay.

Stone
Carvings

* Suktotada - By Jagatpati Joshi (RAS paper)



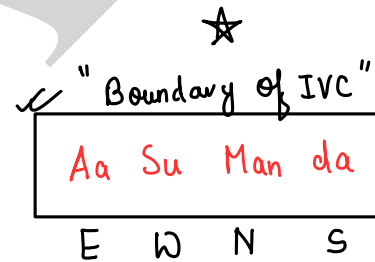
- **Lothal:** Discovered by S.R. Rao in 1954, it featured a dockyard and evidence of rice husk, metal workers, and fire altars.
- **Kalibangan:** Located in Rajasthan, discovered by B.B. Lal in 1961, notable for its ploughed field surface and Mesopotamian seals.
- **Dholavira:** Excavated by R.S. Bisht in 1990-91, it is the second largest Harappan site in India, known for its advanced water management system. (Inscription with 10 harappan script)
- **Surkotada:** Located in Gujarat, known for evidence of horse bones and pot burials.
- **Daimabad:** Famous for bronze goods influenced by Harappan culture.
- **Rakhigarhi:** The largest Indus Valley site in India, located in Haryana.
- **Ropar:** Discovered by B.B. Lal in 1950, it is known for its excavations by Yashdatt Sharma.
- **Rangpur:** Located in Gujarat, known for vegetative remains indicating the cultivation of rice, bajra, and millet.
- **Dadheri:** Known for painted grey ware culture, associated with the Aryans.

BB Lal

Major Sites and Related Rivers

- **Harappa:** Located on the Ravi River.
- **Mohenjodaro:** Located on the Indus River.
- **Chanhudaro:** Located near the Indus River.
- **Lothal:** Located on the Bhogava River.
- **Kalibangan:** Located near the Ghaggar-Hakra River.
- **Dholavira:** Located in the Rann of Kutch.
- **Surkotada:** Located in Kutch district, Gujarat.
- **Daimabad:** Located on the Pravara River.
- **Rakhigarhi:** Located on the Ghaggar-Hakra River plain.
- **Ropar:** Located on the Satluj River.
- **Rangpur:** Located in the Saurashtra region, Gujarat.
- **Dadheri:** Located in Ludhiana, Punjab.

* Alamgirpur - Hindon



Ancient Civilizations: Aztec, Maya, Muisca, Inca

Aztec Civilization

- **Origin:** Nomadic tribe in Northern Mexico.
- **Significance:** Known for their powerful empire and complex social structure, religious practices, and impressive architectural achievements.

Maya Civilization

- **Location:** Centered around the tropical lowlands of present-day Guatemala.
- **Significance:** Renowned for their advanced writing system, astronomical knowledge, and monumental architecture, including pyramids and temples.

Muisca Civilization

- **Location:** Flourished in ancient Colombia.
- **Significance:** Known for their sophisticated gold work, salt production, and the legend of El Dorado.

Inca Civilization

- **Location:** Arose in the highlands of Peru.
- **Significance:** Famous for their vast empire, advanced agricultural techniques, road systems, and the iconic site of Machu Picchu.

Sumerian Civilization and Writing Systems

Sumerian Civilization

- **Writing Development:** The Sumerians were the first to develop the art of writing in a systematic way. Their original script was simple and primitive.

- **Cuneiform Script:** Recognized as one of the earliest writing systems, characterized by its wedge-shaped marks on clay tablets.

Theories on the Disappearance of Indus Valley Civilization

Flood

- **Researchers:** Marshall, Mackay, S.R. Rao
- **Hypothesis:** Devastating floods may have led to the decline of the civilization.

Attack of Aryans

- **Researchers:** Gordon Childe, Mortimer Wheeler, Stuart Piggott
- **Hypothesis:** Invasions by Aryan tribes contributed to the downfall.

Climate Change

- **Researchers:** Aurel Stein, Amalananda Ghosh
- **Hypothesis:** Shifts in climate could have affected agriculture and living conditions, leading to the civilization's collapse.

Geological Change

- **Researchers:** M.R. Sahni, H.T. Lambrick, G.S. dell
- **Hypothesis:** Geological events such as earthquakes or changes in river courses may have disrupted the society.

Epidemic

- **Researcher:** K.U.R. Kennedy
- **Hypothesis:** Widespread diseases could have decimated the population, contributing to the civilization's end.

Chapter 3: Vedic Age

Vedic Literature

- Also called **Shruti**, meaning 'that which is heard.'
- The four Vedas: **Rigveda, Samveda, Yajurveda, and Atharvaveda.**
- **Rigveda, Yajurveda, and Samveda** are collectively known as **Vedtrayi or Trayi.** ★
- Rigveda consists of **10 mandalas, 1028 suktas, and 10,552 verses (Richa).** Mandalas 2 to 7 are considered the oldest. ★

Additional Points

- **Ganga-Yamuna Doab:** Known as **Brahmarshi Desh** by Aryans. → Sanskrit "Nobel Man"
- **Madhya Desh:** Area between the **Himalayas and Vindhya** mountain ranges.
- **Aryavarta:** Region encompassing the **whole of North India**, named after the **expansion of Aryans.**

Rigveda

The Rigveda is divided into **ten books**, called **mandalas**. The mandalas and their respective writers are as follows:

Mandalas and Their Writers

First Mandala - Written by Hotra, Maduchchandas, Hiranyaksha, Agastya, Kava, Kutsa, and various other sages.

Second Mandala - Composed by Gritsamada.

Third Mandala - Composed by **Vishvamitra** and his family.

Fourth Mandala - Composed by **Vamadeva**.

Fifth Mandala - Written by **Atri** and his descendants.

Sixth Mandala - Composed by the sons of Bharadvaja.

Seventh Mandala - Composed by **Vasistha** and his family.

Eighth Mandala - Composed by Kanva and Angiras.

★ drink

nature worship

★ Ninth Mandala - Entirely dedicated to Soma and composed by various sages.

Tenth Mandala - Written by various sages, including Vamadeva, Atri, Bharadvaja, and other

Gayatri Mantra: Mentioned in the third mandala, written by Vishwamitra, and dedicated to Lord Sun (Surya).

Ninth Mandala: All 114 mantras are dedicated to 'Soma.'

Varna System: Three varnas (Brahma, Kshatra, and Visha) are described initially. The word Shudra is first mentioned in the Purush Sukta of the 10th mandala

Priests: The priests of Rigveda were called 'Hota.'

Brahmanas: Aitreya and Kaushitki are the two Brahmanas of Rigveda.

Branches: According to Patanjali, there are 21 branches of Rigveda.

Yajurveda

- **Meaning:** 'Wisdom of sacrificial formulas.' Compiled a century or two after the Rigveda, it contains prose and verse formulas for priests performing sacrifices.
- **Divisions:** Yajurveda is divided into Shukla (White) Yajurveda and Krishna (Black) Yajurveda.
 - **Shukla Yajurveda:** Available only in poetic form; Vajasneyi is the Samhita.
 - **Krishna Yajurveda:** Contains both poetic and prose forms.
- **Shatapatha Brahmana:** A prose text describing Vedic rituals, history, and mythology associated with Yajurveda.
 - **Purusha Medha:** Mentioned in Shatapatha Brahmana.
 - **Story of King Videgha Madhava:** Narrated in Shatapatha Brahmana, involving fire (Agni Vaisvanara) and Rishi Gautama Rahugana.

Samaveda

- **Description:** The shortest among the four Vedas, closely connected with the Rigveda, and primarily compiled for ritual chanting. (music)
- **Verses:** Samaveda Samhita consists of 1875 verses, with most being taken from Rigveda.

Atharvaveda

- **Priests:** Chanting priests were called Brahma in Atharvaveda.
- **First References:** 'Anga' and 'Magadha' are mentioned along with Gandhari and Mujavats.
- **Post-Vedic Period:** Kuru & Panchala region became the axis of Aryan culture due to significant achievements in various fields.
- **Ayurveda:** The 'Science of Life,' first appeared in Atharvaveda and is considered its Upaveda and Upanga.
- ★ **Gopatha Brahmana:** The only Brahmana associated with Atharvaveda, describing Vedic rituals.

Upanishads

- **Philosophy:** Not religious scriptures but represent timeless philosophy. They do not oppose any school of thought or religion but explain concepts uniquely.
- **Moksha:** First discussed in Upanishads, meaning 'liberation' from the cycle of life and death.
- **Core Concept:** The core of self is the Atman (Soul), not the body or mind.
- **Kathopanishad:** Story of the conversation between Yama, the Lord of death, and Nachiketa, a young boy searching for the meaning of death and beyond.
- **Mundakopanishad:** Source of the phrase "Satyameva Jayate" (truth alone triumphs), adopted as the national motto of India on 26 January 1950.
- **Chhandogya Upanishad:** Features the Vedic sage Satyakama Jabala.
- **Brihadaranyaka Upanishad:** Mentions the phrase "Tamsa Ma Jyotirgamaya" meaning "lead us from darkness to light."

Puranas

- **Sacred Literature:** There are 18 Puranas, which include:

Colour
2/21

★ Parts of 10 Upanishad principle

Rabi	Parushni
Beas	Vipasa
Chenab	Asikni
Jhelum	Vitasta
Indus	Sindhu
Saraswati	Kadimata
Sutlej	Satyadri

- Considered "Aghanya" (not worthy to be killed).
- Medium of exchange and deity in some suktas of Rig Veda.
- **Dharma and Rita:**
 - **Dharma:** Cosmic ordinance, natural or divine law.
 - **Rita:** Universal harmony, with all things having a proper place and function.

Chapter 4: Buddhism

Origin and Life of Gautama Buddha

- **Birth and Early Life:**
 - Gautama Buddha was born in Lumbini near Kapilavastu in 563 BC. → Sakya Muni
 - His father, Shuddhodana, was the chief of the Shakya clan.
 - His mother, Mayadevi (also known as Mahamaya), was from the Koliyan clan.
 - The childhood name of Gautama Buddha was Siddhartha.
 - A few days after his birth, his mother died, and he was raised by his aunt, Prajapati Gautami. → foster mother
- **Marriage and Renunciation:**
 - Siddhartha was married at the age of 16 to Yashodhara, daughter of the Shakya Clan.
 - Other names for Yashodhara in later Buddhist texts include Gopa, Bimba, and Bhadrakachhana.
 - Their son was named Rahul.
 - Four scenes had a great impact on Buddha's life: an old man, a sick person, a deceased person, and a saint.
 - Siddhartha decided to abandon his wife and child and left home at the age of 29, a significant event called 'Mahabhinishkramana' in Buddhist texts.
- **Path to Enlightenment:**
 - Siddhartha met Alar Kalam, an Acharya of Sankhya philosophy, near Vaishali. (Bihar)
 - He then met Dharmacharya Rudrak Ramputt in Rajgrih.
 - After six years of continuous meditation under a Bodhi tree in Bodh Gaya, he attained enlightenment at the age of 35.
 - Post-enlightenment, he was called 'Buddha,' also known as 'Tathagat' (one whose truth is the knowledge) and 'Shakyamuni' (sage of the Shakya clan).

Key Events in Buddha's Life

- **First Sermon:** → speech religious subject
 - Buddha's first sermon was delivered at Rishipattan (present-day Sarnath, Varanasi) to five Brahmin sanyasis.
 - This sermon is called 'Dharmachakrapravartana' (turning the wheel of law).
 - The sermon introduced the Four Noble Truths and the Noble Eightfold Path.
- **Symbols of Buddhism:**
 - **Birth:** Lotus & Bull
 - **Great Departure (Mahabhinishkramana):** Horse
 - **Enlightenment (Nirvana):** Peepal (Bodhi tree)
 - **First Sermon (Dharmachakrapravartana):** Wheel
 - **Death (Parinirvana):** Stupa

Spread of Buddhism

- **Patronage and Disciples:**
 - Bimbisara, the ruler of Magadha, built 'Velavan' Mahavihara for Buddha's residence. → Vihara → Monasteries monks used to live here
 - In Vaishali, the Lichchhivians built 'Kutagrasala' for his residence. → Chaitiya → prayer halls / Shrine
- ↳ gana

- Amrapali, a royal courtesan of Vaishali, became his disciple and provided her Amravatika for Buddhist monks.
- **Role of Key Figures:**
 - Anathpindak, a wealthy businessman from Koshal, became a disciple and donated 'Jetavana' Vihara.
 - Koshal King Prasenjit and his family adopted Buddhism and built 'Pubbarama' Vihara.
 - Buddha permitted women to join the Buddhist Sangha at Vaishali, with his aunt Mahaprajapati being the first Bhikshuni.
 - Devadatta, Buddha's cousin, initially a follower, later became his enemy.
- **Final Days:**
 - Buddha spent his last rainy season in Vaishali and died in Kushinagar in 483 BC at the age of 80.
 - This event is termed 'Mahaparinirvana' in Buddhist texts.

Core Teachings

Four Noble Truths:

1. There is suffering. — Dukh
2. There is the cause of suffering. — Samudaya
3. There is a cessation of suffering. — Nirodha
4. There is a path leading to the cessation of suffering. — Marga

Noble Eightfold Path:

- Right View
- Right Intention
- Right Speech
- Right Action
- Right Livelihood
- Right Effort
- Right Mindfulness
- Right Concentration

Buddhism's Appeal:

- Simplicity and non-violence made it accessible to common people.
- Use of vernacular languages for spreading teachings.
- Rejection of caste distinctions, attracting non-Brahmins and Dalits.

Buddha Language
"Pali language"

Sanskrit
↳ Priest

Buddhist Councils

First Council:

- Year: 483 BC
- Place: Rajgriha
- President: Mahakasappa
- Ruler: Ajatashatru

Second Council:

- Year: 383 BC
- Place: Vaishali
- President: Sabakami
- Ruler: Kalashoka

Third Council:

- Year: 247 BC
- Place: Pataliputra
- President: Moggaliputta Tissa
- Ruler: Ashoka

Fourth Council:

- Place: Kundalvana (Kashmir)

	Place	Ruler	President
①	Rajgriha	Ajatshatru	Mahakasappa
②	Vaishali	Kalashoka	Sabakami
③	Pataliputra	Ashoka	Moggaliputtahissa
④	Kundalvana (Kashmir)	Kaniska	Vasumitra UP: Ashvaghosha

- Year: 1st Century AD
- Place: Kundalvana (Kashmir)
- President: Vasumitra
- Vice President: Ashwaghosh
- Ruler: Kanishka

Sects and Doctrines

• Hinayana and Mahayana:

- During the **Fourth Buddhist Council**, Buddhism was **divided into two main sects**:

- **Hinayana (Lesser Vehicle):**

- Believes Buddha was a great man, not a god.
- Focuses on individual salvation through personal effort.
- Does not practice idol worship.
- Emphasizes strict monastic discipline.
- Major sects: **Vaibhashika** and **Sautrantika**.

- **Mahayana (Great Vehicle):**

- Treats Buddha as a god and practices idol worship.
- Focuses on the welfare of all beings and emphasizes compassion and service.
- Simplified principles accessible to laypeople.
- Central figure: **Bodhisattva**, who seeks enlightenment for all beings.

e.g. "Madhyamika"
Yogachara
Vijnanvada
major sects

• Sarvastivada:

- Doctrine: "Doctrine that all exist."
- Maintains that past, present, and future phenomena all have some form of existence.
- Emphasizes the eternal existence of dharma factors.
- Core doctrine: **Anitya** (impermanence), asserting that all conditioned existence is **transient** and a source of suffering (Dukkha).

e.g. - Avalokiteshwara, Manjusri

not lasting forever

• Key Figures:

- **Nagarjuna:**

- Contributed the concept of **Sunyata** (emptiness).
- Authored "**Madhyamika Karika**," discussing the theory of relativity and co-arising.
- Known as the "**Indian Einstein**."

- **Hiuen Tsang:**

- Called Nagarjuna one of the world's four great guiding powers.

7th Century Chinese

- **Maitreya:**

- Referred to as the "**future Buddha**" in Buddhist tradition.

scholar traveler Buddhist monk

- **Avalokiteshwara:**

- Known as the Bodhisattva of **infinite compassion**, often depicted as "**Padmapani**" or "**Lotus-Bearer**."

Manjusri
destroy error or falsehood

Buddhist Literature

• Tripitaka (Three Baskets):

- **Sutta Pitaka:**

- Contains sayings and teachings of Buddha.

- **Vinaya Pitaka:**

- Details rules for monastic life.

- **Abhidhamma Pitaka:**

- Philosophical exposition of the Dhamma, consisting of seven books: Yamaka, Patthana, Kathavatthu, Puggalapannatti, Dhatukatha, Vibhanga, and Dhammasangani.

• Jataka Tales:

- Stories of Buddha's previous births, written in Pali.

★ Hinayana → "Ashoka"



Vajrayana → Tava
Diamond Vehicle (Magical)
Eastern

Important Mudras and Symbols

- **Bhumisparsha Mudra:**
 - Buddha seated with right hand touching the ground, symbolizing the moment of enlightenment and the defeat of the demon Mara.

Centers of Buddhist Learning

- **Nalanda:**
 - Main center for **Mahayana Buddhism**.
 - Came into **existence during the Gupta Period**. → 427 CE / 5th century AD
 - Supported by rulers like **Kumaragupta I, Buddhagupta, Tathagatgupta, Nava Nalanda, and Baladitya**.
 - Modern center: "**Navnalanda Mahavihara**" established in 1951 by the Bihar government.
- **Vikramshila:**
 - Established by **Pala King Dharmapala**. (Bhagalpur)
 - Main center for Hinayana Buddhism.
- **Other Centers:**
 - **Taxila and Vallabhi**.
 - Attracted students from **China, Japan, Tibet, and Southeast Asia**.

Stupas and Chaityas

- **Stupa:**
 - Initially called **Chaitya** or **Stupa**, built on the ground after the burial of dead bodies.
 - Four types: **Sharirik (Body) Stupa, Paribhaugik Stupa, Uddheshika (Objective) Stupa, and Pujarthak (Worshipping) Stupa**.
 - Significant stupas: **Bodhgaya (enlightenment), Sanchi (not related to Buddha's life but important for devotion)**.
 - Rig Veda reference: **King Varuna's stupa above the forest**.
- **Chaitya:**
 - Related to **Chita (funeral pyre)**, places of worship built near monasteries.

Notable Buddhist Texts and Authors

- **Milindpanho:** By **Nagasena**
- **Buddhcharita, Saudaranand, Sariputra Prakaran:** By **Ashwaghosh**
- **Madhyamika Karika:** By **Nagarjuna**
- **Vishuddhimagga:** By **Buddhaghosh**
- **Abhidhmma Kosh:** By **Vasubandhu**

Key Terms and Concepts

- **Anitya:** Doctrine of impermanence. (Sarvastivadins)
- **Dukkha:** Suffering.
- **Sunyata:** Emptiness.
- **Bodhisattva:** Enlightenment seeker for the benefit of all beings.
- **Mahaparinirvana:** Buddha's death and final liberation.

[Shravasti → maximum sermon (Capital of Kosala)
last disciple of Gautam Buddha → Subhadda]

"3 Jewels of Buddhism"

- ① Dhamma
- ② Sangha
- ③ Moksha

1st Buddhist Council was held after Mahaparinirvana.

Chapter 5: Jain Religion

Jain Religion Overview

- **Origin of the Name:** Jain is derived from the Sanskrit word 'jin' which means the winner.
- **Founders and Titles:**
 - **Founders of Jainism** are called 'Tirthankara'.