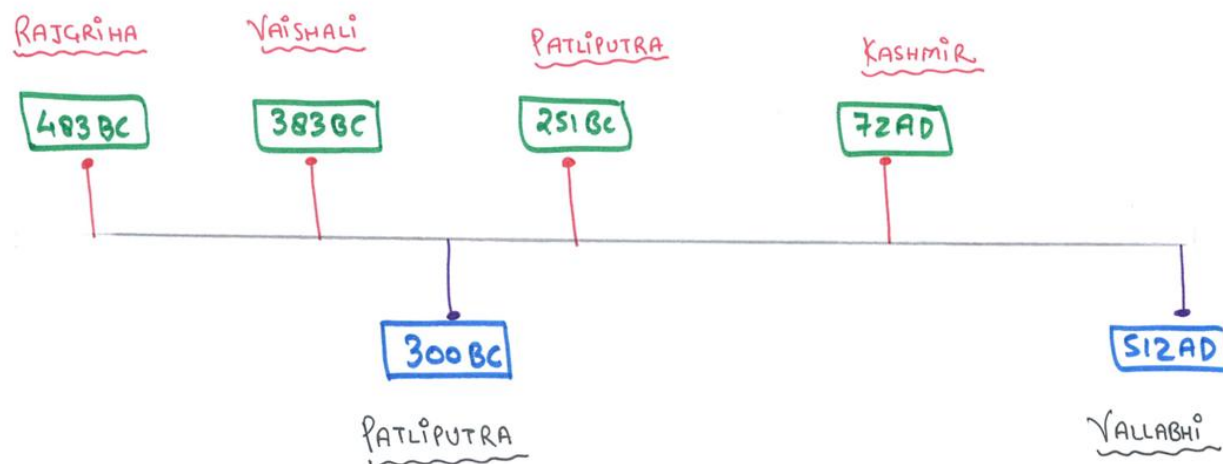
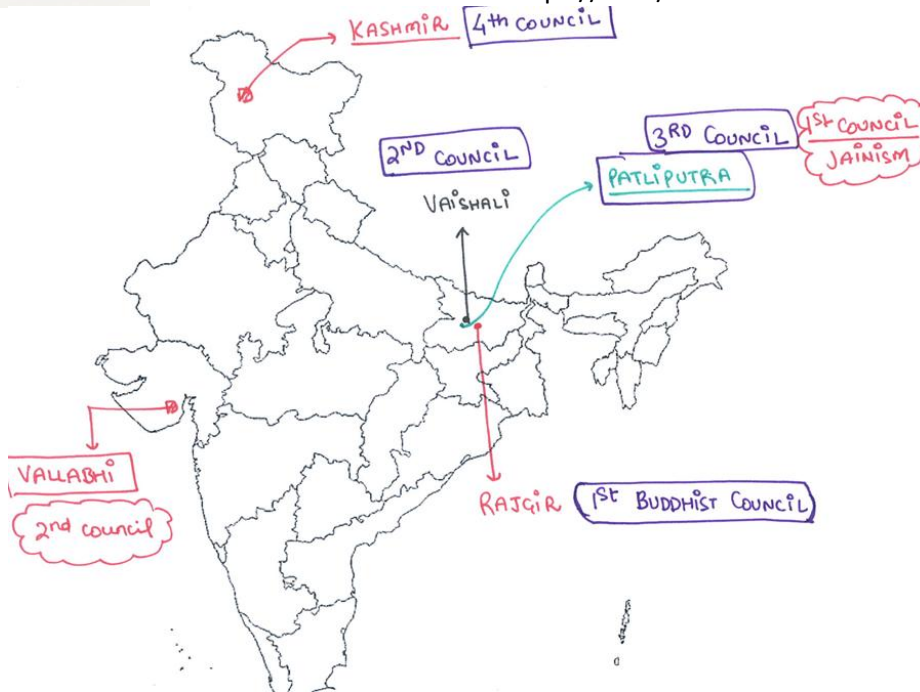


BUDDHIST & JAIN COUNCILS



1. Buddhist Councils — Master Table

Council / Year	Place (Present State)	Patron / President	Most Important Facts
1st — c. 483 BCE	Rajagriha (Rajgir), Bihar — Sattapanni Cave	Ajatashatru (Haryanka) / Mahakassapa	- After Buddha's Mahaparinirvana; 500 monks. - Ananda → Sutta Pitaka; Upali → Vinaya Pitaka (oral recitations).
2nd — c. 383 BCE	Vaishali, Bihar	Kalashoka (Shishunaga) / Sabbakami; Revata important elder	- Dispute over 10 Vinaya rules, including accepting money. - Associated with Sthavira–Mahasanghika schism.
3rd — c. 250 BCE	Pataliputra (Patna), Bihar	Ashoka (Maurya) / Moggaliputta Tissa	- Purification of Sangha. - Kathavatthu (Abhidhamma Pitaka). - Missionaries sent abroad; Mahinda → Sri Lanka.
4th — c. 2nd century CE	Kundalvana, Kashmir	Kanishka (Kushana) / Vasumitra; Ashvaghosha traditionally vice-president	- Sarvastivada doctrines; Mahavibhasha commentaries. - Associated with Sanskrit Buddhist scholarship.



2. Jain Councils — Master Table

Council / Year	Place (Present State)	Patron / President	Most Important Facts
1st — c. 300 BCE	Pataliputra, Bihar	Sthulabhadra; Chandragupta Maurya's period (traditional association)	- Background: 12-year famine in Magadha. - Compilation/preservation of 12 Angas; 12th, Drishtivada, subsequently lost. - Bhadrabahu's southern migration tradition; linked to later Digambara–Shvetambara divergence.
2nd — c. 5th–6th century CE (often 512 CE in exam books)	Vallabhi, Gujarat	Devardhigani Kshamashramana; Maitraka-era Gujarat	- Written compilation of Shvetambara Agamas. 11 surviving Angas + 12 Upangas among canonical texts. - Textual language predominantly Jain Prakrit / Ardhamagadhi.

3. Important Scripture Matching

Scripture	Religion / Association	Exam Fact
Sutta Pitaka	Buddhism — Ananda	Buddha's discourses; 5 Nikayas
Vinaya Pitaka	Buddhism — Upali	Rules of monastic discipline



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Abhidhamma Pitaka	Buddhism	Philosophical analysis; Kathavatthu linked to 3rd Council
Mahavibhasha	Buddhism — Sarvastivada	Associated with Kanishka's 4th Council
Angas / Upangas	Jainism	12 Angas originally; 12th Drishtivada considered lost
Agamas	Jainism — Shvetambara	Final major written redaction at Vallabhi
Tattvartha Sutra	Jainism — Umasvati	Recognised by both major Jain sects

4. 🎯 Most Important Prelims Traps

Confusion	Correct Fact
1st Buddhist vs 1st Jain	Buddhist → Rajgir; Jain → Pataliputra
3rd Buddhist vs 1st Jain	Both Pataliputra; Ashoka–Moggaliputta Tissa vs Sthulabhadra
2nd Buddhist Council	Ten Vinaya disputes, not the Mahayana–Hinayana division
4th Buddhist Council	Kanishka–Vasumitra–Kashmir–Sarvastivada; Mahayana was not formally created there
Another 4th Buddhist Council	Theravada tradition: Sri Lanka, King Vattagamani Abhaya; Pali canon committed to writing
Jain sectarian split	Digambara–Shvetambara distinction developed gradually; not conclusively created at one council

⚡ 30-Second Final Revision

🌀 Buddhist — Place → Patron → President

1. Rajgir → Ajatashatru → Mahakassapa 2. Vaishali → Kalashoka → Sabbakami 3. Pataliputra → Ashoka → Moggaliputta Tissa 4. Kashmir → Kanishka → Vasumitra

🌸 Jain — Place → President

1. Pataliputra → Sthulabhadra 2. Vallabhi → Devardhigani

Memory trick: Buddhist patrons — A–K–A–K (Ajatashatru, Kalashoka, Ashoka, Kanishka).