



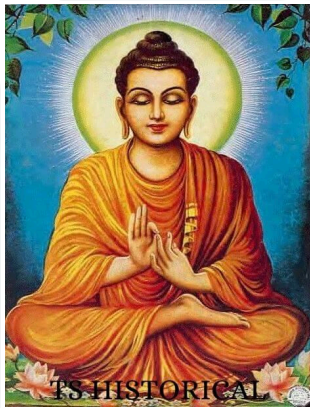
Gautama Buddha | Temple, Siddhartha, Parinirvana, & Facts

Gautama Buddha Summary

Gautama Buddha (born 563 BC – Nirvana 483 BC) was a Shramana whose teachings of **Buddhism** became popular. He was born in the house of Prince **Shuddhodhana** of the **Ikshvaku dynasty** Kshatriya Shakya clan in Lumbini around 563 BC. Her mother's name was **Mahamaya**, and she was nurtured by **Mahaprajapati Gautami**, the queen's younger real sister. Her mother was of Koliya blood and died seven days after her birth.

Siddhartha left his only firstborn child, Rahul, and his wife Yashodhara after their marriage, abandoning the love of royalty in the night and fleeing to the jungle in quest of a means to free the world from old age, death, grief, and genuine divine knowledge at the age of 29. He obtained enlightenment under the Bodhi tree in Bodh Gaya (Bihar) after years of hard work and was renamed Lord Buddha from Siddhartha Gautama.

Gautama Buddha Facts



Gautama Buddha (Lord Buddha at Sarnath, 4th century)



Religion:	Buddhism
Died:	563 BC, Lumbini, Nepal
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Spouse:	Princess Yashodhara
Child:	Rahul
Father:	Shuddhodhana
Mother:	483 BC (age 80), Kushinagar, India
Successor:	Maitreya

Gautama Buddha Early Life

Gautama Buddha was born about 563 AD in **Lumbini**, near **Kapilvastu, Nepal**, the then capital of the **Shakya Republic**. Lumbini Forest, also known as **Rukmindei**, was located near the site, 8 miles west of Nautanwa station between Kapilvastu and Devdah in Nepal's Terai area. On her way to Naihar Devdah, Mahamaya Devi, the queen of



Kapilvastu, suffered labor pains and gave birth to a child. Siddhartha was the name given to the infant.

He was also known as "**Gautam Buddha**" since he was born into the Gautam gotra. Suddhodana, the Kshatriya ruler, was his father. Siddhartha's mother, according to folklore, died seven days after he was born. His maternal aunt, Shuddhodhana's second queen **Mahaprajavati**, raised him (Gautami). Siddhartha was the term given to the baby, which means "He who is born to accomplish Siddhi."

The sage seer Asit revealed from his mountain house during the birth ceremony that the baby will either become a great monarch or a great holy man. to be invited to Everyone predicted that the boy would grow up to be either a great monarch or a great holy man.

Buddha's birthday is often celebrated in Theravada [countries](#). Its origins can be traced back to a number of events in his early childhood.

When the horses began to run and froth began to come out of their mouth, Siddhartha would halt them, knowing that they were weary and that the winning wager would be lost. Even in the game, Siddharth liked to lose since he did not want to be seen beating someone or crying for someone. Siddhartha rescued Hans' life after he was wounded by an arrow from his cousin Devadatta.

Gautam Buddha Education and Marriage

With Guru **Vishwamitra**, **Siddhartha** learned not just the Vedas and Upanishads, but also governance and combat. In wrestling, horse racing, archery, and chariot driving, no one can match him. Siddhartha married his daughter **Yashodhara** when he was sixteen years old. He moved in with **Yashodhara** in a palace erected according to the seasons by his father, where his son Rahul was born. However, after his marriage, his thoughts became disinterested, and he left his family in search of true pleasure and calm.

Gautama Buddha Detachment

King Shuddhodhana arranged all the needful for Siddhartha's enjoyment and luxury. For three seasons, three beautiful palaces were created. Everything needed for



dancing, singing, and entertainment was collected there. He had servants and housemaids at his service.

All of this, however, was insufficient to keep Siddhartha bound to the world. Siddhartha went for a stroll in the garden one spring day. They came across an older man on the street. His teeth had been fractured, his hair had been burned, and his body was crooked. He was trembling slowly as he walked down the street, a stick in his hand. When Kumar went for his second walk in the garden, a patient appeared in front of him. He was exhaling rapidly.



The Mahabhinishkraman of Siddhartha (portrayed by Rabindranath Tagore)

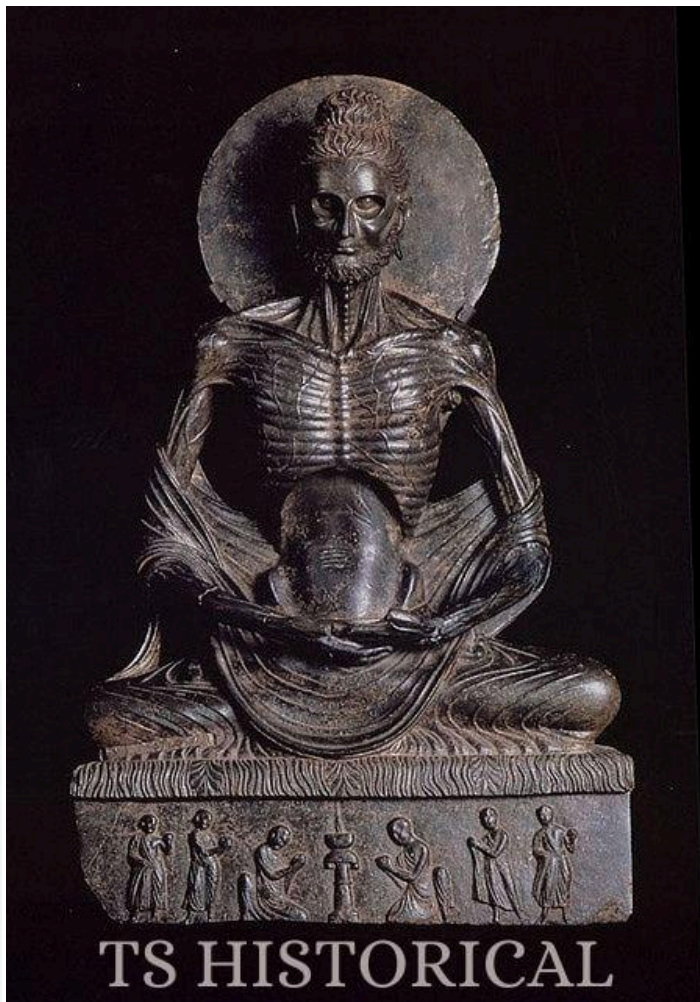
The shoulders were falling. The arms were dry. The stomach was bloated and enlarged. His skin had turned pallid on his face. He was able to walk with difficulty with the assistance of the other. Siddhartha was given a meaning for the third time. Four men were escorting him away. In the backdrop, there were a lot of people.

Some were sobbing, some were pounding their hearts, and still, others were ripping their hair out. Siddhartha was very upset by these events. 'Damn the young, which



absorbs life,' he thought. Health is a shame, as it ruins the body. Shame on life for closing off its chapter so quickly. Will old age, disease, and death always be as lovely as this? Kumar saw a sanyasi the fourth time he went for a walk in the garden. Siddhartha was drawn to a happy sannyasin who was free of all worldly feelings and ambitions.

Gautama Buddha Grand Eradication



Buddha's body decomposed by penance (Lahore Museum)



Siddhartha left the state's attachments, such as his beautiful wife **Yashodhara**, milk-mouthed **Rahul**, and **Kapilvastu**, and went for penance. He arrived at the palace. There was a beg there. Siddhartha came close to Alar Kalam and Uddak Ramputra while wandering around.

He was the one who taught me meditation. Tranced for the first time. But that was not enough for him. When he arrived in Uruvela, he began doing penance in a variety of ways. Siddhartha started his penance by eating only walnuts and rice, and then he stopped eating altogether. The body became extremely frail. While doing penance, six years passed. Sidharth's penance was ineffective.

The Gautama Buddha's Peaceful Middle Path: Some women emerged from a city where Siddhartha was performing penance one day. 'Don't let loose the strings of the veena,' said one of his songs to Siddharth.

Leaving them to their own devices will not bring out their sweet voices. But don't overtighten the wires to the point of breaking them.' Siddharth handled the situation properly. He agreed that the best way to perfect yoga is to eat a healthy diet. It's not nice to have too much of nothing. Only the median road is appropriate for every goal, and this one is no exception.

Gautama Buddha's Acquisition of Knowledge

Alar Kalam was Buddha's first guru, from whom he received education during his sannyasa period. Siddhartha was 35 years old when he meditated under a Peepal tree on Vaishakhi Purnima. At Bodh Gaya, on the banks of the Niranjana River, Buddha underwent great penance and broke his fast by eating kheer at the hands of a girl named Sujata.



Sujata, a woman from a nearby village, was the mother of a child. To fulfill her commitment from a peepal tree, she reached a golden plate filled with cow's milk kheer. Siddhartha was meditating at the time. He had the impression that the tree's deity was worshipping him. 'Just as my desire has been realized, so should yours,' Sujata added as she presented Siddhartha with kheer. After meditating on the same night, Siddhartha's sadhana proved successful. He had a genuine revelation. Since then, Siddhartha has been referred to as 'Buddha.' The Bodhi tree, under which Siddhartha obtained enlightenment, was named after him, and Bodh Gaya was a town near Gaya.

Gautama Buddha's Turning of the Wheel

He continued to preach his religion in Pali, a basic language at the time, rather than Sanskrit until he was 80 years old. His simple religion began to gain a lot of traction. After spending four weeks studying the nature of religion under the Bodhi tree, Buddha set out to preach the religion. He arrived in Mrigdav (modern-day Sarnath) near Kashi on the Ashadh full moon day.

He spoke there first, converting the first five friends into believers, and then sent them forth to promote the religion. Mahaprajapati Gautami (the Buddha's mother) was the first woman to be admitted to the Buddhist Sangha. Ananda was a close friend of Buddha's. Buddha used to deliver his teachings solely to Anand.



Gautama Buddha Maha-Parinirvana

According to the Pali doctrine's Mahaparinirvana Sutta, the Buddha indicated that he would go for Parinirvana at the age of 80. The Buddha ate his final supper, which he had acquired from a blacksmith named Kunda, and which caused him to become very ill. Ananda, the Buddha's disciple, was directed by the Buddha to explain to Kunda that he had done nothing wrong. He described the food as "amazing."

