

TABLE OF SIX GREAT BUDDHIST SANGAYANA = COUNCILS

| Number of Buddhist council | Date | Venue | Presided over by | No. of Participants | Supporters | Cause /Object | | Duration | Other important events |
|----------------------------------|--|---|---|--------------------------------|--|--|--|----------|---|
| 1 st Buddhist council | 3 months after the Buddha's Great Demise 543-B.C | Sattapanni Cave, Mount Vebhara, City of Rajagaha (India) | Ven. Mahakassapa Maha Thera | 500 Patisambhida yana Arahats | King Ajatasattu (of India) | Subhadda's irreverent utterances after the Buddha's Great Demise | To Preserve the purity of the original teachings of the Buddha | 7 Months | Ven. Upali recited the Vinaya Pitaka, Ven. Ananda recited the Dhamma & Abhidhamma Pitakas. |
| 2 nd Buddhist Council | 100 Years after the Buddha's Great Demise 443 – B.C. | Valukarama Monastery, City of Vesali (India) | Ven. Sabbakami Ven. Yasa Ven. Revata Ven. Ajita Mahatheras | 700 Patisambhida Yana Arahats | King Kalasoka (of India) | Vajii Monk's ten controversial points. Propagation of false doctrine | To preserve the purity of Vinaya rules laid down by the Buddha | 8 Months | Sangha divided into two Theravadin & Mahasanghika |
| 3 rd Buddhist Council | 250 years after the Buddha's Great Demise 293 B.C | Ashokarama Monastery, City of Patliputta (India) | Ven. Maggaliputta Tissa Maha Thera | 1000 Patisambhida yana arahats | King Dhammasoka (of India) | Prevalence of fake monks and heretical views | To expel the fake monks and to preserve the purity of the Sangha | 9 Months | More than 60,000 fake monks were expelled. 9 groups of Dhammadutas were sent to various Countries |
| 4 th Buddhist Council | 450 years after the Buddha's Great Demise 93 – B.C | Aloka Cave Aluvihara Matala, Malaya District, (Sri Lanka) | Ven. Rakkhita Maha Thera | 500 Arahats | King Vattagamani Abhaya (of Sri Lanka) | Prevalence of materialism and moral decline due to war and a hostile king | To recite and render into writing the Tipitaka and preserve it from external threats like war etc. | 1 Year | Tipitaka was written on ola leaves for the first time. The King made many copies and distributed them all over the country. |
| 5 th Buddhist Council | 2414 years after the Buddha's Great Demise 1871 – A.D | Dakkhinarama Monastery, Mandalay, (Burma) | Ven. Mahatheras Jagarabhivamsa Narendrabhi dhaja Sumangalasami | 2400 Learned Mahatheras | King Mindon (Burma) | To prepare a uniform edition of Tipitaka and write it down on marble slabs for it to endure long | | 5 Months | Tipitaka was written on 229 marble slabs and enshrined in a library called (Mystery library) |
| 6 th Buddhist Council | 2500 years after the Buddha's Great Demise 1954 – 56 A.D | Mahapasana Cave, Kaba – Aye, Yangon (Myanmar) | Ven. Revata Maha Thera | 2500 Learned Mahatheras | Government of Myanmar PM – U NU President Sao Shwe Thaik | To realthenticate the Teachings and propagate the Dhamma all over the worl. | | 2 Years | The participant monks were from – Thailand, Ceylon, Laos, Cambodia, India etc. |