3.2 Hinduism and Buddhism Part 2

Vocabulary

* Four Noble Truths:
* Eightfold Path:
* Nirvana:
* Sect:

Guided Notes

* + Siddhartha Gautama began teaching in the foothills of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and eventually spread across Asia to become the core beliefs of one of the world's most influential religion. Buddhism
	+ From Boy and Buddha
		- He was born a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_around 563 BC.
			* His mother dreamed a white elephant descended to her from heaven.
			* This and other signs led a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to predict the boy would become a wandering holy man
			* To prevent this and become the ruler one day, his father kept him in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and surrounded him with comfort and luxury.
			* By age 16, he was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to a beautiful woman and had a wonderful life.
			* At 29, Gautama took a ride beyond the palace gates.
				+ First trip saw an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_man
				+ Other trips he saw a sick person and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_man.
				+ He became aware of human suffering.
			* This bothered him so much, he left the palace never to return.
				+ Went to discover a life where there is no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_or death.
			* Wandered for years
				+ Sought answers from Hindu scholars and holy men who failed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_him with their answers.
				+ He sat under a tree to fast and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and was determined he would not leave until he understood the mystery of life.
				+ Evil spirits \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_him at night, but he never gave up
				+ He eventually believed he understood the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and sure for sorrow and suffering.
				+ He was now Buddha and spent the rest of his life teaching
	+ Following the Four Noble Truths
		- All life is full of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, pain and sorrow.
		- The cause of suffering is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or negative deeds and mindsets such as hatred and desire.
		- The only cure for suffering is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_non-virtue.
		- The way to overcome non-virtue is to follow the Eightfold \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ The Eightfold Path
		- Right \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Right apsirations (desires or ambitions)
		- Right \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Right conduct
		- Right \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		- Right effort
		- Right mindfulness
		- Right \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			* 1 and 2 deal with understanding the Four Noble Truths and committing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the Eightfold Path
			* The rest deal with living a moral life and to avoid evil actions
		- Through meditation one might gain enlightenment.
		- The final goal is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- union with the universe and release from the cycle of rebirth
		- The path was a middle road down the path of life - life can have pleasure but still self-denial
		- Stress honesty, charity, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Comparing Hinduism to Buddhism
		- Buddhism grew from Hinduism
		- Both stress nonviolence, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, dharma, and reincarnation
		- Differed
			* Buddhism didn't focus on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, formal rituals or multiple gods
			* Buddhism urged each person to seek their own salvation through meditation
			* Buddhism rejected the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_system - allowed all to seek nirvana in this life
	+ Buddhism Spreads Beyond India
		- Many people became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of Buddha in his lifetime
			* Monasteries and convents were set up across India for meditation and study
		- At the age of 80, Buddha died
			* His followers gathered all of his writings and teachings into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(Three Baskets of Wisdom)
				+ One includes sayings

"Let a man, after he has discerned his own duty, be always attentive to this duty."

"\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in inherent in all things. Work out your own salvation with diligence."

* + - Missionaries and traders spread Buddhism across India and parts of Asia
			* Gradually split into two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- subgroups
				+ Theravada Buddhism

Closely related to original teachings

Life \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to hard spiritual work

Only most dedicated would reach nirvana - monks and nuns

* + - * + Mahayana Buddhism

Easier for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_people to follow

Buddha forbade people to follow him, but he was seen as a holy and compassionate god in this sect

Turned to gods for help solving daily problems and achieving salvation

* + Buddhism Declines in India
		- Hinduism eventually absorbed some of the teachings and made room for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as a god
		- Some Buddhist centers last until the 1100s AD but fell to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_invaders

3.2 Assessment Questions- **complete on input page!**

1. Explain how to achieve Moksha. (Use the words karma, dharma and reincarnation in your answer.)
2. How does the caste relate to basic Hindu beliefs?
3. According to the Buddha, how do people escape worldly suffering?
4. What about Mahayana teachings may have appealed to people?
5. What about the Eightfold Path would you have the most difficulty with?