

BUDDHISM**PRE-TEST**

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

1. Siddharta Gautama was also known as the _____ .
2. Buddhism teaches _____ for all beings.
3. After his death, the Buddha believed that he would attain _____ .
4. The teachings of the Buddha were preserved in the _____ .
5. The beauty and simplicity of Zen temples help the monks there achieve deep _____ .

BUDDHISM**BUDDHISM OUTLINE**

The following is a list of the topics covered in this video program:

1. The life of Siddhartha Gautama - The Buddha
2. The concept of karma - as defined by Zen Buddhist
3. The Noble Eightfold Way - the basis of the Buddha's teaching
4. Buddhist art
5. Theravada Buddhism - the orthodox form of Buddhism
6. Mahayana Buddhism - "The Large Vehicle" - a loose interpretation of the Buddha's teachings
7. Relationship between Buddhism and Hinduism

BUDDHISM

3

VIEWER'S GUIDE

Directions: Answer the following questions as directed by your teacher.

1. Into what religion was Siddartha Gautama born?
2. What was the reason Siddartha decided to leave home and become a sadhu?
3. What is karma?
4. How were the teachings of the Buddha preserved after his death?
5. What is the difference between the two main branches of Buddhism?
6. What is one of the reasons many young men in Thailand become monks?
7. How is the community of monks supported?
8. What do the monks give in return for their support?
9. What does their religion provide for some Buddhists?
10. What is your understanding of what it means to be a Buddhist?

BUDDHISM**VOCABULARY LIST**

sadhu - A Hindu holy man.

ascetic - One who lives a life of contemplation and rigorous self-denial for religious purposes.

austerity - Severity of manners or life; harsh discipline.

karma - In Buddhism or Hinduism, the effect of the actions of past and present lifetimes, both good and bad, on one's present life.

reincarnation - Rebirth in another body.

nirvana - In Buddhism, the state of perfect blessedness achieved by the extinction of individual existence and by the absorption of the soul into the supreme spirit, or by extinction of all passions and desires.

enlightenment - Being made able to see or comprehend the truth: free from ignorance, prejudice or superstition.

orthodox - Conforming to the usual beliefs or established doctrine, especially in religion.

novice - One who has entered a religious group or order, but has not taken final vows.

secular - Pertaining to the world or to things not spiritual or sacred.

homage - To pay respect by external action.

arduous - Steep, and therefore, difficult of ascent: hard to climb.

incantation - The chanting of magical words or a formula in casting a spell or performing other magic.

BUDDHISM

ASIA MAP



BUDDHISM**ASIA MAPACTIVITY**

Directions: Locate the following countries on the map below where Buddhism is practiced:
India, Nepal, Thailand, Japan, Tibet



BUDDHISM**VOCABULARY CHECK**

Directions: Match the definition in the left column with the word it identifies from the column on the right.

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|-----------|---|------------------|
| 1. _____ | In Buddhism or Hinduism, the effect of the actions of past and present lifetimes, both good and bad, on one's present life. | A. sadhu |
| 2. _____ | In Buddhism, the state of perfect blessedness achieved by the extinction of individual existence and by the absorption of the soul into the supreme spirit, or by extinction of all passions and desires. | B. ascetic |
| 3. _____ | Being made able to see or comprehend the truth; free from ignorance, prejudice, or superstition. | C. austerity |
| 4. _____ | Conforming to the usual beliefs or established doctrine, especially in religion. | D. karma |
| 5. _____ | One who lives a life of contemplation and rigorous self-denial for religious purposes. | E. reincarnation |
| 6. _____ | The chanting of magical words or a formula in casting a spell. | F. nirvana |
| 7. _____ | Pertaining to the world or to things not spiritual or sacred. | G. enlightenment |
| 8. _____ | A Hindu holy man. | H. orthodox |
| 9. _____ | One who has entered a religious group or order, but has not taken final vows. | I. novice |
| 10. _____ | Rebirth in another body. | J. secular |
| 11. _____ | Severity of manners or life, harsh discipline. | K. homage |
| 12. _____ | Steep, and therefore, difficult of ascent; hard to climb. | L. arduous |
| 13. _____ | To pay respect by external action. | M. incantation |

BUDDHISM**WEBSITES**

The following sites contain useful information that can be used in conjunction with the material found in this lesson:

www.buddhanet.net

fwbo.org/index.html

BUDDHISM**POST-TEST**

Directions: Answer the following questions as directed by your teacher.

Multiple Choice:

1. The belief that what you think and do in this life will influence this life as well as the next life is known as:
 - a. the Law of Diminishing Returns
 - b. karma
 - c. Ohm's law
2. The Buddha taught:
 - a. self denial is best
 - b. live for today
 - c. the middle way of compassion
3. One of the sects of Buddhism is:
 - a. Unitarian
 - b. Hassidic
 - c. Zen
4. The Buddha believed that life is:
 - a. a great time to make money
 - b. suffering
 - c. short, so it doesn't matter what you do
5. In Thailand, Buddhist monks are:
 - a. shunned by the community
 - b. supported by the community
 - c. usually rich

True or False:

- _____ 1. The Buddha understood people's problems because he was born the son of a poor carpenter.
- _____ 2. From his belief in karma, the Buddha developed the scientific theory of the conservation of energy.
- _____ 3. As a result of his experience in meditation, the Buddha believed that his eightfold path would end human suffering.
- _____ 4. Theravada Buddhists follow what they believe to be the original teachings of the Buddha.
- _____ 5. In Thailand, Buddhist monks are sworn to poverty; and therefore, are supported by the community in which they live.
- _____ 6. In Nepal, Hinduism and Buddhism follow very similar principles.
- _____ 7. Zen temples are often surrounded by beautiful gardens.
- _____ 8. Since the Chinese communists have taken over Tibet, many Tibetan Buddhists have fled to Nepal.
- _____ 9. Buddhism teaches that it is good to eat as much as you can.
- _____ 10. Buddhist monks in Thailand give religious instruction to the people living around them.

Essay: (You may write your answers on the back of this sheet.)

1. Explain how Siddhartha Gautama became the Buddha—the enlightened one.
2. From what you have seen in the video, what do you think it means to be a Buddhist?