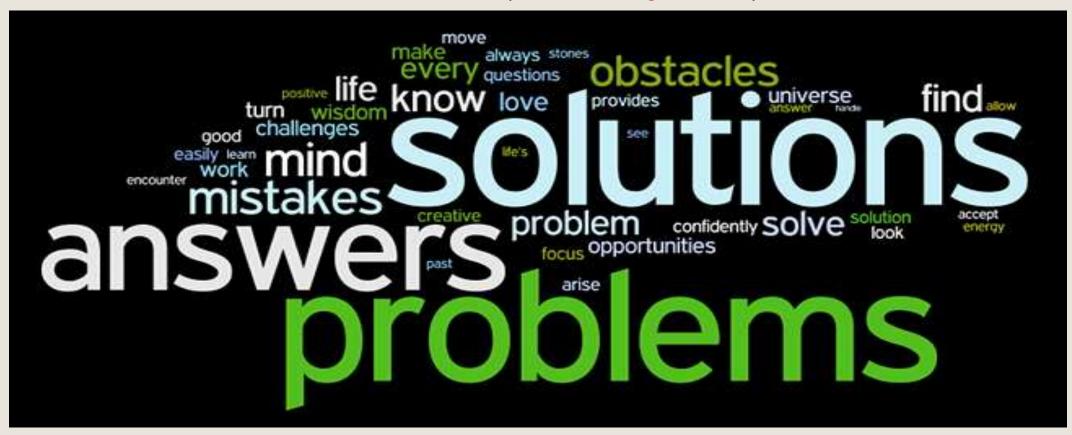


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■ Lecture Focus (Essential Question):

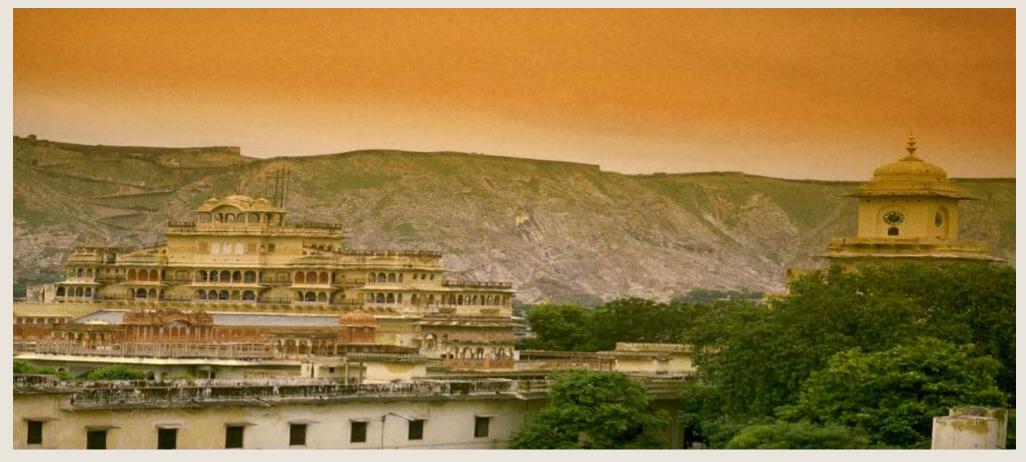


Where do you turn when you start having problems? What are your outlets during troubling times? Lets learn why so many Chinese people turned to Buddhism during troubled times.



■ First lets have a little review of **Buddhism**...what can you tell me about the religion???

■ The founder of Buddhism, Sihartha Gautama came from a privileged royal family but gave up his position and inheritance to seek salvation.



■ He was born in 563 B.C.E. in a small tribal state governed by his father in the foothills of the Himalayas.

■ For his first twenty nine years Siddhartha was protected from the harsh realities of life by his devoted father.





He stayed mostly on the palace grounds, living in luxury, his every desire fulfilled.

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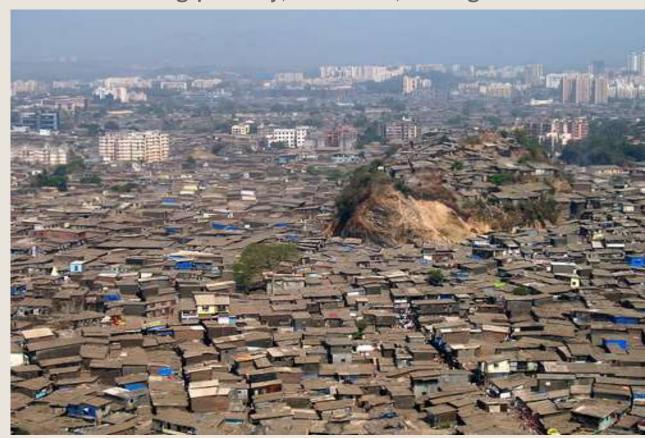
Siddhartha felt that there must have been more to life and when he final left the palace he saw the real world for the first time.





He was absolutely shocked to see the manner in which common people lived, the hardships that plagued their lives.

Seeing poverty, sickness, old age and death changed his perspective on life profoundly.





Siddhartha was determined to understand why there was so much suffering in life and to learn how it could be overcome.

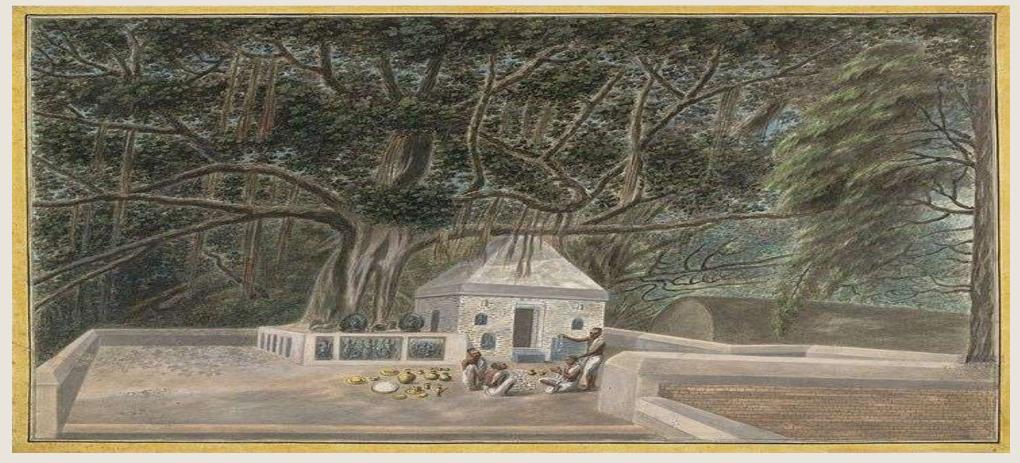
■ In 534 B.C.E. Siddhartha left his wife (cousin), family and all the comforts of home to lead the existence of a holy man.





He wandered throughout the Ganges River Valley searching for spiritual enlightenment and an explanation for suffering.

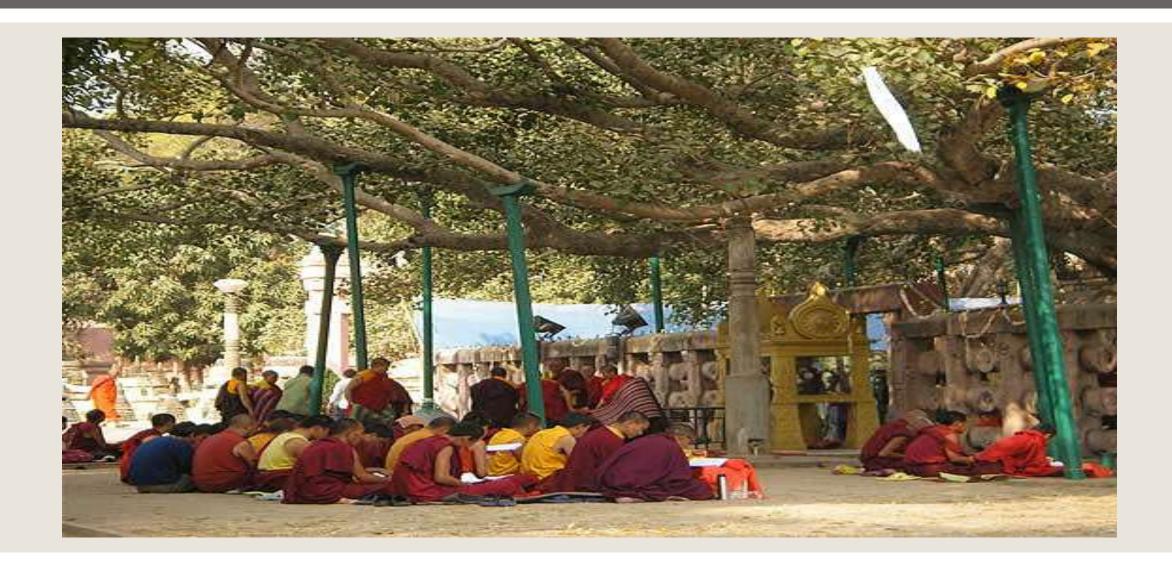
He sought enlightenment first by means of intense meditation and later extreme simplicity, neither of which satisfied him.



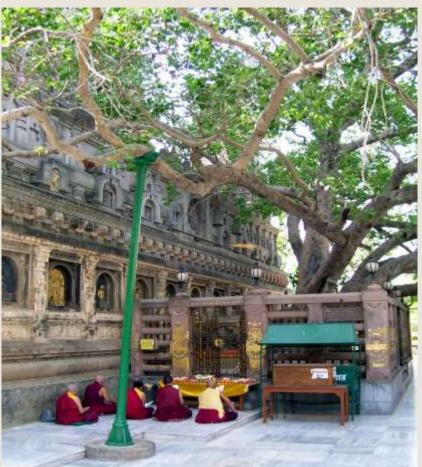
■ Then according to Buddhist legend Siddhartha one day decided to sit beneath a large tree in **Bodh Gaya** 

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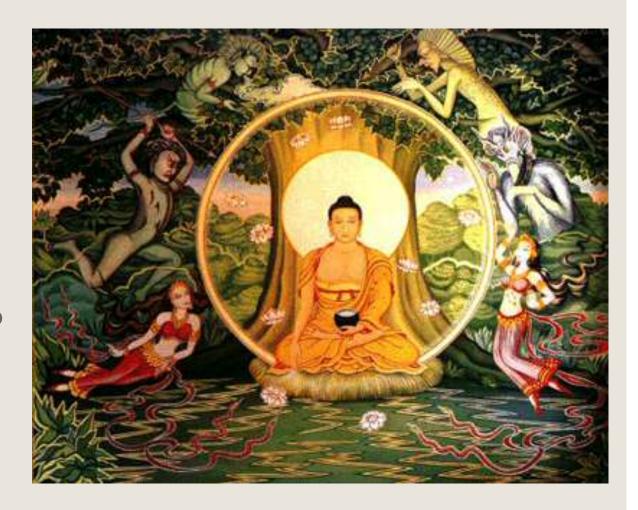
■ The Mahabodhi Temple "Great Awakening Temple" was constructed around the original small temple in Bodh Gaya,



■ This location has been deemed a "A world Heritage Site" due to the fact that Siddhartha Gautama obtained enlightenment here.

Siddhartha decided that he would remain under the "bo" tree until he fully understood the problem of suffering.

■ For forty nine days he sat in meditation as various demons tempted and threatened to shake his resolution.

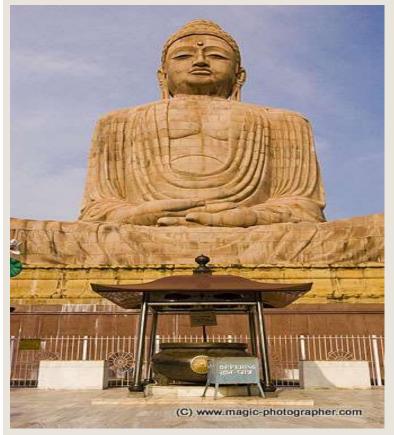


■ Mara is the main demon that tempted Gautama.



■ In Buddhism Mara personifies the "death" of the spiritual life... he is a tempter, distracting humans from practicing the spiritual life by making negative seem positive.

On the forty ninth day Siddhartha prevailed and received enlightenment, he now understood the issue of suffering and the means by which humans could eliminate it from the world.

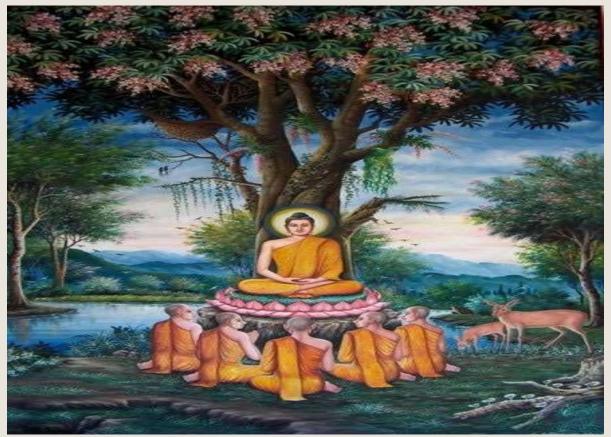




At that point, Siddhartha became the Buddha "Enlightened One"

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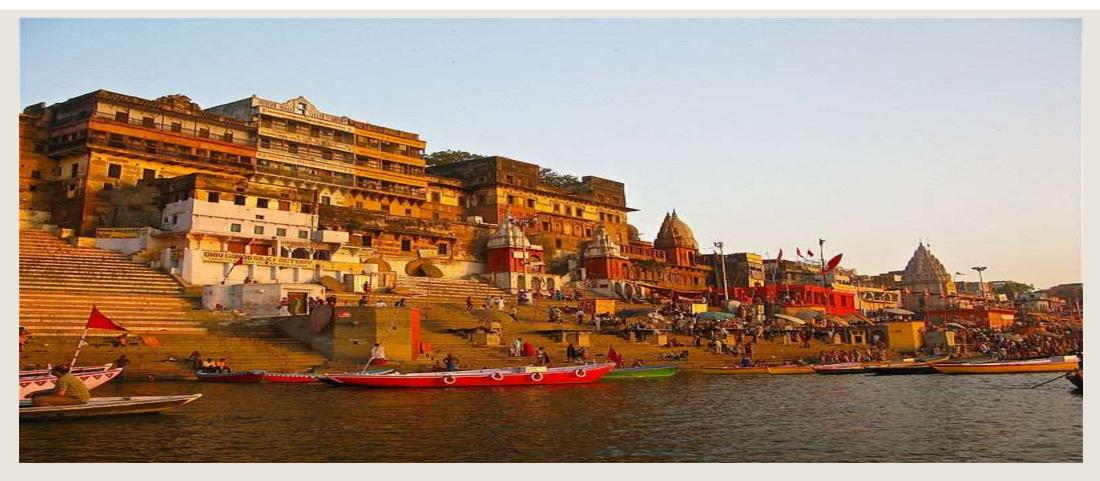
■ The Buddha publicly announced his doctrine for the first time in 528 B.C.E. at Deer Park of Sarnath, near the Buddhist holy city of Banaras



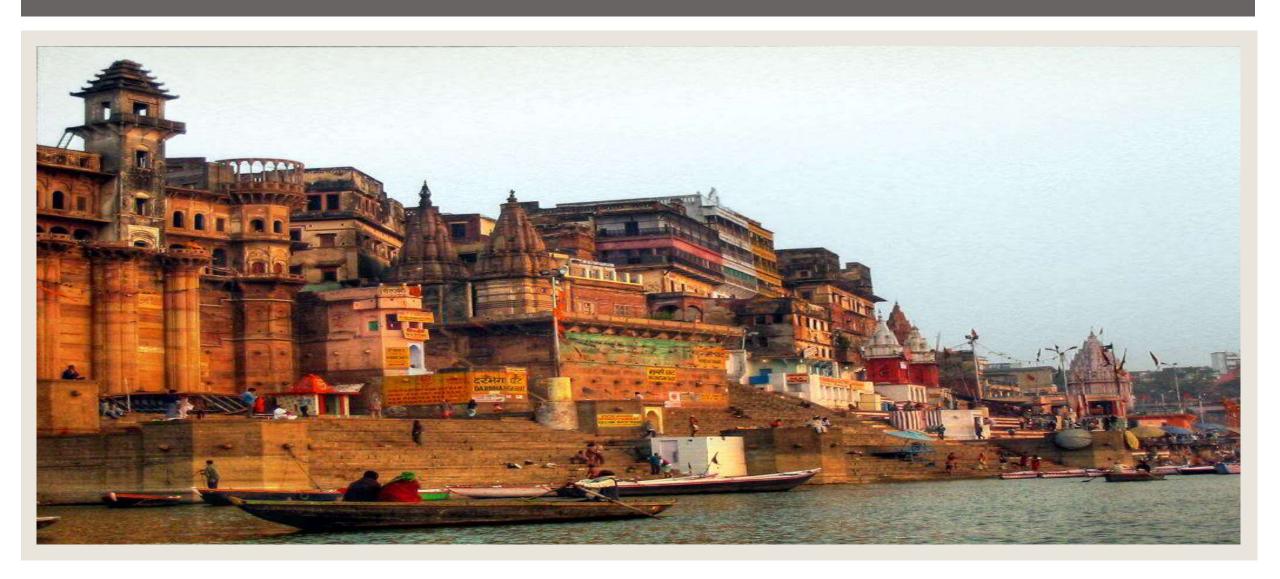


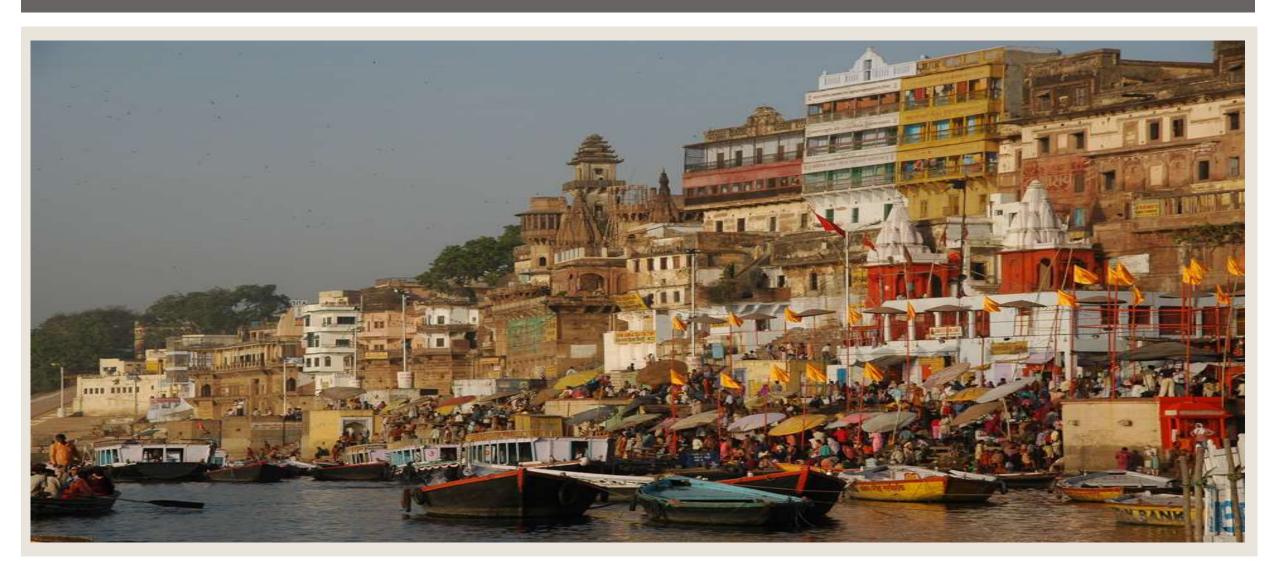


■ This sermon was delivered to his friends and was called the "Turning Wheel of the Law".



■ Banaras - A city situated on the banks of the River Ganges and is regarded as a holy city by Buddhists and Jains





■ His teachings quickly gained attention and for more then forty years Buddha led his disciples throughout much of northern India in hopes of bringing spiritual enlightenment to others.





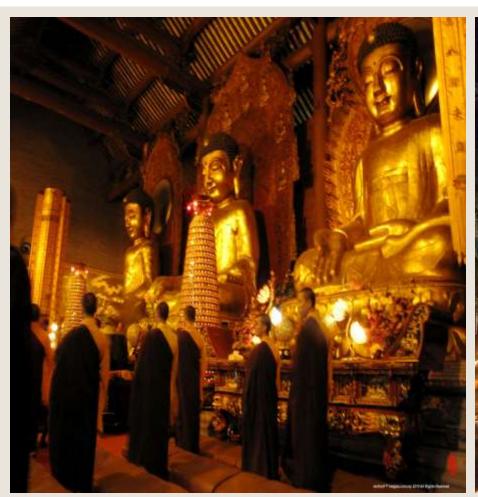
All they brought were their yellow robes and bowls.

■ The core of Buddhism is known as the Four Noble Truths, which teaches:





1) Truth of Suffering - Life is full of suffering, full of sickness and unhappiness.





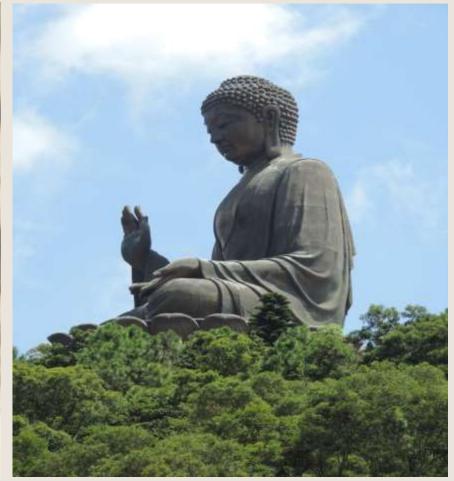
2) Truth of the Cause of Suffering - People suffer because they desire things.(Greed)



3) Truth to the End of Suffering - It is possible to end suffering and open the door to lasting peace.

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4) Truth of the Middle Path - By changing your thinking and behavior you can find happiness

#### **RELIGIONS OF INDIA**

■ The Four Noble Truths can be obtained if a person was to follow the Eight Fold Path, which is a set of guidelines for individuals to live by.

Together these constitute the Buddhist doctrine or the Dharma shared by all Buddhist sects.



Right View

Right view simply means to see and to understand things as they really are, not as you 'wish' them to be.

2) Right Intention

Right intention can be described best as commit-ment to ethical behavior for the good of the whole.

(3) Right Speech

Buddha explains right speech as follows: 1. to abstain from false speech; not to tell deliberate lies and not to speak deceitfully; 2. to abstain from slanderous speech and not to speak maliciously against others; 3. to abstain from harsh words that offend or hurt others; and 4. to abstain from the idle chatter that lacks purpose or depth.

(4) Right Action

1. To abstain from harming sentient beings, especially to abstain from taking life (including suicide) and doing harm intentionally or unconsciously, including eating the flesh of other beings; 2. to abstain from taking what is not given, which includes stealing, fraud, deceitfulness, and dishonesty; and 3. to abstain from sexual misconduct.

150 Right Livelihood

Buddha teaches four specific activities that harm other beings and that one should avoid for this reason: 1, dealing in weapons; 2, dealing in living beings (including slave trade and prostituion as well as raising animals for slaughter); 3, working in meat production and butchery; and 4, selling intoxicants and poisons, such as alcohol and drugs.

Bight Effort

 to prevent the arising of unwholesome states; 2. to abandon unwholesome states that have already arisen; 3. to arouse wholesome states that have not yet arisen; and 4. to maintain and perfect wholesome states already arisen.

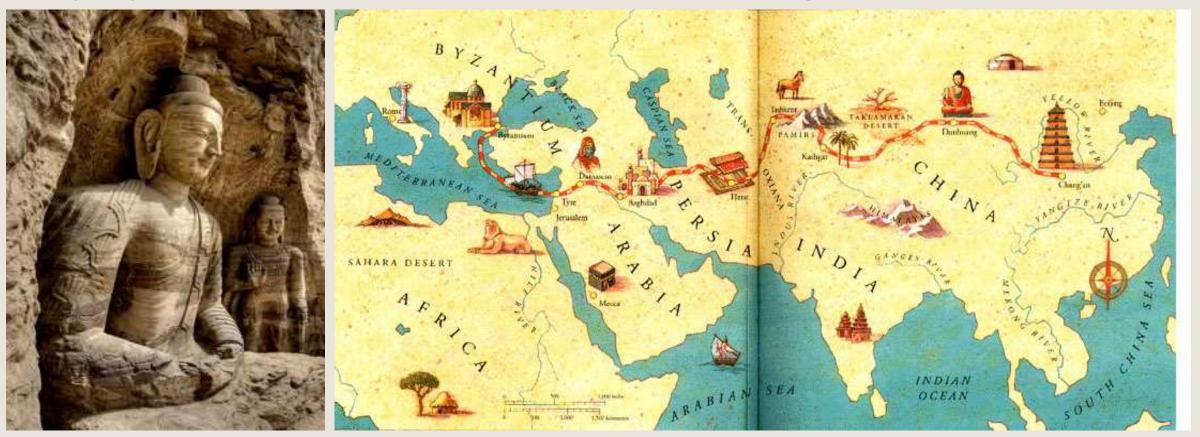
(7) Right Mindfulness

Contemplation of the body;
contemplation of feeling (repulsive, attractive, or neutral);
contemplation of the state of mind; and 4. contemplation of the phenomena.

(8) Right Concentration

Right concentration is the practice of meditation.

■ Last year you learned that traders and missionaries from India brought Buddhism to China in 150 C.E.



Most likely these missionaries and traders were traveling along the Silk Road when they shared their Buddhist beliefs.









It is important to understand that during this spread of Buddhist teachings the Han Dynasty was completely weak and soon collapsed into a Civil War...the repercussions of this war lasted for over 300 years.

People everywhere were suffering unimaginable pain from the war.

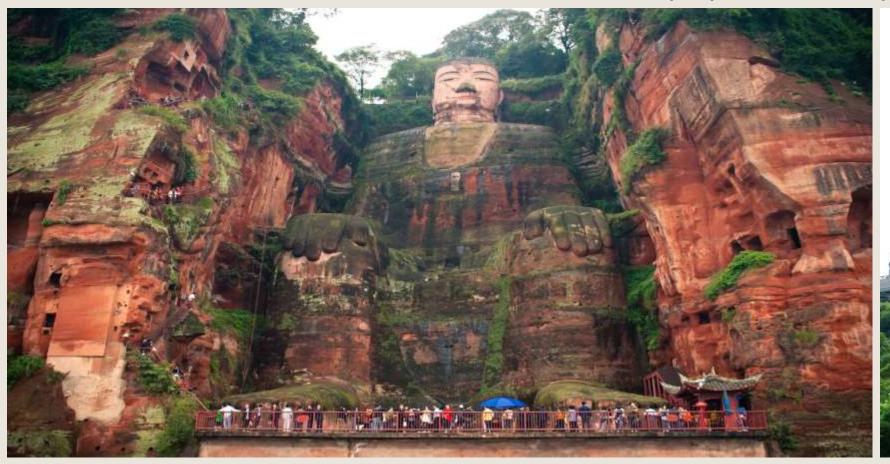




■ This was a time of great sorrow for China, farms were destroyed, there were constant food shortages and villages were being destroyed frequently.

#### **BUDDHISM SPREADS TO CHINA**

■ The central idea behind Buddhism is to teach people how to escape their suffering.





■ This attracted many Chinese people who were seeking peace and comfort

#### **BUDDHISM SPREADS TO CHINA**

#### ■ Lecture Check:

- Answer the following question in an open ended response. Each answer must be 1-2 sentences.
  - How would a civil war in the United States today effect our lives? What would change and where would you turn to for help?

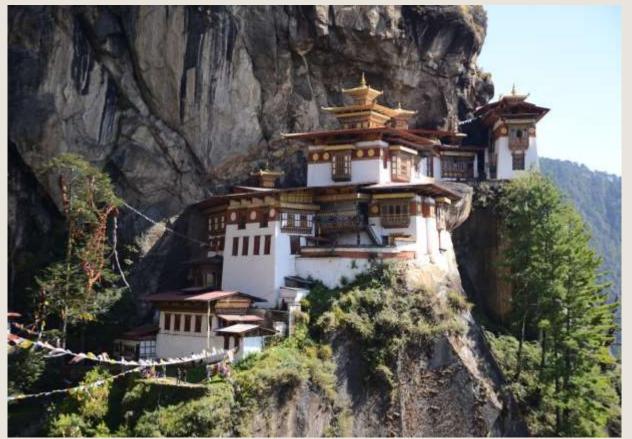
■ Early Tang rulers were not Buddhist, but they allowed Buddhism to be practiced in China.





■ They even supported the building of Buddhist Temples and statues.

■ This really was a time of great change in Chinese history and many Chinese Buddhist actually became monks and nuns.



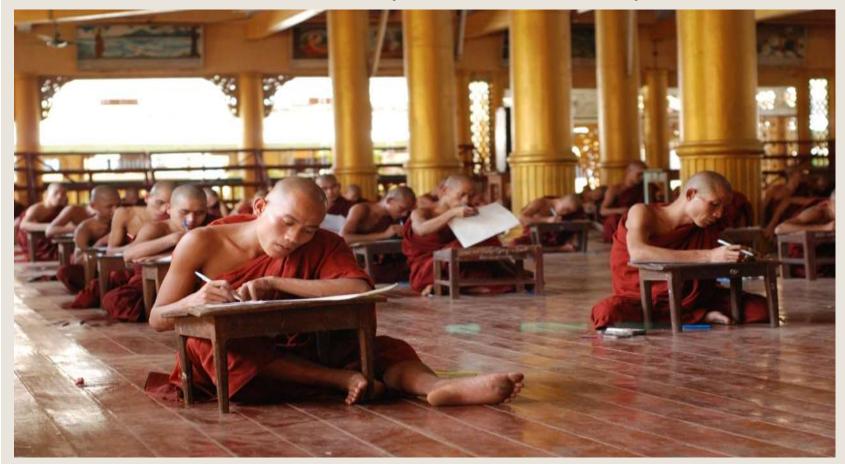


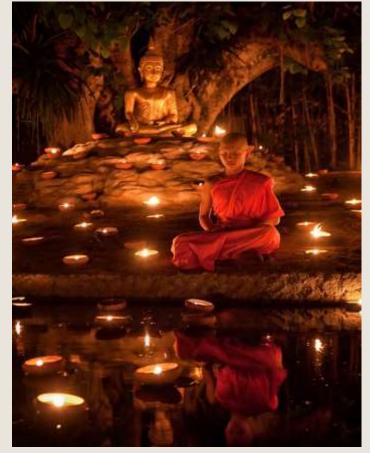
■ These Buddhist monks lived in enormous monasteries where they meditated and studied scripture daily.



■ Monastery - a community of people, especially Monks, bond by vows to a religious life. Many monks and nuns live in complete seclusion.

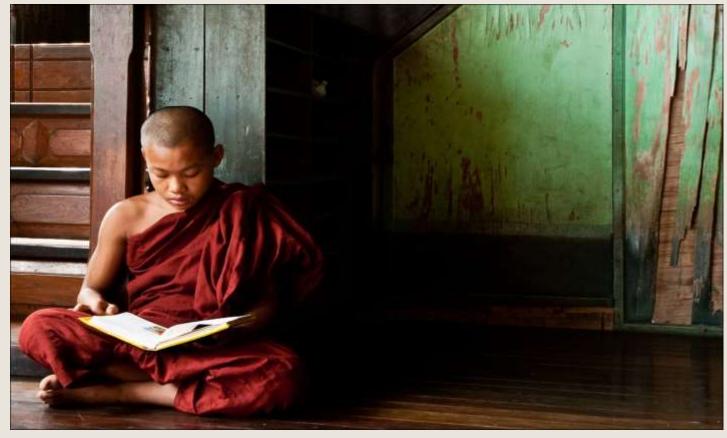
■ Buddhist temples and monasteries provided services for communities.

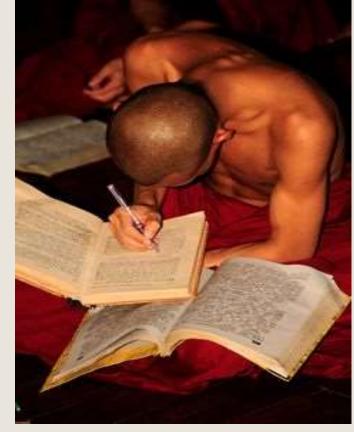




Monks ran schools and provided shelter and food for travelers.

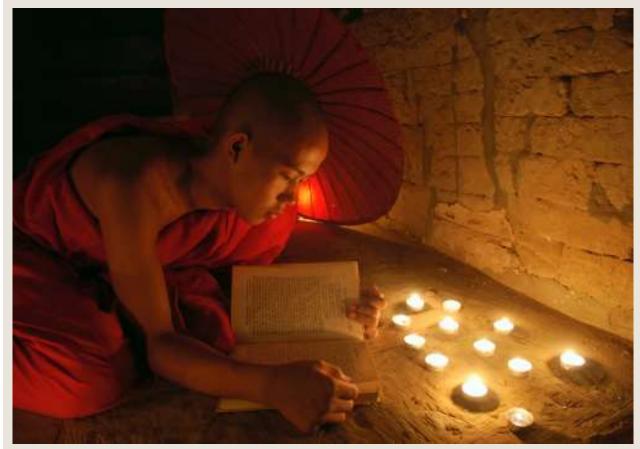
Buddhist monks studied medical books and became very knowledgeable with different types of medical care.





■ In some cases monks would even serve as bankers.

■ Not all Chinese people liked the ideals and beliefs found in Buddhism.





■ Many thought that it was wrong for Buddhist temples and monasteries to accept donations.

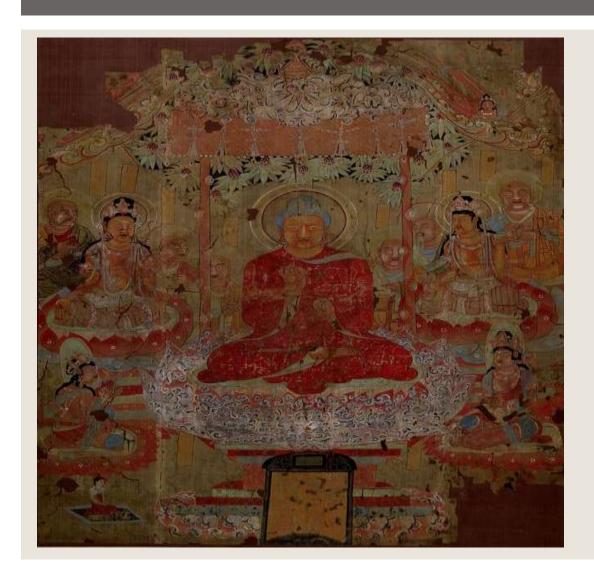






■ Some people even believed that monks and nuns weakened respect for the family life due to the fact that they did not marry.

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■ In the early 800's C.E., Tang officials feared Buddhism's growing power and even saw the religion as an enemy of China's traditions.

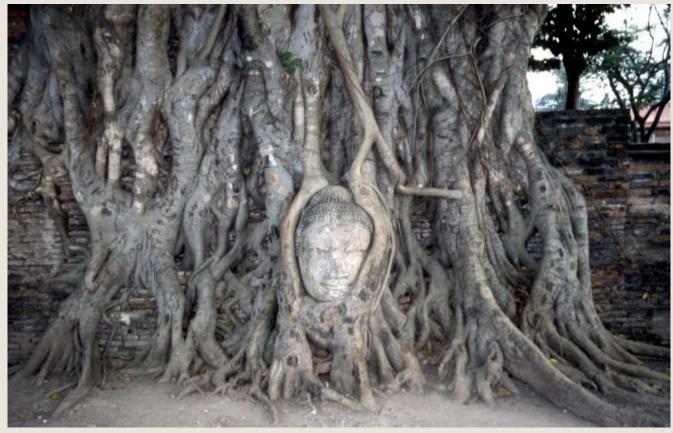
■ In 845 C.E. the Tang had many Buddhist monasteries and temples destroyed.





■ The Great Anti Buddhist Persecution was initiated by Tang Emperor Wuzong

■ The oppression reached its height in the year 845 C.E. and was meant to cleanse China of all foreign influences, not only Buddhism.









Only the native Chinese ideologies of Confucianism and Taoism survived the upheaval relatively unaffected...Buddhism in China never fully recovered.

| Questions |  | Q | u | e | st | o | n | S |  |
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■ 1) How did the Tang Dynasty originally support Buddhism?

2) Where did Buddhist monks live and study their faiths?

3) What types of jobs did the monks see to while they studied at monasteries?

- Questions:
- 1) How did the Tang Dynasty originally support Buddhism?
  - They built Temples and Statues
- 2) Where did Buddhist monks live and study their faiths?
  - Monasteries
- 3) What types of jobs did the monks see to while they studied at monasteries?
  - Teachers, Doctors and Bankers

■ Korea was able to break away from China during the fall of the Han Dynasty in 220 C.E.





■ For several hundred years after, Korea was divided into three separate kingdoms...however they did share a connection with the rest of Asia... Buddhism.

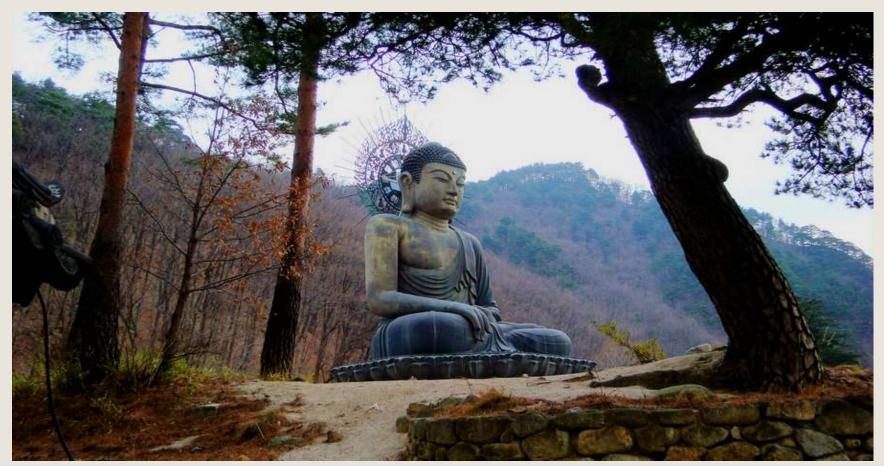
■ In the 300's C.E., Chinese Buddhists brought their religion to Korea.

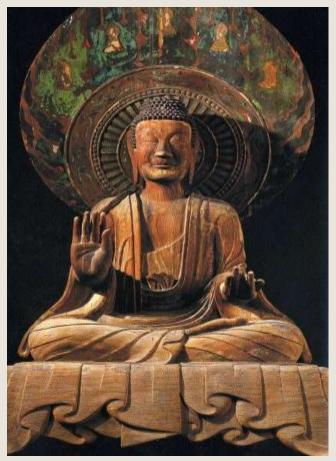




■ In about 660 C.E., the Koreas united into a single country, with the new government completely supporting Buddhism. (Korean celebration of the Buddha's birthday, May 10<sup>th</sup>)

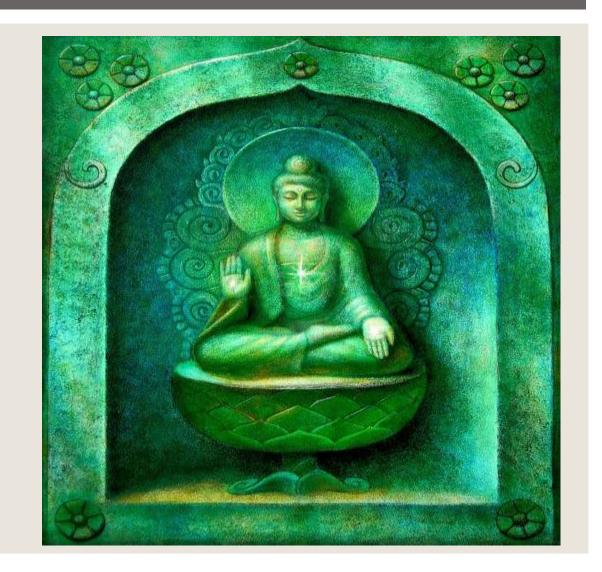






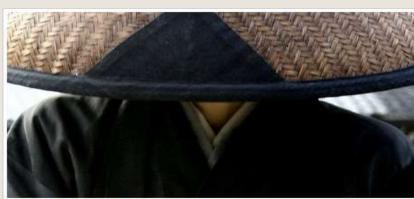
Buddhism was able to grow stronger within Korea and bring solace to the people of this struggling new country.

- Buddhism later spread to the nearby islands of Japan.
- According to legend, one of Korea's kings wrote to the Japanese emperor.



■ The letter contained a statue of the Buddha and Buddhist writings stating, "This religion is the most excellent of all teachings".







As time passed, Buddhism won many followers in Japan as well and the variation of Zen Buddhism is widely practiced there today. ■This Power Point was Created by Matthew lannucci of North Plainfield New Jersey. If you are not Matthew lannucci of North Plainfield New Jersey and are using this presentation then you have stolen it and should feel shameful and sad...however, you have great taste in stolen educational material...basically you are a mystery wrapped in an enigma, good luck with that.

What is Zen Buddhism??





■ Zen is a school of Mahayana Buddhism that developed in China during the 6th century as Chán, from China...Zen spread south to Vietnam, northeast to Korea and east to Japan, where it flourished.







■ The word **Zen** is derived from the Japanese pronunciation of the Chinese word **Chán**, which can be translated as "meditative state".

■ Zen emphasizes insight into Buddha's nature expression of this insight in daily life, especially to help benefit others.





Zen favors direct understanding through zazen which means "seated meditation" and interaction with an accomplished teacher.

■ The Japanese Zen Garden, creates a miniature stylized landscape through carefully composed arrangements of rocks, water features and uses gravel or sand that is raked to represent ripples in water.





Classical Zen Gardens were intended to imitate the essence of nature, not its actual appearance, and to serve an aid to meditation about the true meaning of life.







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■ 1) What did the Korean King say and send to the Emperor of Japan?

2) What school does Zen Buddhism belong too?

3) What does the term zazen mean?

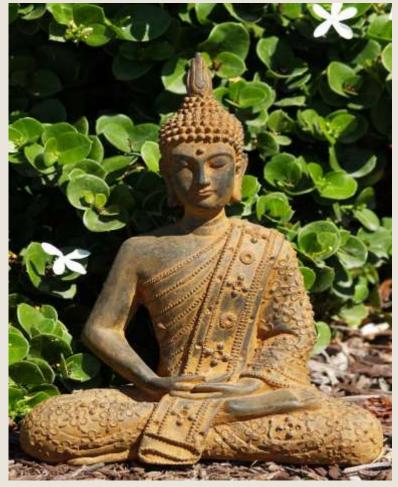
- Questions:
- 1) What did the Korean King say and send to the Emperor of Japan?
  - A letter and statue of the Buddha stating, "This religion is the most excellent of all teachings".
- 2) What school does Zen Buddhism belong too?
  - Mahayana Buddhism
- 3) What does the term zazen mean?
  - "Seated meditation" and interaction with an accomplished teacher



■ History Mystery Time !!!!!

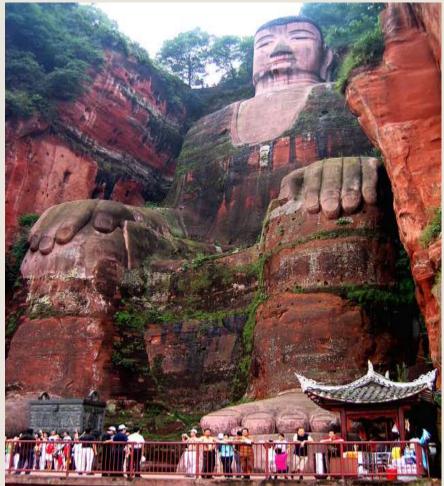
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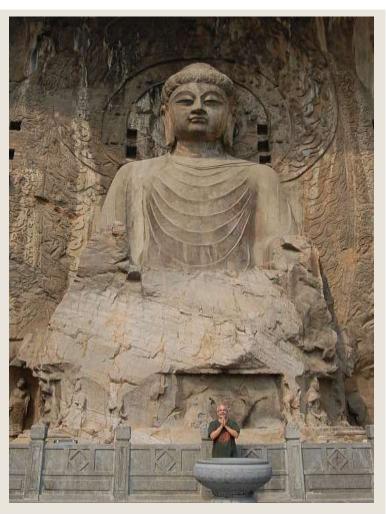




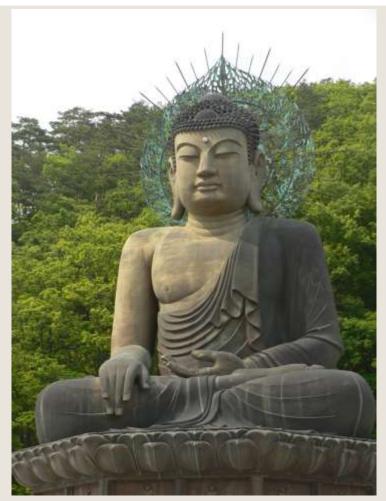
Through the Silk Road you can see the way "Buddha" was depicted...look at the differences in the facial features...however, Christian gods remained unchanged!!! (Indian Buddha)

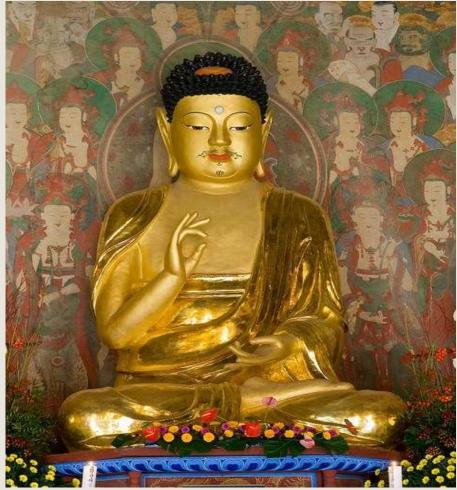






Chinese Buddha

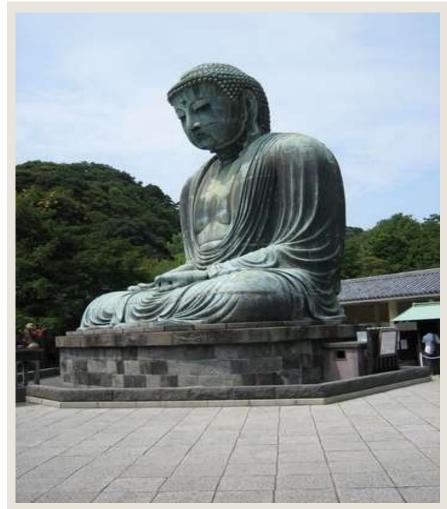






Korean Buddha

### THE SILK ROAD







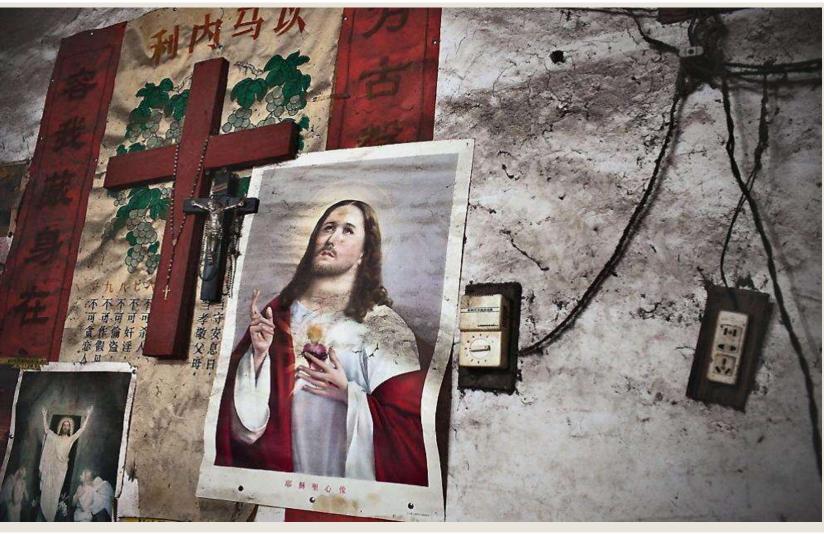
Japanese Buddha





■ Did Jesus' image change as Christianity traveled the Silk Road? Why?



























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#### ■ Open Ended Response:

Answer the following questions in a 1-2 paragraph response.

Why do you think the Buddha's image changed as it traveled along the Silk Road and the Christian images did not change?