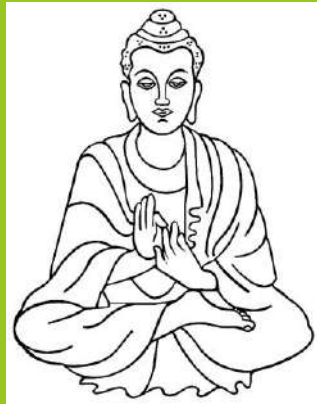


# Major World Religions & Geographical Themes



# How does religion connect and separate societies?

- What do Judaism, Christianity, and Islam have in common?



# Introduction to Judaism



# Basic Facts of Judaism

## Tenets:

- **is monotheistic**
- **belief in justice and righteousness**
- **adherence to rules and commandments from the scriptures**
- **importance of covenants (Abrahamic, Mosaic, Messianic)**

# Basic Facts of Judaism

- **Supreme Being: G-d** (Jews do not spell out full name as it is considered too holy), **Yahweh, Jehovah**
- **Sacred Text: The Tanach** which includes the **Torah**.
- **Place of Worship: Synagogue**
- **Holy Land: Israel, particularly Jerusalem and the Western Wall**

# Synagogue



# Western Wall



# The Western Wall





# Basic Facts of Judaism

- “Founding Fathers”—Abraham, Jacob, Moses
- Founded around 2000 B.C.E.
- Founded in Canaan (also known as Israel or Palestine)
- Approximately 14 million followers, nearly half of which live in Israel



Israel

# Basic Beliefs of Judaism

## **Monotheistic faith**

A belief in one god who is most often called Yahweh or Jehovah

## Basic Beliefs

## Creation

Then said God,  
Let be light and  
was light.  
And saw God  
the light that  
good (it was)  
and separated  
God between  
the light and  
the darkness.  
And called God  
the light Day.  
and the  
darkness He  
called Night;  
and was the  
mixing and was  
the breaking  
forth time one.



# Basic Beliefs

*“But you shall not eat of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil; for in the day that you do eat of it, you shall surely die.” Genesis 2:17*

- Original Sin
- Adam’s Curse (Genesis 3:14–19)



# Abrahamic Covenant

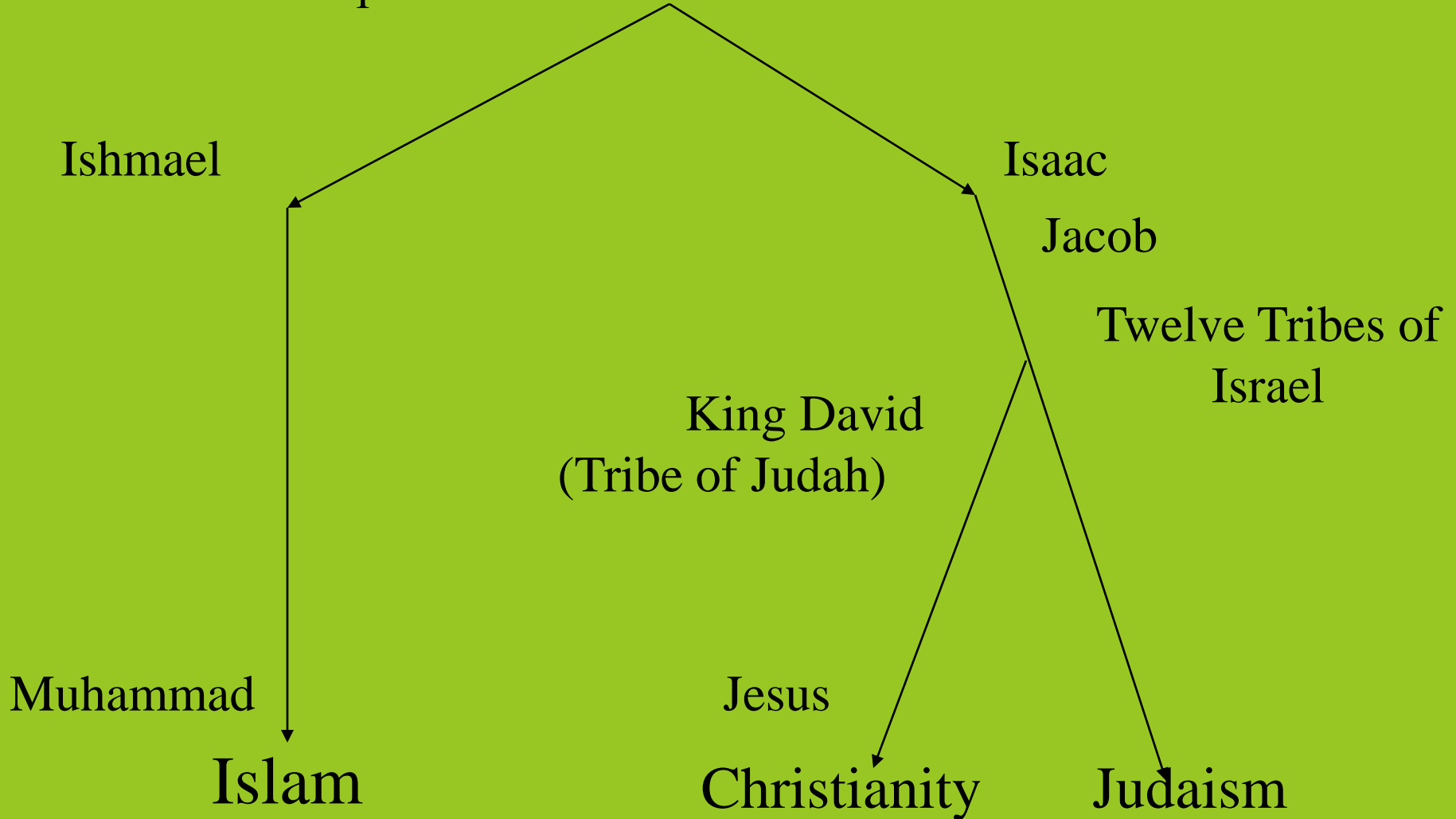
*"Look up at the heavens and count the stars—if indeed you can count them." Then He said to him, "So shall your offspring be."*  
Genesis 15:5



What could this mean?

# The Branch of Abraham

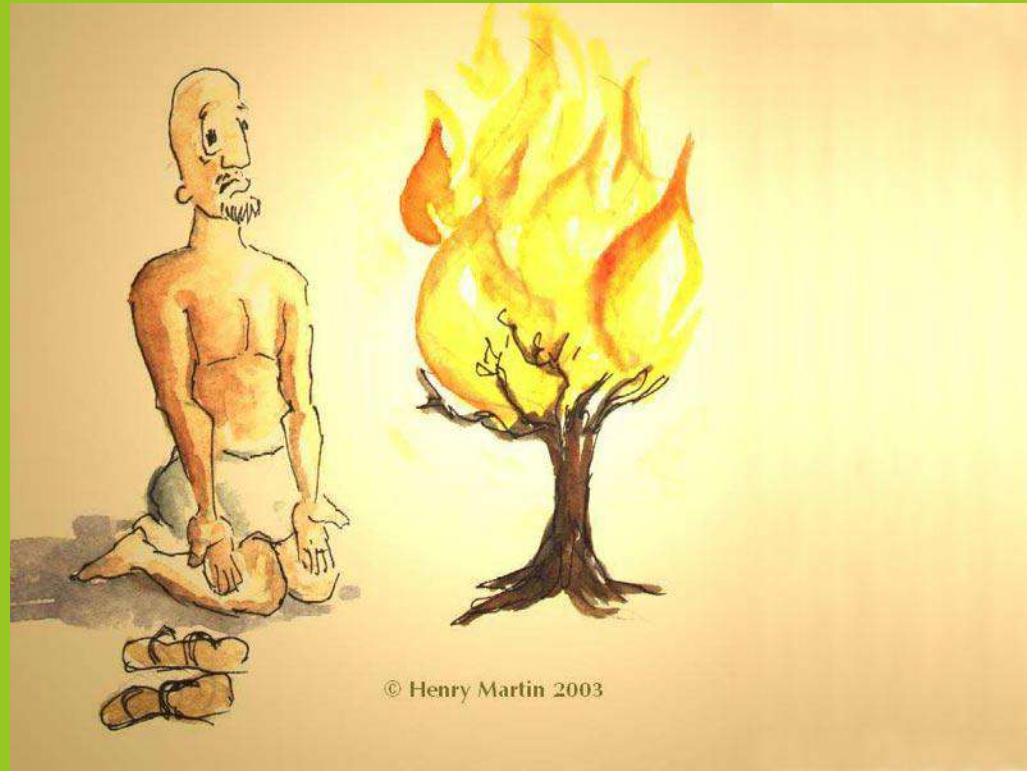
God's promise to Abraham—book of Genesis



# Mosaic Covenant

## The Promised Land

*The LORD said, "I have indeed seen the misery of my people in Egypt. I have heard them crying out because of their slave drivers, and I am concerned about their suffering. <sup>8</sup> So I have come down to rescue them from the hand of the Egyptians and to bring them up out of that land into a good and spacious land, a land flowing with milk and honey..." Exodus 3:7*



Why is this important?



# Messianic Covenant

- **Promise of “Moshiach”—Messiah**

*The days are coming," declares the LORD ,  
"when I will raise up to David a righteous Branch,  
a King who will reign wisely and do what is just  
and right in the land." Jeremiah 23:5*

What could this mean?

# Theories Regarding the Messiah

- Before the time of the moshiach, there shall be war and suffering (Ezekiel 38:16)
- The moshiach will bring about the political and spiritual redemption of the Jewish people by bringing us back to Israel and restoring Jerusalem (Isaiah 11:11–12; Jeremiah 23:8; 30:3; Hosea 3:4–5).

# Theories Regarding the Messiah

- He will establish a government in Israel that will be the center of all world government, both for Jews and gentiles (Isaiah 2:2–4; 11:10; 42:1).
- He will rebuild the Temple and re-establish its worship (Jeremiah 33:18).
- He will restore the religious court system of Israel and establish Jewish law as the law of the land (Jeremiah 33:15).

# Fundamental Beliefs

# Beliefs about G-d

- G-d is Omniscient (sees all)
- G-d is Omni-present (everywhere at all times)
- G-d is Omnipotent (all powerful)
- G-d is Eternal (existing forever)
- G-d is neither male nor female
- G-d is both just and merciful (judges individually)
- G-d is holy and perfect (without sin)
- G-d is the father and King (the authority)

# Scriptures and Laws

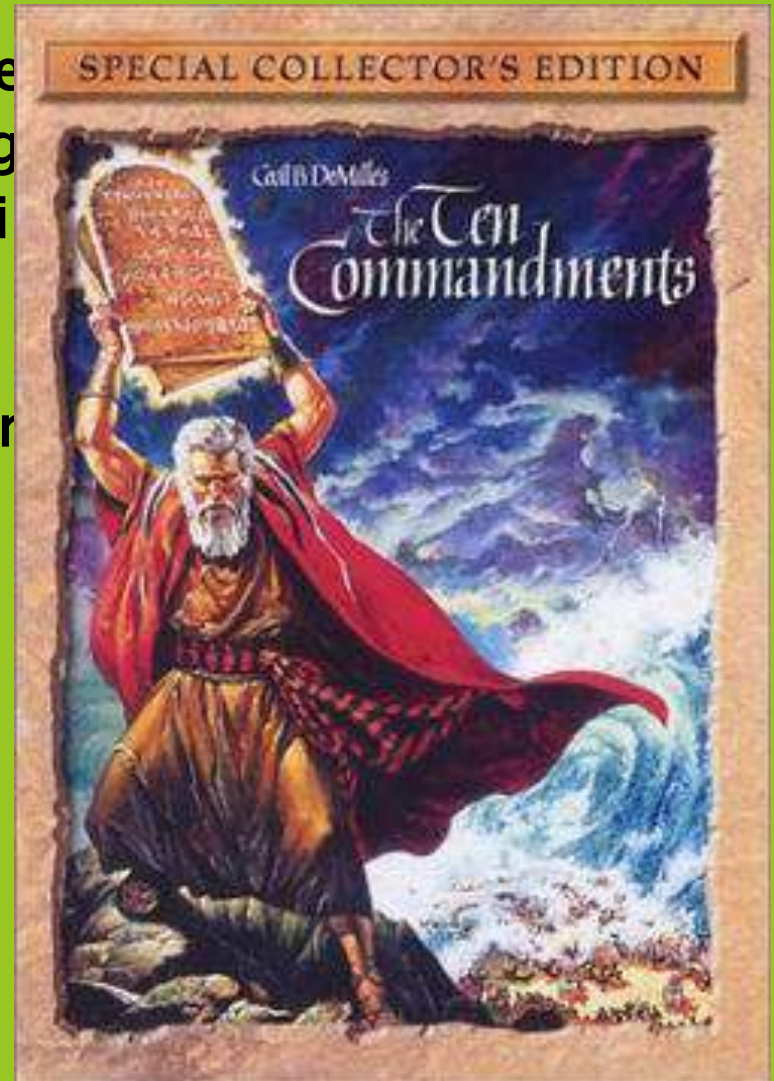
# Scriptures

- Torah
- The Writings
- The Prophets
- Ten Commandments given to Moses on Mt. Sinai
- 613 additional laws
  - click here to view them all:  
<http://www.jewfaq.org/613.htm>



# Ten Commandments

1. Have no other gods before Me
2. Do not worship a graven image
3. Do not take the Lord's name in vain
4. Keep the Sabbath holy
5. Honor your mother and father
6. Do not murder
7. Do not steal
8. Do not commit adultery
9. Do not give false testimony
10. Do not covet





# Dietary Laws (aka Kosher Laws)

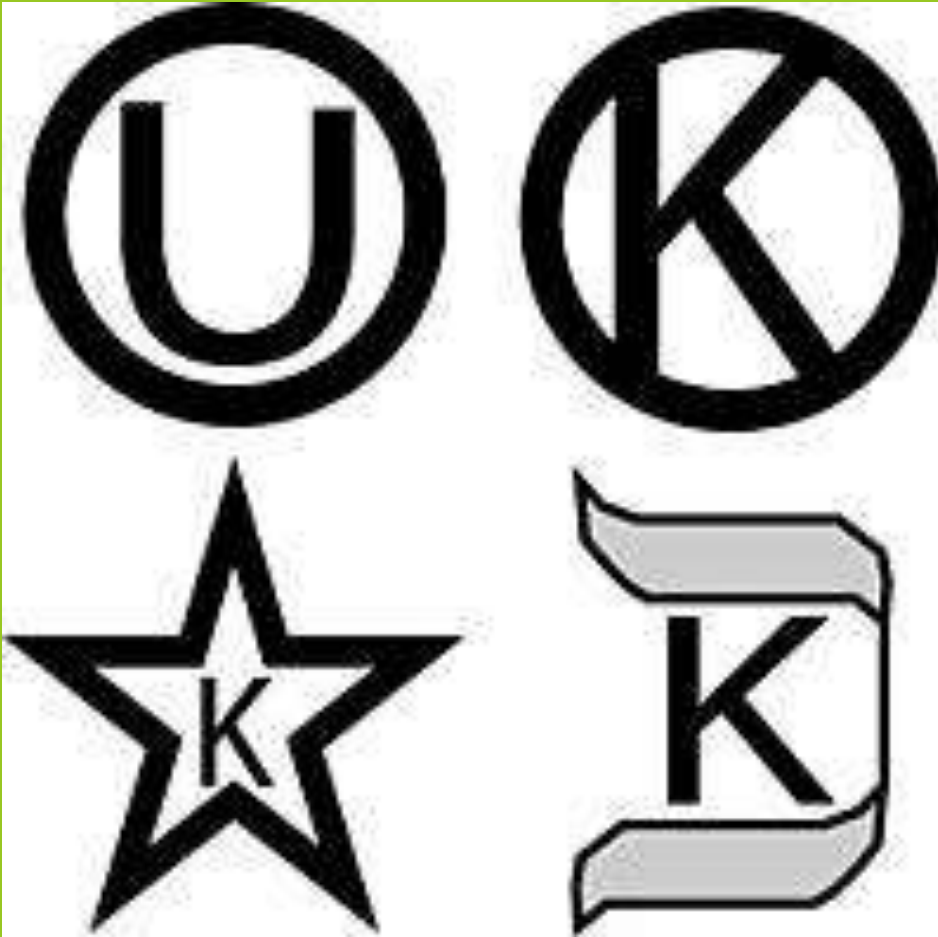
1. Certain animals may not be eaten at all (chews cud, split hoof, sea creatures without fins/scales, certain birds, certain insects)  
Lev. 11:9–46
2. Of the animals that may be eaten, the birds and mammals must be killed in accordance with Jewish law.
3. All blood must be drained from the meat (under Rabbinical supervision) or broiled out of it before it is eaten.



# More Kosher Laws

4. Certain parts of permitted animals may not be eaten.
5. Meat cannot be eaten with dairy.
6. Eggs, fruits, vegetables and grains can be eaten with either meat or dairy.

# Kosher Symbols on Food Packages



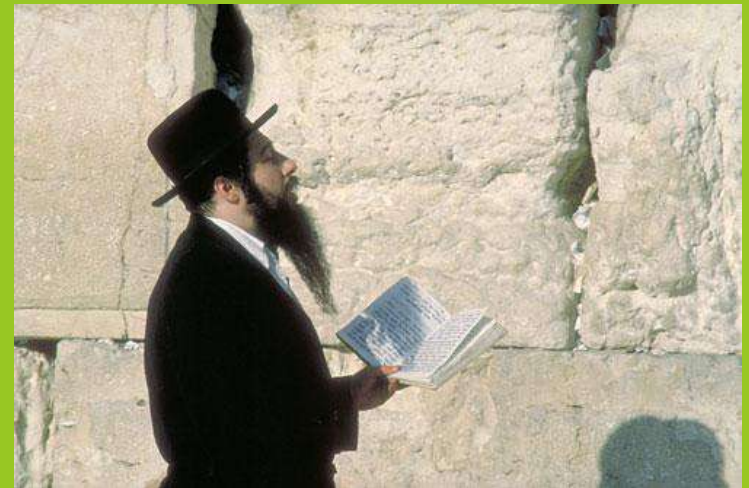
# Kosher for Passover



# Branches of Judaism

# Orthodox Judaism

- Conform completely to G-d's laws
- Traditional culture with gender roles
- Rarely associate w/outside world



# Reform Judaism

- Believe in retaining essential elements of faith that make sense in today's society
- Torah is inspired by G-d but open to interpretation
- Emphasize broad moral messages rather than strict adherence to rules



# Conservative Judaism

- Not a “closed” system like Orthodox
- Value tradition; adhere to most laws
- “Happy Medium”

# Rituals and Celebrations

# Sabbath Services—Shabbat

- Amidah—prayers and praise to G-d
- Sh'ma— “Hear O Israel, the Lord is our G-d, the Lord is One.”
- Reading from the Torah
- Friday services—1–3 hours
- Saturday services—3 full hours
- **From sunset Friday to sunset Saturday**



# Rosh Hashanah

- Jewish New Year (Sep or Oct)
- Celebration of the Creation of the Earth
- No work is performed
- Considered a “High Holy Day”

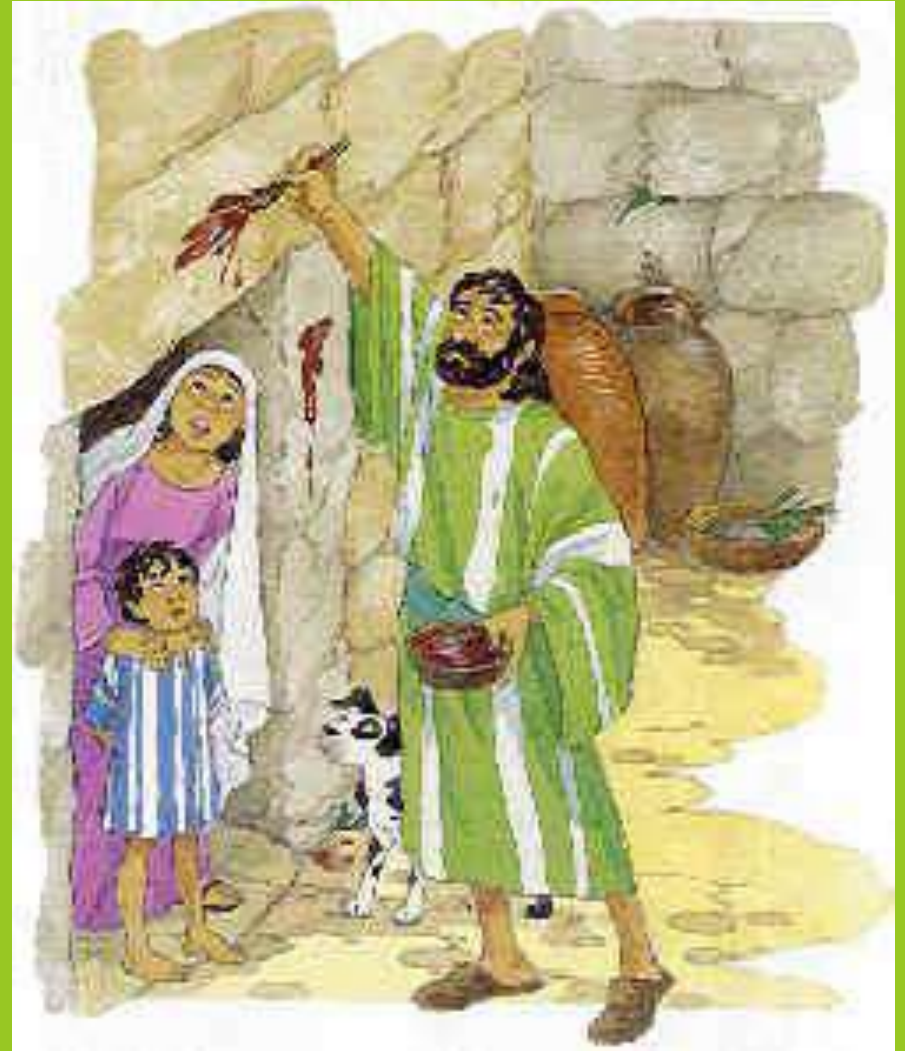


# Yom Kippur

- **Day of Atonement**
- **Holiest day in entire Jewish calendar**
- **No work; must fast**
- **Considered a “High Holy Day”**

# Passover

- Honors the deliverance of Jews from Egyptian slavery
- Major Holiday (seven days long)



# The Exodus

- When the Egyptian pharaoh, Ramses II, refuses to free the Hebrew slaves, Yahweh proves his authority as God by sending a series of ten plagues over Egypt
- With the evidence of Gods' mercy and might shown in the events of Passover, the Pharaoh releases the Hebrews (but later changes his mind)
- Moses parts the Red Sea, and leads the Hebrews across to safety
- Many Egyptian soldiers perish when the pharaoh pursues the Hebrews



# Chanukah (Hanukkah)

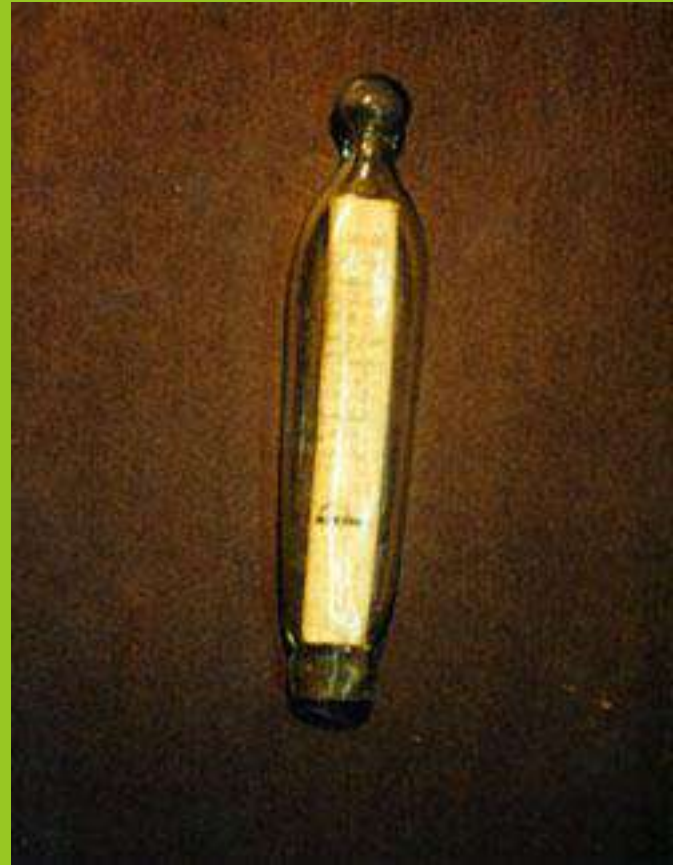
- Festival of Lights (8 days long)
- Celebrates victory of the Maccabees over the Syrians
- Minor holiday





# Mezuzah

- Pieces of parchment paper with verses from Torah affixed to each doorframe in Jewish homes
- “Hear, O Israel, the LORD our God, the LORD is One”



# Rituals

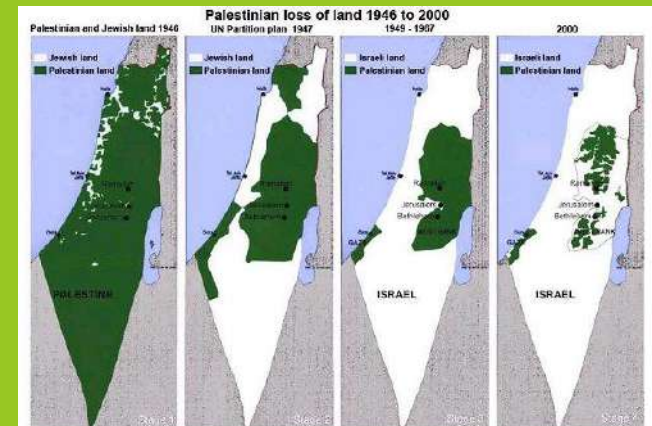
- Bar Mitzvah (son of the commandment)
- Bat Mitzvah (daughter of the commandment)
- Moving to adulthood; children become responsible for Torah
- Jew marriage ceremonies are rituals as well



# Similarities and Differences in Judaism, Christianity & Islam

- Monotheistic God of Abraham (the patriarch of the people) in all three faiths with origins in the Middle East
- Portions of the Old Testament biblical texts as foundations of the faiths
- Messages of the prophets contained in the Old Testament as foundations of the faiths
- Both Jews and Muslims believe that God promised them the biblical land of Canaan—Palestine—Israel, and that it is a sin and an insult to Yahweh (Jews) or Allah (Muslims) to give up the land

Biblical lands to the present day Arab & Jewish territories; Jewish nation of Israel was created 1948 after UN Partition of Palestine into Jewish and Arab territories in 1947



# Judaism and the Five Themes: Movement

# Diffusion and Spread

- Jews do not seek converts but has spread across the world through **Diaspora (scattering)**.
  - Diaspora occurred due to persecution and forced exile
  - Thought to have begun in the 8<sup>th</sup>–6<sup>th</sup> century BCE (documented in the Old Testament and other ancient texts) and occurred throughout history until the creation of the nation of Israel in 1948
- What push and pull factors would affect choice of movement

For an interactive map, of the Diaspora, click here:

[www.mccarter.org/Education/mad7/html/7.html](http://www.mccarter.org/Education/mad7/html/7.html)

# Top Ten Jewish Nations

1. Israel
2. US
3. France
4. Canada
5. United Kingdom
6. Russia
7. Argentina
8. Germany
9. Australia
10. Brazil

# Essential Question

How do Jewish beliefs and practices determine where and how they live?

# Introduction to Christianity





# Basic History

- **Founder—Jesus Christ of Nazareth**
- **Scriptures—Bible—Old and New Testament (66 books)**
- **World's largest religion (2 billion adherents)**

Click here for interactive map of Christian population:

<http://go-passport.grolier.com/atlas?id=mtps006>

# Basic Facts

Tenets:

- Is monotheistic
- Jesus was the son of God
- Jesus was God in the flesh
- Jesus died, resurrected from the dead, and ascended into heaven
- Follow the Great Commission in Matthew 28:19–20:  
“Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, and teaching them to obey everything I have commanded you. And surely I am with you always, to the very end of the age.”

Supreme Being: God

Sacred Text: The Bible which includes the Old and New Testaments

# Beliefs about God

- God is Omniscient—sees all
- God is Omni-present—is everywhere
- God is Omnipotent—all powerful
- God is Eternal—will exist forever
- God is both just and merciful—fair and kind
- God is holy and perfect—incapable of doing wrong
- God is the father and King—creator and authority
- God is made up of the Trinity (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit)—God, Jesus and Spirit that dwells within man

# Basic Facts Christianity

- **Origins:**
  - **Based on the teachings of Jesus (his lineage can be traced to Abraham)**
  - **Was founded in present-day Israel; approximately 32 CE**
- **Place of Worship: Church**
- **Holy Land: Israel**

# Pilgrimage Sites



Matthew 27:33-37: They came to a place called Golgotha (which means The Place of the Skull). There they offered Jesus wine to drink, mixed with gall; but after tasting it, he refused to drink it. When they had crucified him, they divided up his clothes by casting lots. And sitting down, they kept watch over him there. Above his head they placed the written charge against him: THIS IS JESUS, THE KING OF THE JEWS.

# Church of the Nativity

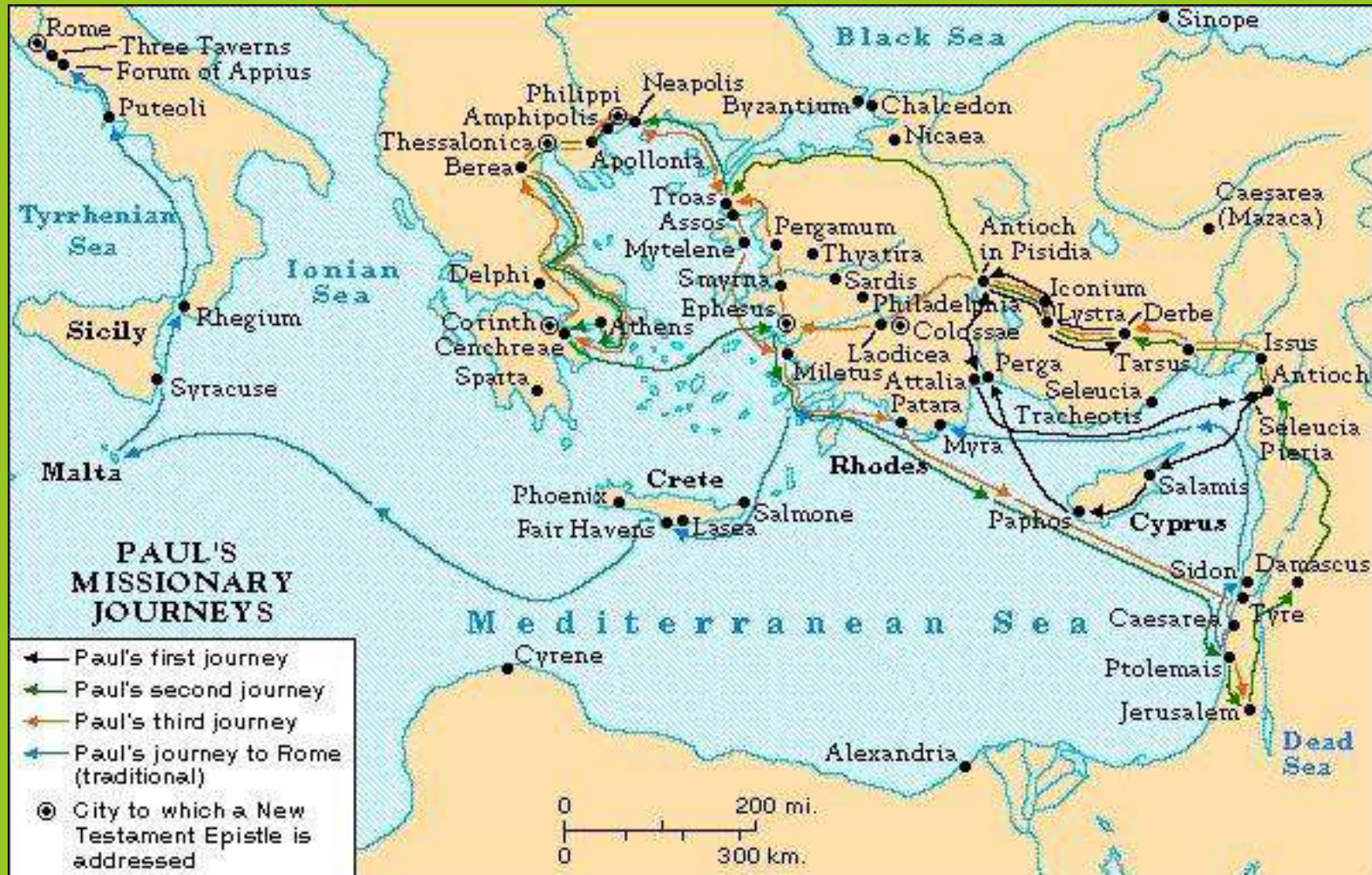


# Diffusion and Spread after Jesus' Death and Resurrection

Disciples and missionaries carried the faith  
Christianity became the official religion of  
nations

With conquest and trade, was diffused and  
assimilated culturally

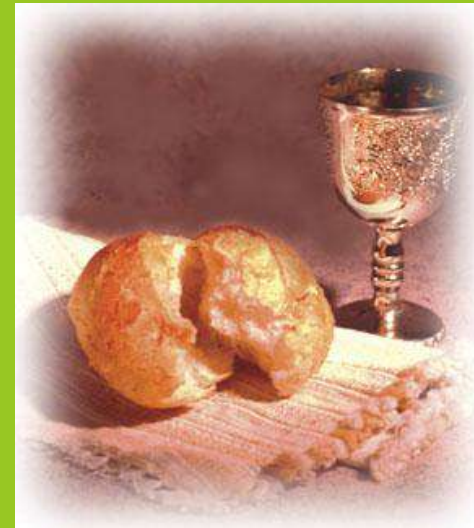
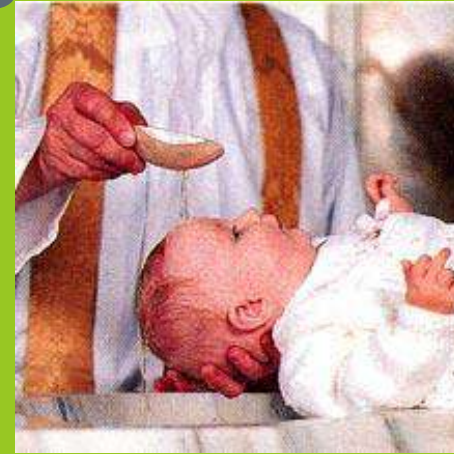
# Paul's Missionary Journeys





# Examples of Rituals and Practices

- **Baptism**
- **Communion**
- **Confession (for Catholics)**
- **Confirmation (certain denominations)**



# Holidays

- **Easter—**  
celebration of the  
resurrection of  
Christ
- **Christmas—**  
celebration of the  
birth of Christ



# Divisions of Christianity

- There are three major branches
  - Roman Catholic
  - Eastern Orthodox
  - Protestant

Eastern Orthodox and Protestant churches formed during the middle ages and Reformation due to disagreements with Catholic teachings and practices.

Today, the primary difference between these three branches is that Roman Catholics look to the pope as the head of their church; Orthodox and Protestants do not recognize his authority.

# Example of Conflict

- Though Christianity shares some similarities with Judaism and Islam (monotheistic, origins in the Middle East, God of Abraham), there have been periods of conflict. Examples include the Crusades.

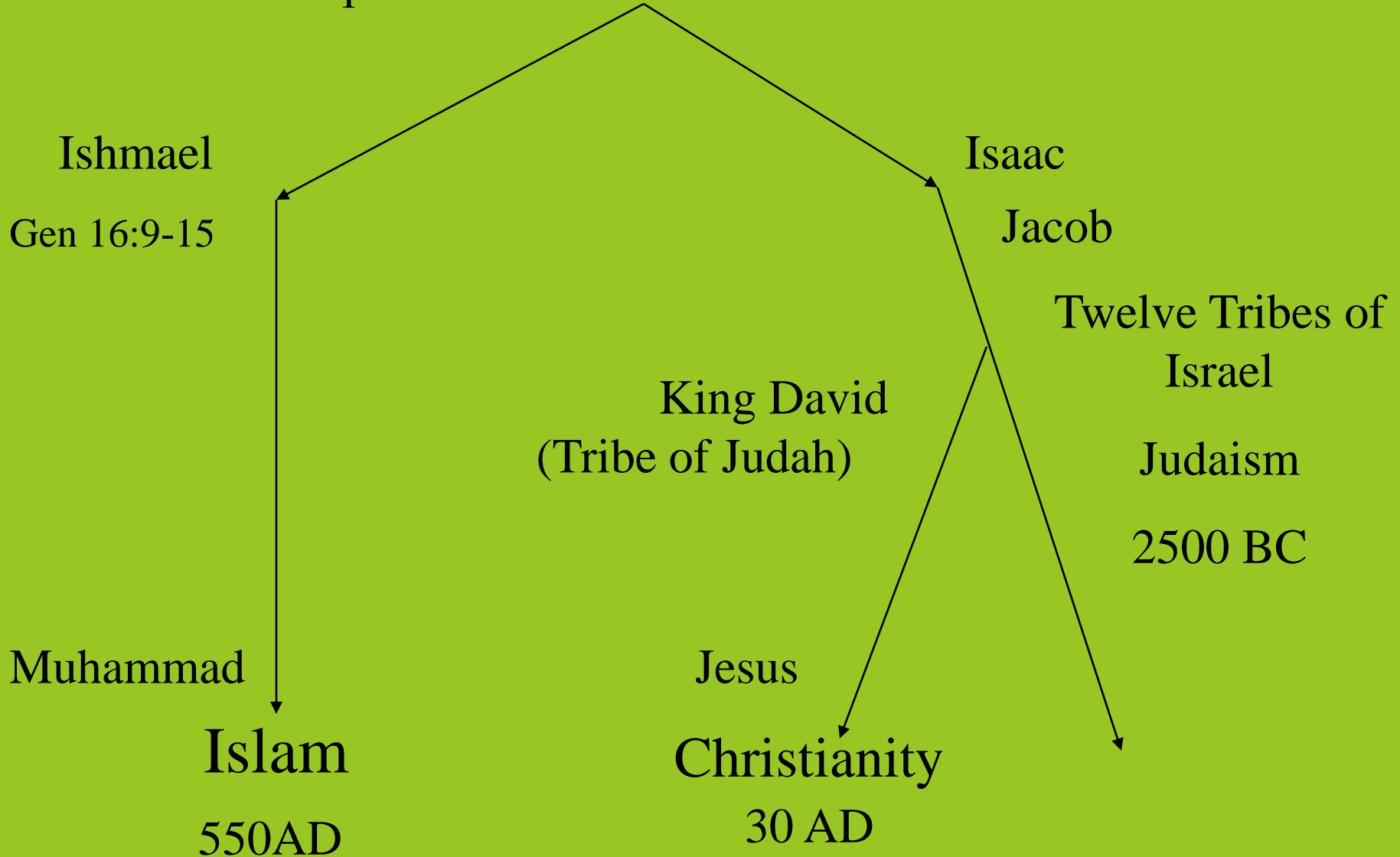


# Introduction to Islam



# The Branch of Abraham

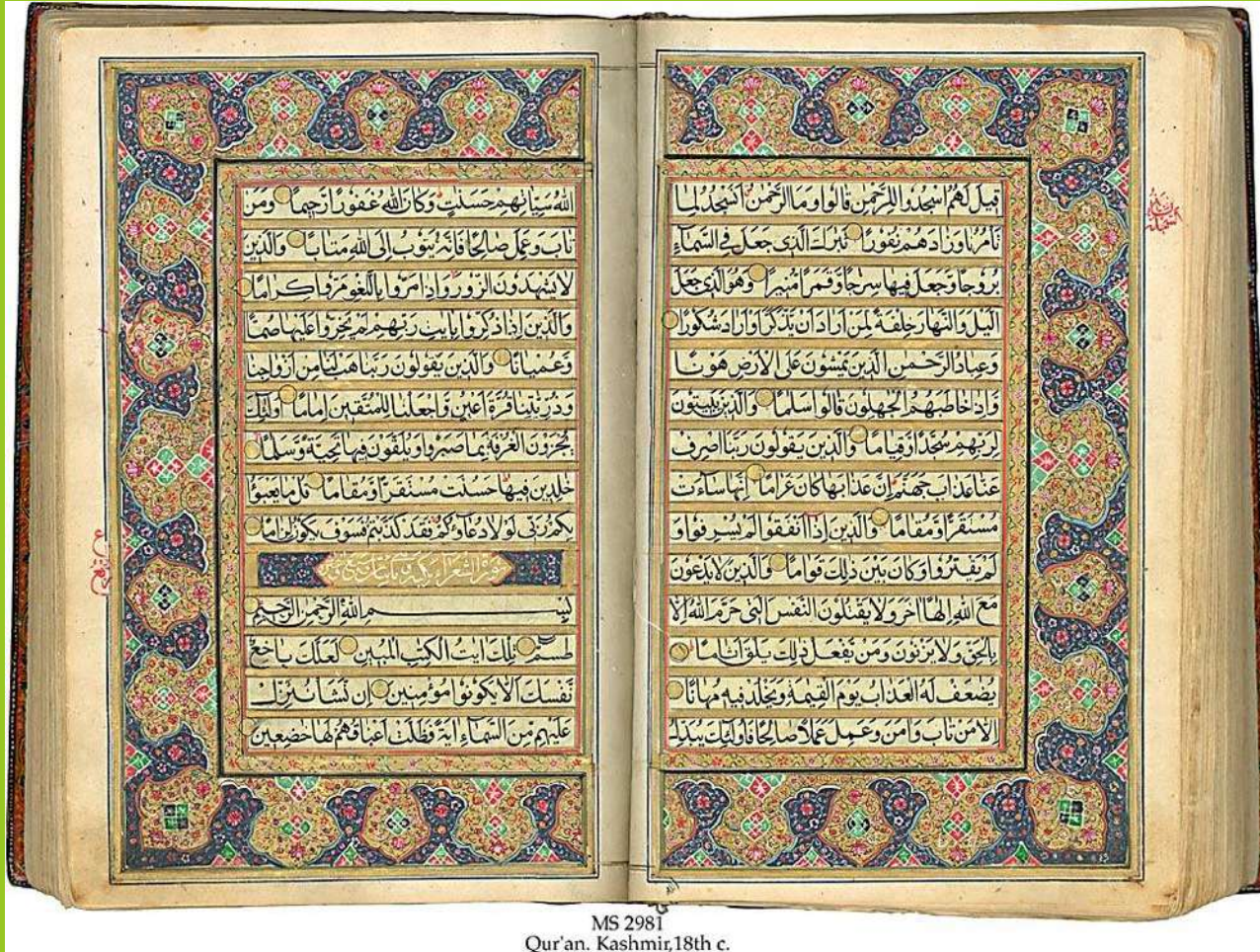
God's promise to Abraham—book of Genesis



# Basic Facts

- Tenets:
  - is monotheistic
  - belief in the Prophet Muhammad and one God called Allah
  - adheres to the Five Pillars of Islam; the Sunnah guides Muslims' behavior
- Supreme Being: Allah
- Sacred Text: The Qur'an
- 1.5 billion adherents

# The Qur'an



MS 2981  
Qur'an, Kashmir, 18th c.



# Basic Facts

- Place of Worship:  
Mosque
- Holy Land:
  - Mecca
  - Additional pilgrimage sites include the Al Quds mount in Jerusalem (The Dome of the Rock) and the city of Medina in Saudi Arabia



# Islam and the Five Themes: Place

# Dome of the Rock



Dome of the Rock, built on the Jewish site of the Temple Mount—a raised platform created by the Jews as the foundation of the first and second temples that were placed over the sacred Foundation Stone. According to the faiths, it is the place where Adam was given life, where Abraham was tested by God, and where Muhammad ascended to Heaven during his Night Journey.

# Dome of the Rock and Western Wall



# Beliefs about Allah

- Creator
- Merciful
- Holy
- Source of Peace
- Mighty/Strong
- Sustainer/Provider
- All-Knowing
- All-Forgiving
- Loving
- There is no other God

# Beliefs About God

- Ultimate Sin: “*shirk*”—to associate other deities with God
- God is near

“I am indeed close to my people. I listen to the prayer of every supplicant when he calls on Me. Let them also...listen to My call, and believe in Me that they may walk in the right way.” (2:186)

# Named Prophets in the Qur'an

- Adam
- Elisha
- Job
- David
- Ezekiel
- Jesus
- Aaron
- Joseph
- Abraham
- Enoch
- Isaac
- Ishmael
- Lot
- Jonah
- Zechariah
- Moses
- Noah
- Solomon
- Ezra
- John the Baptist
- Muhammad

# The Qur'an

- Final Word of God
- Authoritative only in Arabic
- Protected from change/corruption
- Supercedes previous revelations (such as the Old and New Testaments)
- Only text Muslims turn to today
- 114 chapters/varying lengths



# Five Pillars of Islam



1. **Confession of Faith:** There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is his Prophet.
2. **Ritual Prayer (5x/day)**

# Five Pillars of Islam

3. Charity—  
2.5% of  
wealth
4. Fasting
5. Hajj



# Fasting During Month of Ramadan

- 9<sup>th</sup> month on Islamic calendar (lunar calendar)
- **Fasting (no food or drink) from sun up to sun down**
- Intended to teach patience, modesty, and spirituality
- Is ended with the Festival of Eid ul-Fitr (the Festival of Breaking the Fast)

# Festival of Eid ul-Fitr



# Hajj



# The Hajj

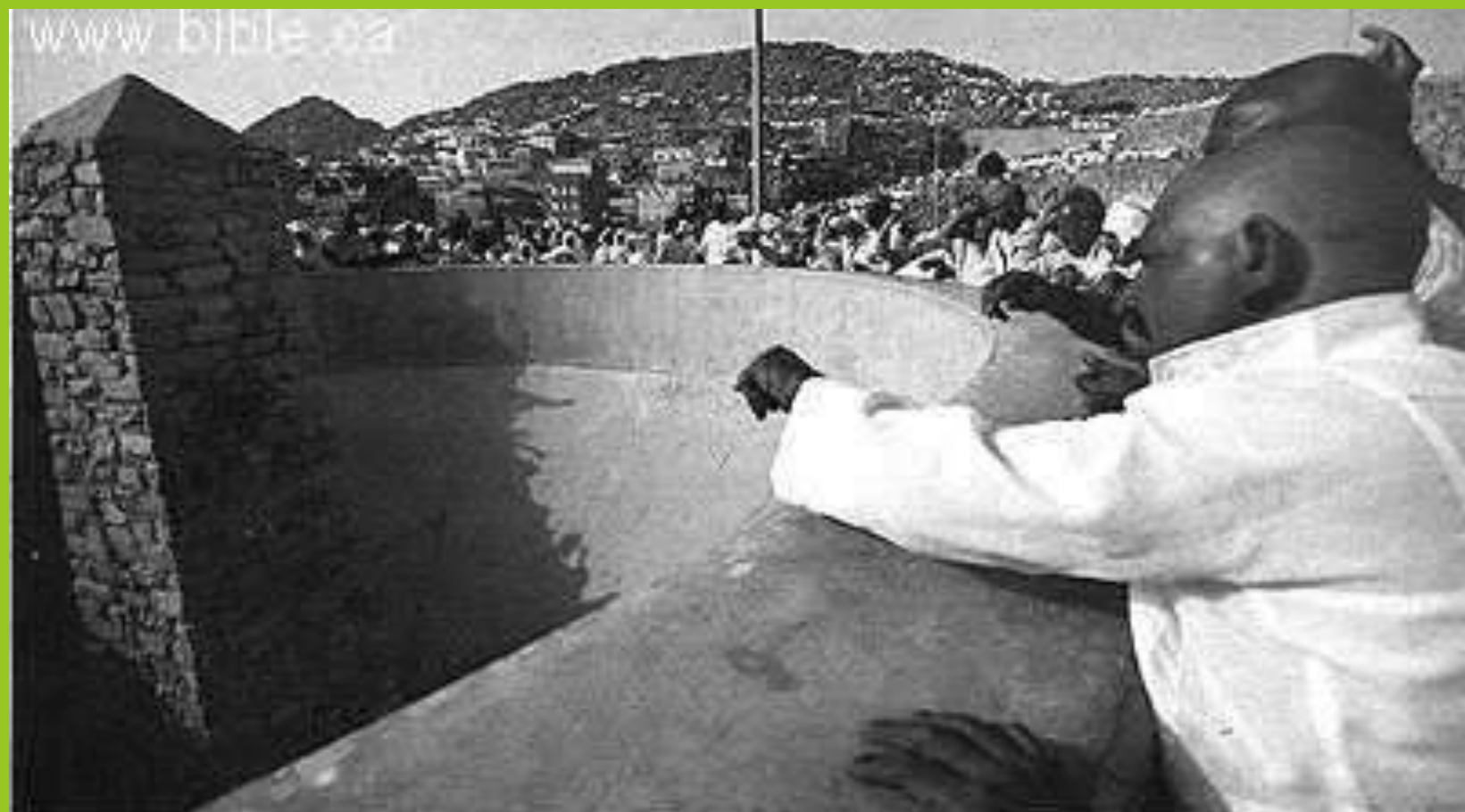
- Shed evidence of wealth/poverty
- Dressed in white
- Day One—travel from Mecca to Mina
- Day Two—Day of Arafat (forgiveness and mercy)



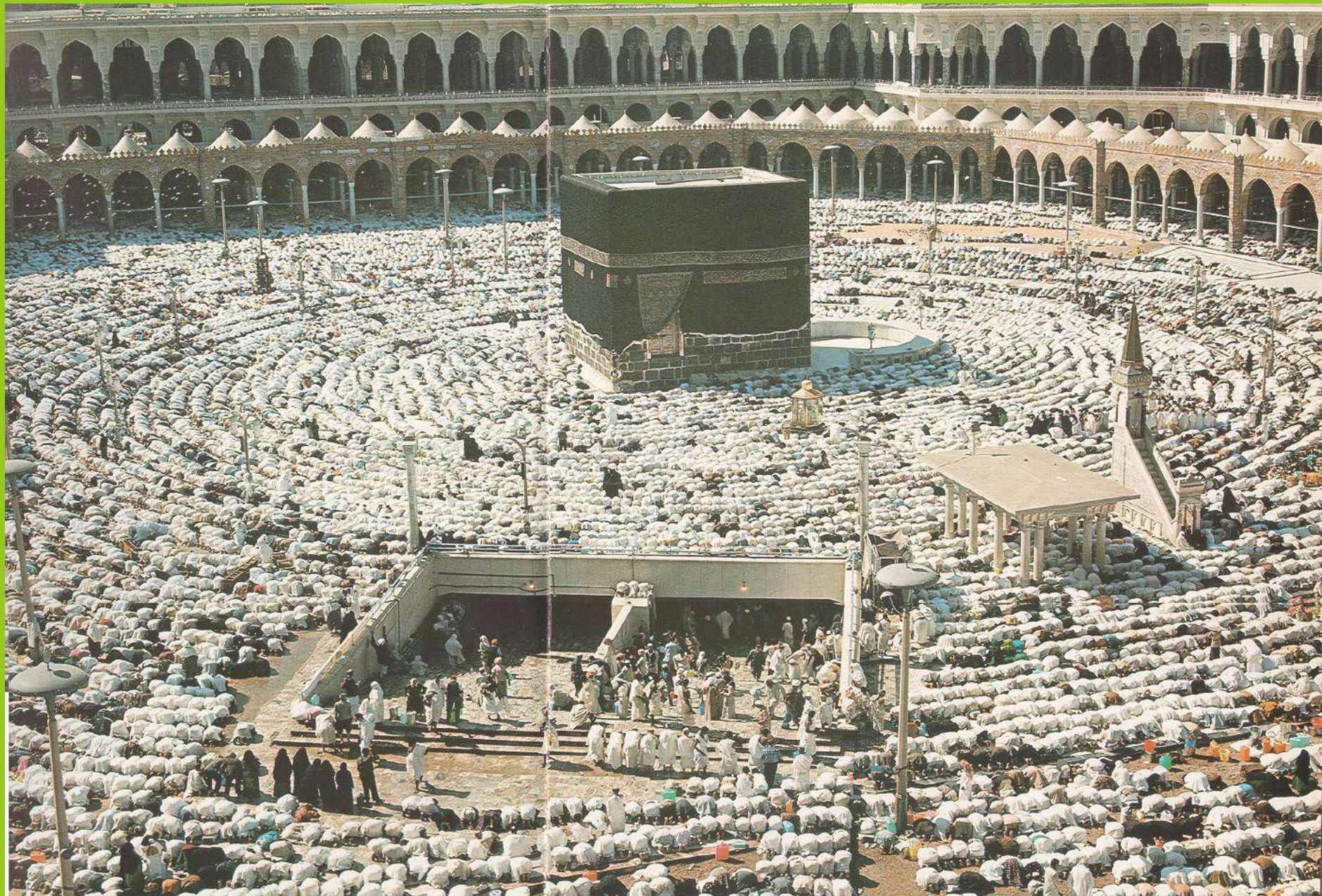
# Hajj

- Day Three—
  - Throwing stones at pillars that represent seductions of Satan
  - Slaughter animal and give meat to poor.
  - Seven turns around the Ka'aba
  - Trek between to small hills to honor Hajar's (Hagar) search for water

[www.bible.ca](http://www.bible.ca)







# What's inside the Ka'ba?

1. two pillars
2. a table on the side to put items like perfume
3. two lantern-type lamps hanging from the ceiling
4. the space can accommodate about 50 people
5. no electric lights inside
6. walls and the floors are of the marble
7. no windows inside – there is only one door
8. the upper inside walls are covered with a curtain

# Muslims Believe...

- That the Ka'ba was erected by Adam
- Destroyed in the flood
- Rebuilt by Abraham, Ishmael, and Muhammad



# Rituals and Practices: Ablution

- Must cleanse body before each prayer, starting with right hand side of body
  - Hands
  - Mouth
  - Nose
  - Face
  - Arms to the elbows
  - Head, including ears
  - Feet

# How to perform Ablution



# Branches of Islam

# Separate branches emerged over who should lead the faith after the Prophet's death

- **Shi'ia (Shi'ite)—Muslim leadership should stay in Muhammad's family**
  - Now about 10% of Muslims
- **Sunni—most qualified should be selected to lead**
  - Now about 90% of Muslims



Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.



# Diffusion and Spread

- Historically, Islam spread as it became the official religion of various nations. These nations sometimes conquered other nations thus causing the faith to spread. It also spread via trade routes. Muslims actively seek converts and the faith has spread through evangelism

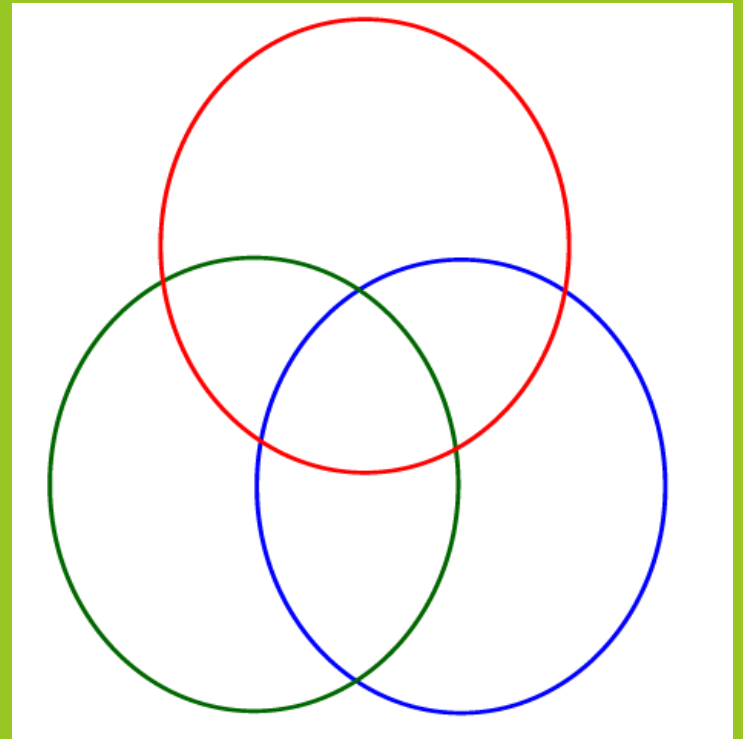
# Example of Conflict

Though Islam shares some similarities with Christianity and Judaism (monotheistic, origins in the Middle East, God of Abraham), there has been periods of conflict including the present-day conflict in the Middle East; there is also present-day conflict between the two branches of Islam.

# Compare and Contrast

**How are Judaism, Christianity, and Islam similar?**

**How are they different?**

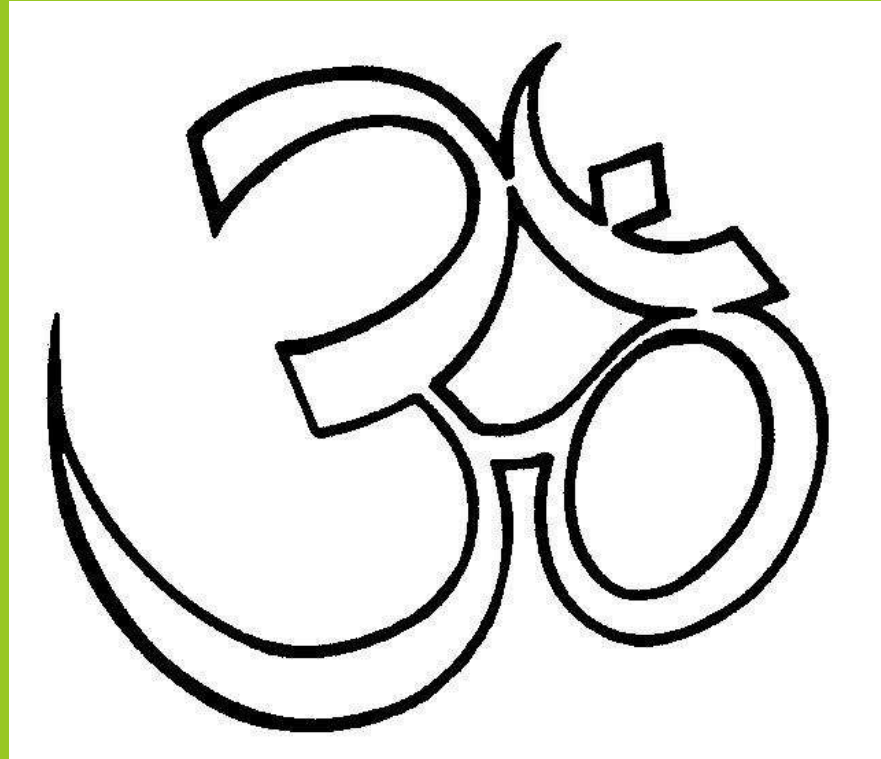


# How does religion connect separate societies?

- What do Hinduism and Buddhism have in common?



# HINDUISM



# Philosophy

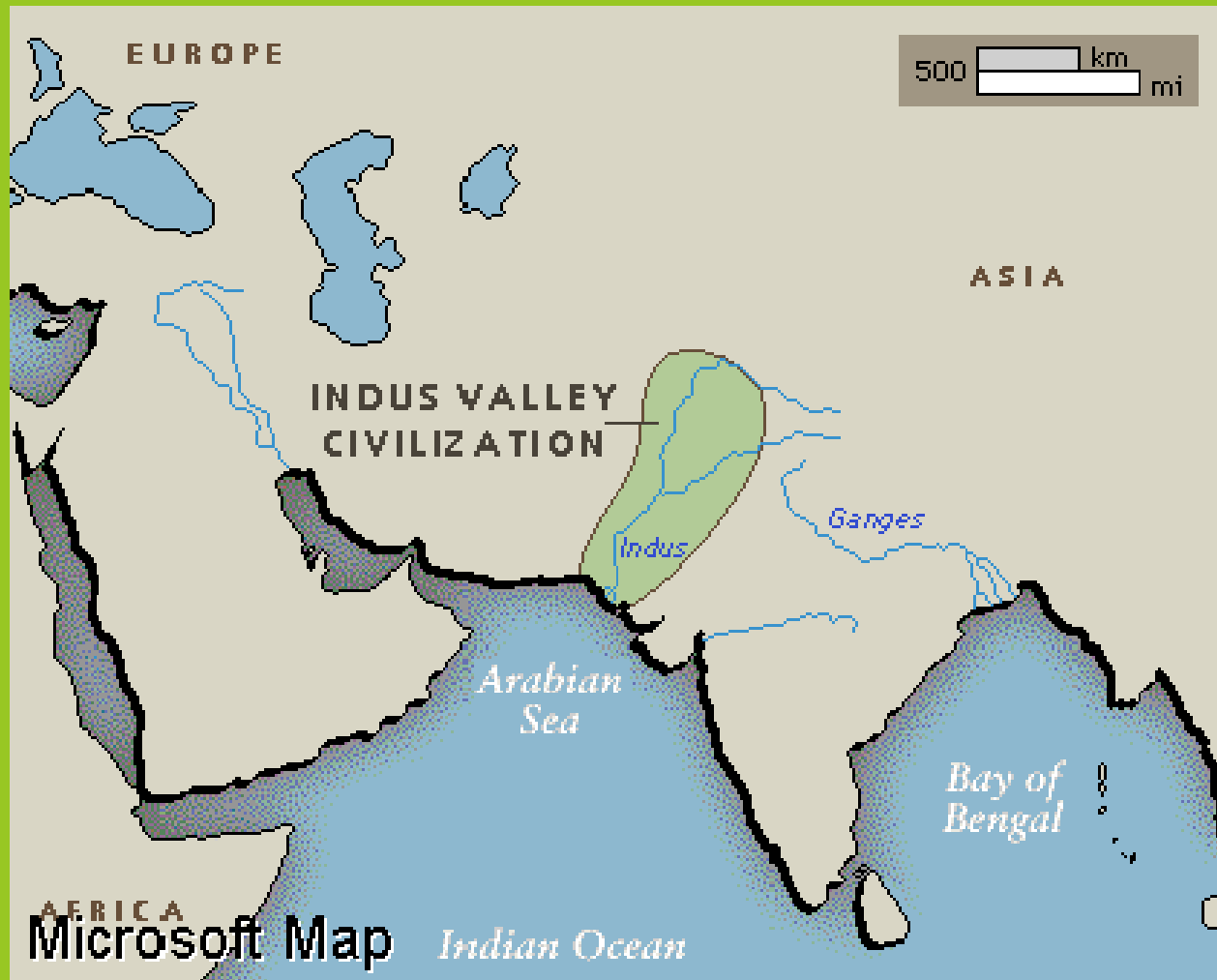
*He who hates nothing of all that lives,  
himself compassionate, free from  
arrogance and love of self, unchanged  
by good or ill; patient, contented, firm  
in faith, true to his word, seeking me  
heart and soul, vowed to me; that man  
I love.*

(from Krishna 's dialogue in the  
Bhagavad-Gita)

# Basic Facts

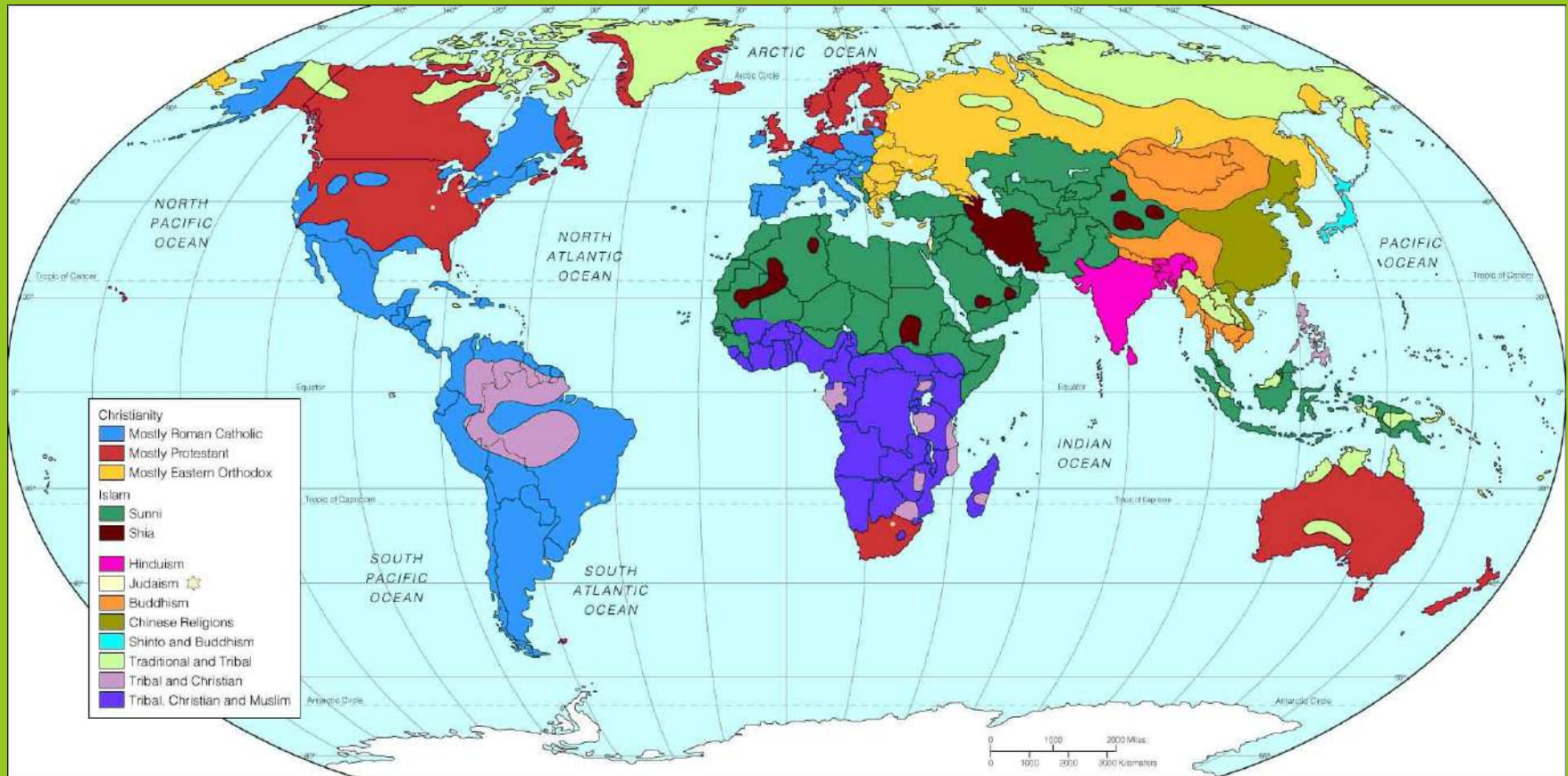
- 1 billion practitioners worldwide (3<sup>rd</sup> largest world-wide)
- Founder? None
- Doctrine? None...more a “way of life”
- Location of Origin? Indus Valley, 3000 B.CE.
- Does not actively seek converts

# Indus Valley





# Hinduism in the World Today



# Basic Information

Place of Worship: Temple

Scriptures? Written 1400 B.C.–500 A.D.

1.The Vedas— “Wisdom”

2.The Upanishads—Mystical ideas

3.Bhagavad Gita—Most sacred...talks about devotion to a specific deity

# Basic Beliefs

- Tenets:
  - There is debate within Hinduism as to whether the faith is monotheistic or polytheistic because, while there are many gods, they are all part of one universal spirit called Brahman
  - There is no actual doctrine as it is more a “way of life”
- **Supreme Being: Brahman**
  - gods that represent the three aspects of the universal supreme God include Shiva, Vishnu, and Brahma

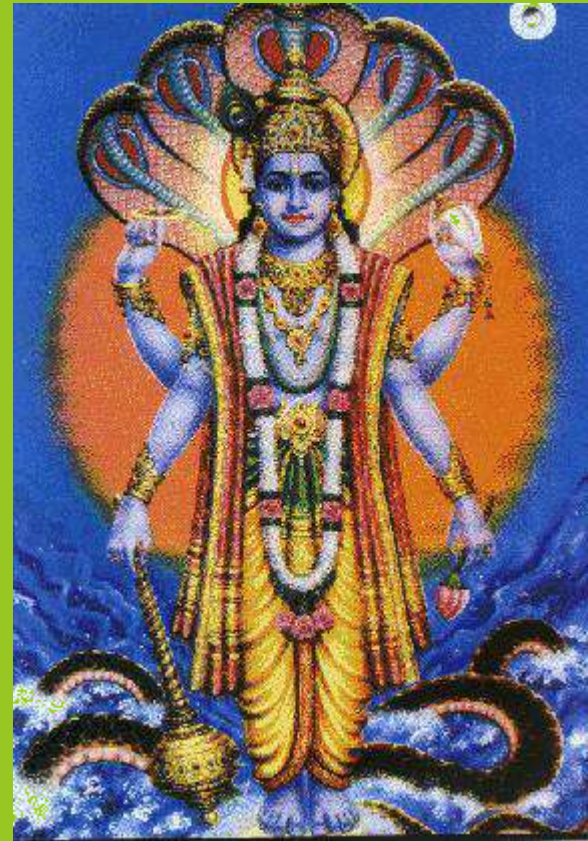
# Brahma

- Member of Hindu Triad
- Creator god
- Will recreate world in 2,160,000,000 years



# Vishnu

- Member of Triad
- Preserver god
- A force of transcendent love



# Shiva

- Member of Triad
- God of destruction



# Basic Beliefs

- **The Vedas are divinely inspired**
- **The physical world is an illusion**
- **We are accountable for every thought, action, word.**

# Basic Beliefs

- Good works
- **Reincarnation**
- Many paths to God
- Gods within God
- Ahisma—Non-Violence
- Dharma—Fulfillment of one's true purpose
- **Worship animals/nature as a symbol of god**



# Hinduism and the Five Themes: Human-Environment Interaction



Use the article to answer questions on next slide:

<http://www.pbs.org/wnet/nature/holycow/hinduism.html>

# Sacred Cows

- Why are cows posing a problem in India?
- What specific problems are they causing?
- What is the being done to address these problems?
- Your opinion: What else could be done?

# Beliefs about Life and Death

- **Hindus believe in a LONG cycle of repetitive reincarnation**
- **Reincarnation is based on Karma**
- **Goal—for the soul to be liberated from the cycle to find Nirvana**

# Holy Sites

- Pilgrimage Cities include Varanasi



# Hinduism and the Five Themes: Human/Environment Interaction



# Holy Site: Ganges River

Read the article on the pollution of the Ganges River. In small groups, brainstorm ideas that would address this growing problem. Be prepared to share ideas with the class and vote on the best options.

# Diffusion and Spread

- Hindus do not typically seek converts but the belief has still spread to many parts of South and Southeast Asia via trade routes.

# Holidays

- Diwali—the Festival of Lights





# The Caste System

- **Not sanctioned by government**
- **Still practiced because of tradition**
  1. **Brahmins (Priests/Philosophers)**
  2. **Government/Professionals**
  3. **Merchants/Farmers**
  4. **Laborers/ Servants**
  5. **Untouchables**

# Conflict

- Example of Conflict: Historically, Hinduism has been relatively peaceful. Currently, however, there is conflict between the Hindu nation of India and surrounding Muslim nations over the region of Kashmir.

# Kashmir Region



Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.



# Buddhism

**Founder:** *Siddhartha Gautama*—  
Buddha

**Date:** 500 B.C.

**Location:** India and China

**Key Word:** Enlightenment

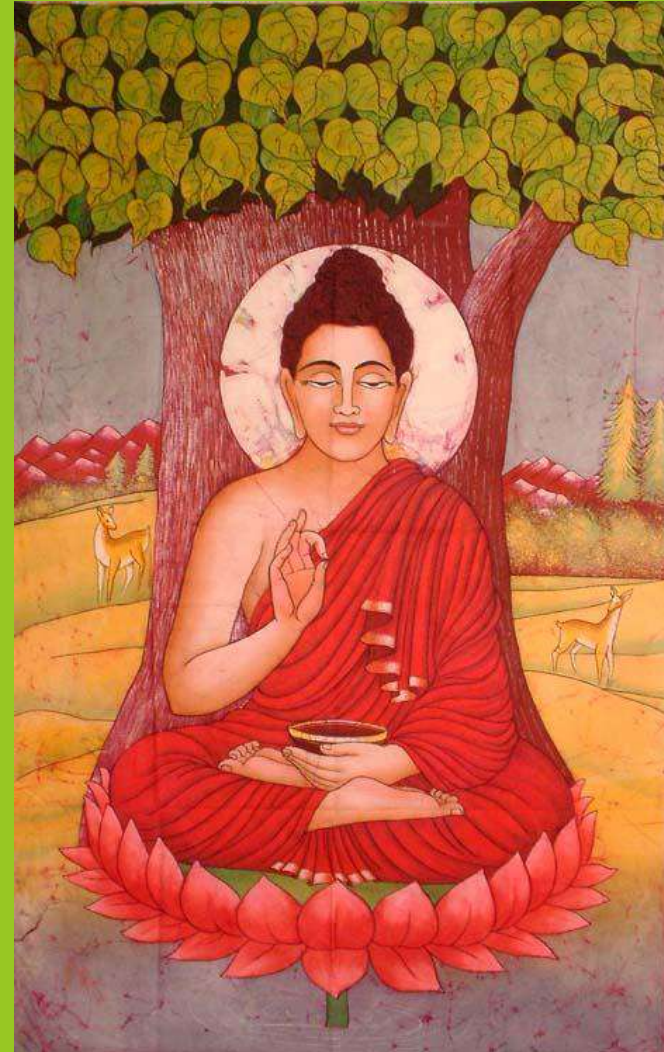
Nearly 1 billion adherents

# The Legend of Buddha

- Siddhartha was a Hindu prince sheltered from pain and suffering.
- When he accidentally discovered that poverty and suffering existed outside his castle's walls, he gave up his princely life and began to live the life of an ascetic.
- He breached the code of the ascetics by eating more than he should have. His fellow ascetics were upset with his lack of self control.

# Under the *Bodhi* Tree

- Wanted to be free from temptation and over-indulgences.
- He positioned himself under a tree.
- Vow: I will not be moved until I have attained true liberation



# The Awakening

- Seven days later...
  - Opened eyes
  - Looked upon morning star
  - He had achieved Enlightenment



# What is “Enlightenment?”

- Realizing that all beings possess enlightenment but some are blinded to this fact.
- Enlightenment comes when you are liberated from delusion caused by desire, anger, and ignorance.



# The Buddha's Path

**Finding “the middle way”:  
A path between self-indulgence  
and self-denial**

# Three Marks of Existence (The Three Dharma Seals)

- Impermanence
- No separate self
- Nirvana—state of spiritual peace and enlightenment



# The Path to Nirvana

- Established “Dharma”—sublime religious truth (different from the Hindu belief)
- **Reincarnation under the law of karma**
- **No caste system**
- Nothing is permanent, independent, or eternal
- **Follow the Four Noble Truths**

# Four Noble Truths

- Life is suffering; death does not bring an end to suffering
- Suffering has a cause: craving and attachment
- Craving and attachment can be overcome
- To overcome, follow the Eightfold Path (to Nirvana—state of spiritual peace and enlightenment)

# The Eightfold Path

1. Right understanding
2. Right purpose
3. Right speech
4. Right conduct
5. Right livelihood
6. Right effort
7. Right alertness
8. Right concentration

# Karma

## (Universal Cause and Effect)

- You are responsible for your actions, words AND thoughts.
- Each results in a reciprocal action, word, or thought.

# Three Poisons

- Greed
- Hatred
- Ignorance



# Barriers to Enlightenment & Nirvana

- Those who view themselves as an independent, controlling entity
- Those who value physical form, sensations, perceptions, consciousness



# In Buddha's Words...

“[Nirvana is] where it is recognized that there is nothing but what is seen of the mind itself; where, recognizing the nature of the self–mind, one no longer cherishes the dualisms of discrimination; where there is no more thirst or grasping; where there is no more attachment to external things.”

--Buddha, in the *Surangama*

# Gods?

- Should not seek divine intervention
- **Hindu gods exist; are bound by the same universal laws as humans**

# Instead...

- **Meditate**
- **Focus on moral principles that are a part of human nature (not derived from a deity)**
  - **Do not kill**
  - **Do not steal**
  - **Do not act in an unchaste manner**
  - **Do not speak falsely**
  - **Do not take intoxicants**

# Buddha's Later Life

- 45 years teaching
- Stressed spiritual discipline
- Did not keep written record of teachings
- Final words: “All composite things decay. Diligently work out your salvation.”
- No successor

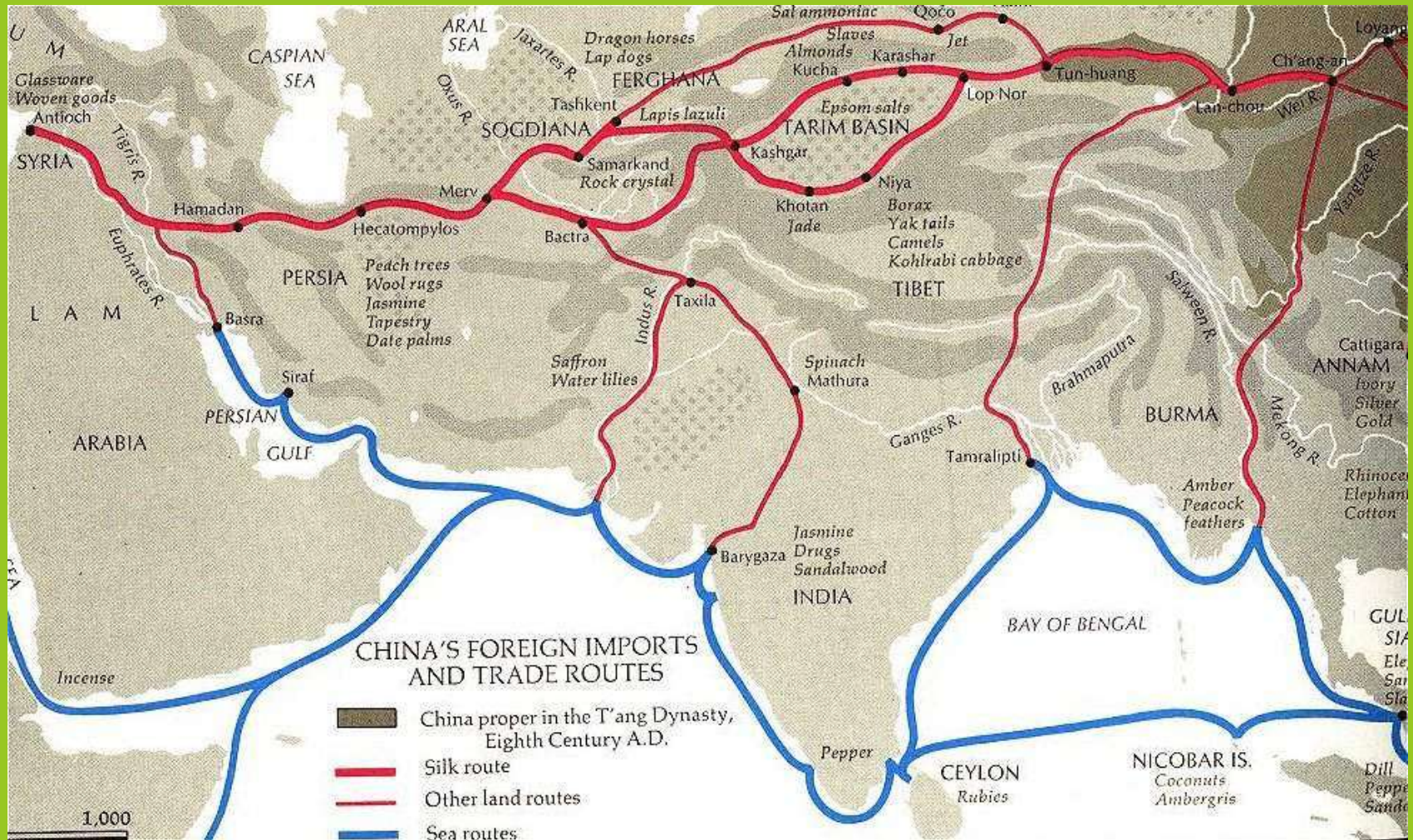
# Basic Beliefs

- **Sacred Texts: The Sutras**
- **Place of Worship: Temple**
- **Eightfold Path to Enlightenment; Four Noble Truths**
- **Pilgrimage Sites**
  - Dharmasala
  - Lumbini
  - Bodh Gaya

# Diffusion and Spread

Buddhism spread through missionary work and through trade on the Silk Road. Conquests by Muslims in the 11th century and the spread of communism in the 20th century caused Buddhism to decline. Today, some of those nations are seeing a resurgence of Buddhism and the number of followers is increasing in Europe and the Americas.

# Silk Road and Other Trade Routes



# Divisions of the Buddhist Faith



# Theraveda Buddhism

- Focus on earliest teachings of the Buddha
- Rigorous, detached, secluded lifestyle
- Known as an “arhat”—holy person, enlightened by solitude and asceticism
- **Focus on Noble Truths and meditation/concentration**

# Mahayana Buddhism

- Emphasis on help from a bodhisattva: a person who has attained Enlightenment, but who postpones Nirvana in order to help others to attain Enlightenment

# Zen Buddhism

- “Zen” means “meditation”
- State of consciousness and way of life
- Led by Zen teachers or Masters, not scriptures
- Explanations, scriptures, and doctrine is viewed with suspicion
- Meditation is critically important...helps get rid of delusions rising from greed, anger, ignorance



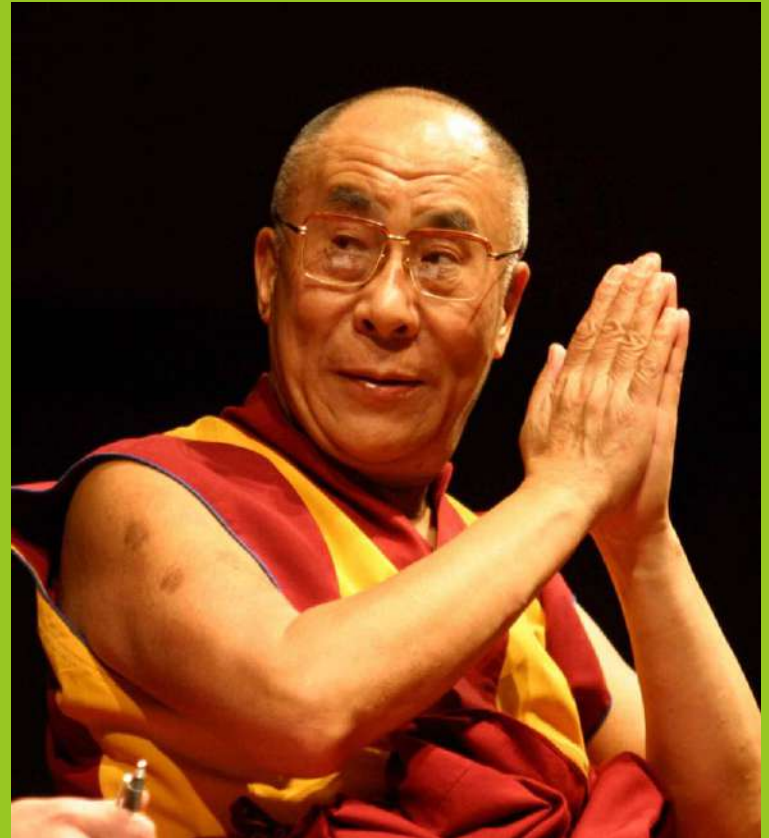
# Zen, continued

- Live with humility, labor, service, prayer & gratitude, meditation
- Connected to Jujitsu, Judo, and Aikido



# Example of Conflict: Tibetan Buddhism

- Combination of Mahayana and Hindu practices
- Led by the 14 Dalai Lama (“Ocean of Wisdom”)
  - Tenzin Gyatso (born 1935)
  - Found as a result of 13<sup>th</sup> Dalai Lama’s actions, vision, and familiarity with possessions
  - Chosen at age 3
  - Enthroned at at 15
- Chinese invaded Tibet in 1950
- Tried to work with China until 1959
- Fled to India and oversees the “Government in Exile”
- Fighting from exile to return to Tibet
- Nobel Peace Prize in 1989





# Compare and Contrast

- Using a Venn diagram, compare and contrast Hinduism and Buddhism

