

November 18, 2013

Week Eleven

- Bell Ringer
- Prayer
- Copy Questions for Video
- Watch Video on Hinduism
- Notes on Chapter 4 Section 1
- Homework: GR Chapter 4
Section 1

BELL RINGER

Write 3 questions you
have about Hinduism.

Lord Jesus, open my
eyes that I may see
and understand the
truth and goodness of
your world.

AMEN

November 18, 2013

Week Eleven

- Bell Ringer
- Prayer
- Copy Questions for Video
- Watch Video on Hinduism
- Notes on Chapter 4 Section 1
- Homework: GR Chapter 4
Section 1

Religions of the World:

Hinduism

1. What are some of the reasons that Hinduism is misunderstood by many people?
2. What do Hindus consider the quickest way to achieve release from the pain of earthly existence?
3. What was one of Mahatma Gandhi's main teachings?
4. What is the purpose of following a Guru?
5. Why do many Indian men leave home after their children are grown?
6. What is one reason for the violence between Hindus and Muslims?

Religions of the World: Hinduism



November 19, 2013

Week Eleven

- Bell Ringer
- Prayer
- Discuss Video on Hinduism
- Notes on Chapter 4 Section 1
- Homework: Assess Chapter 4 Section 1

Bell Ringer

- What is the ultimate goal of existence for Hindus?
- What must Hindus do in order to reach nirvana?
- Why do Hindus believe it is important to follow the path of nonviolence?

Lord Jesus, Fill my life
with your peace and
my heart with your
praise.

AMEN

November 19, 2013

Week Eleven

- Bell Ringer
- Prayer
- Discuss Video on Hinduism
- Notes on Chapter 4 Section 1
- Homework: Assess Chapter 4 Section 1

Ch 4 Sec 1 – Hinduism & Buddhism

I. The Beliefs of Hinduism

A. Many Gods – or One?

1. Believe that all the universe is part of the unchanging, all-powerful spiritual force called Brahman

2. Most important Hindu gods:

- A. Brahma – the Creator
- B. Vishnu – the Preserver
- C. Shiva – the Destroyer

3. Each of the gods can take many forms, human or animal and has own family



B. Sacred Texts

1. Vedas and Upanishads

C. The Goal of Life

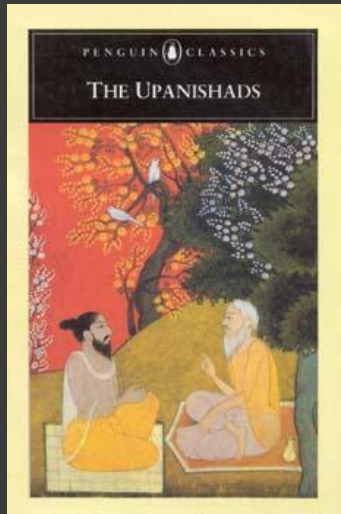
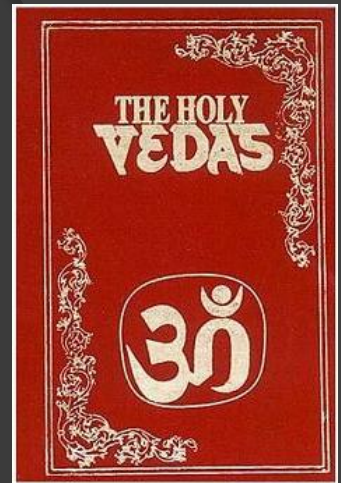
1. atman - essential self of every person

2. moksha – union with brahman;
ultimate goal of existence

a.) must free themselves from
selfish desires

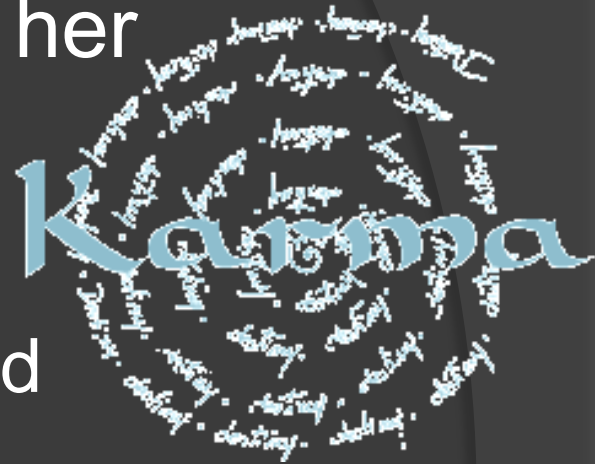
b.) most people cannot achieve
moksha in one lifetime

3. reincarnation: rebirth of the soul in
another bodily form



D. Karma and Dharma

1. Karma – all the actions of a person's life that affect his or her fate in the next life
2. All existence is ranked
 - A.) humans, animals, plants and objects (i.e. rocks, water)
3. People who live well earn good karma and are born into a higher level of existence
4. Those who do evil are reborn into suffering



5. Dharma: the religious and moral duties of an individual

A.) vary according to class, occupation, gender, or age

6. Karma and Dharma helped ensure social order to support the caste system

7. ahimsa – nonviolence



E. Opposition to the Brahmins

1. Jainism – founded by teacher Mahavira

a.) Rejected the idea that Brahmin priests alone could perform certain sacred rites

b.) Emphasized meditation, self-denial, and an extreme form of ahimsa



II. Gautama Buddha: The Enlightened One

A. Siddhartha Gautama – founded Buddhism

1. born about 566 to high caste family

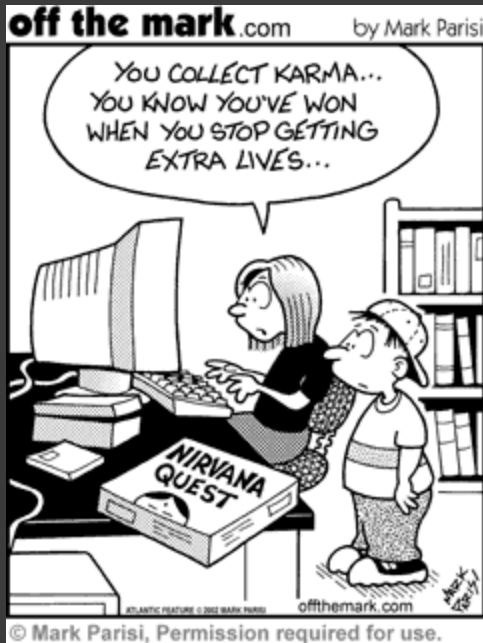
B. The Search

1. Wandered for years seeking answers from Hindu scholars and holy men
2. fasted and meditated
3. Sat under a tree for 48 days determined to stay there until he understood the mystery of life
4. He suddenly believed he understood the cause and cure for suffering and sorrow
5. When he rose, he was Buddha, or the “Enlightened One”



C. Four Noble Truths of Buddha

1. All life is full of suffering, pain, and sorrow
2. The cause of suffering is the desire for things that are really illusions, such as riches, power, and long life
3. The only cure for suffering is to overcome desire
4. The way to overcome desire is to follow the Eightfold path
5. Nirvana – union with the universe and release from the cycle of rebirth; final goal of the Buddhist



D. Buddhism and Hinduism compared

1. Both stressed nonviolence
2. Both believed in karma, dharma, moksha, and a cycle of rebirth
3. Buddha: rejected priest, formal rituals, and many gods of Hinduism. Urged people to seek enlightenment through meditation
4. Buddhists - also rejected the caste system, offering the hope of nirvana to all regardless of birth

November 20, 2013

Week Eleven

- Bell Ringer
- Prayer
- P 80 Buddha on Anger
- Notes on Chapter 4 Section 1
- Hinduism v. Buddhism activity
- Homework: GR Section 2; Quiz Tomorrow

Bell Ringer

- According to Buddha, how do you overcome the desire for things like riches?
- In addition to gaining union with the oneness of the universe, what do you achieve by reaching nirvana?
- What sect of Buddhism is easier for ordinary people to follow?

Lord Jesus, Help me
show kindness,
mercy, and
goodness to all.

AMEN

November 20, 2013

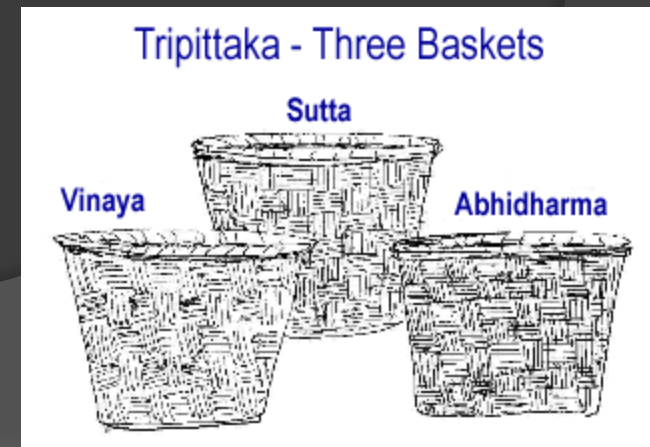
Week Eleven

- Bell Ringer
- Prayer
- P 80 Buddha on Anger
- Notes on Chapter 4 Section 1
- Hinduism v. Buddhism activity
- Homework: GR Section 2; Quiz Tomorrow

III. Spread of Buddhism

A. Sacred texts

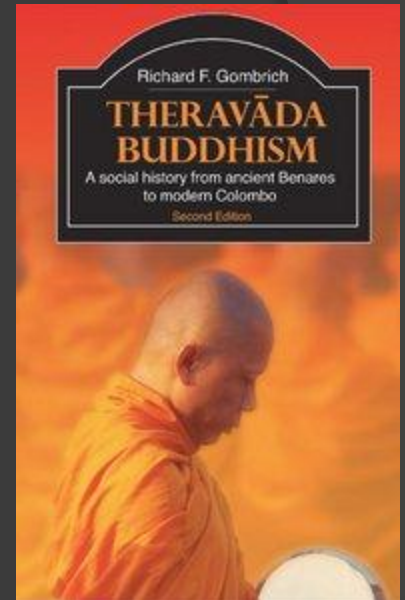
1. Tripitaka or “Three Baskets of Wisdom”— collection of Buddha’s teachings
2. Buddha’s golden rule: “Overcome anger not by growing angry. Overcome evil with good. Overcome the liar by truth.”



B. Two Sects - Missionaries and traders spread Buddhism across India to many parts of Asia

1. Theravada Buddhism

- A.) followed Buddha's original teachings
- B.) required a life devoted to hard spiritual work
- C.) only monks and nuns could hope to reach nirvana



2. Mahayana Buddhism

A.) pictured Buddha and other holy beings as compassionate gods

B.) described an afterlife filled with many heavens and hells



November 21, 2013

Week Eleven

- Get iPads (Do Nothing Else)
- Prayer
- Quiz on Chapter 4 Section 1
- Hinduism v. Buddhism
- Chapter 4 Section 2 Notes
- Homework: Assessment in text for Section 2

Lord Jesus, Purify my
heart and mind that
I may understand
your ways.

AMEN

November 21, 2013

Week Eleven

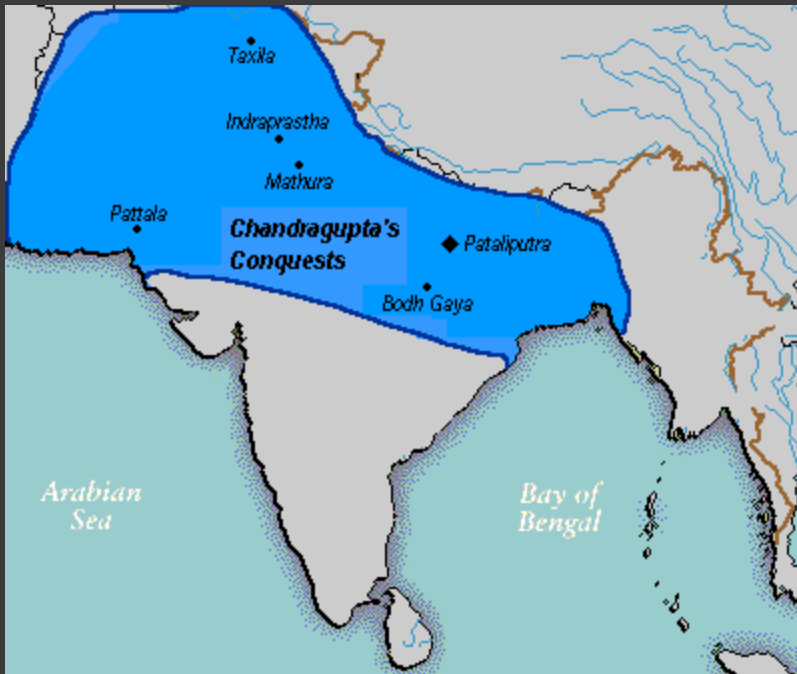
- Get iPads (Do Nothing Else)
- Prayer
- Quiz on Chapter 4 Section 1
- Hinduism v. Buddhism
- Chapter 4 Section 2 Notes
- Homework: Assessment in text for Section 2

Ch 4 Sec 2 – Powerful Empires of India

◎ I. The Maurya Empire

- A. Chandragupta – ruler of 1st great Indian Empire
 - 1. He first gained power in the Ganges River
 - 2. Maintained order through a well-organized bureaucracy
 - A.) Royal officials supervised the building of roads and harbors to benefit trade
 - B.) Other officials collected taxes and managed factories
 - C.) People sought justice in royal courts

3. His rule was effective but harsh
- a.) A brutal secret police reported on corruption, crime, and dissent (any differing or opposing ideas)
 - b.) Women warriors guarded his palace



November 22, 2013

Week Eleven

- Prayer
- Chapter 4 Section 2 Notes
- Homework: Review Unit 1
(Chapters 1-3)

Lord Jesus, Open my
heart and mind that
I may understand
your ways.

AMEN

November 22, 2013

Week Eleven

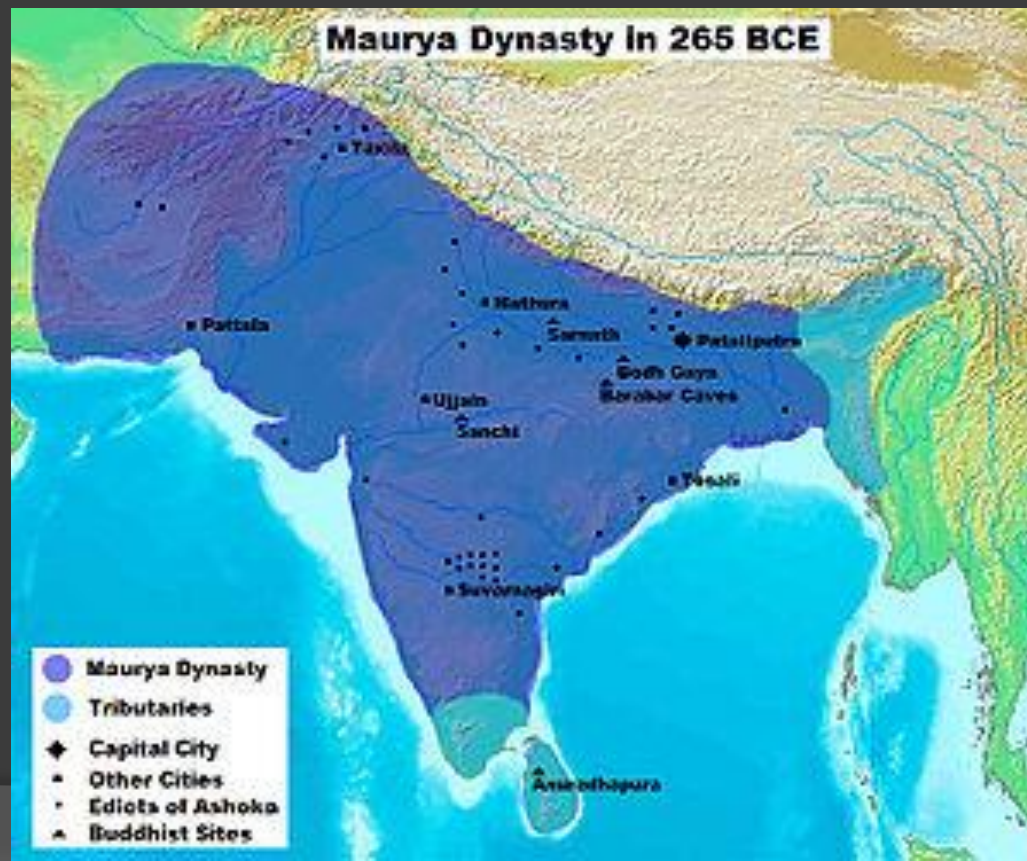
- Prayer
- Chapter 4 Section 2 Notes
- Homework: Review Unit 1
(Chapters 1-3)

- B. Asoka – (Chandragupta's grandson)

- 1. Fought a long, bloody war (100,000 dead) to conquer the Deccan region of Kalinga
- 2. After the war he converted to Buddhism and rejected violence
- 3. He sent missionaries to spread Buddhism across India and to Sri Lanka
- 4. He also preached tolerance for other religions
- 5. His rule brought peace and prosperity and helped unite the diverse people of his empire
- 6. He built hospitals, shrines, roads, and rest houses for travelers



- C. Division and Disunity
 - 1. After Asoka's death, Maurya power declined
 - 2. By 185 B.C., the unity of the Maurya empire was shattered as rival princes battled for power



II. Kingdoms of the Deccan

A. Many Kingdoms

1. Each kingdom had its own capital
2. The people were Dravadians with very different languages and traditions
3. Tamil Kingdoms – often had queens who ruled; women enjoyed a high status and economic power
4. Kingdoms have left rich and diverse literature

◎ III. Golden Age of the Guptas – (period of great cultural achievements)

- A. Peace and Prosperity

- 1. Much power was left in the hands of individual villages
- 2. Trade and farming flourished
 - A.) farmers harvested wheat, rice, and sugar cane
 - B.) artisans produced cotton cloth, pottery, and metalware for export

- B. Advances in Learning

- 1. Students were educated in religious schools but learning was not limited to religion
- 2. Also taught mathematics, medicine, physics, languages, literature, etc.
- 3. Gupta mathematicians devised the simple system of writing numbers that we use today (Arabic numbers)
- 4. Originated the concept of “0” and the decimal system of numbers based on 10, which we still use

- C. Architecture

- 1. Rajahs sponsored the building of stone temples
- 2. Buddhists built **stupas**, large dome-shaped shrines that housed the remains of the Buddha or other holy people



- D. Magnificent Carvings
 - 1. Gateways of the stupas featured carvings that told stories of Buddha's life
 - 2. Hindu temples also covered with carvings of gods and goddesses, elephants, monkeys, and ordinary people
- E. Paintings at Ajanta
 - 1. In the cave temples at Ajanta, Buddhist artists painted rich murals recalling Buddhist stories and legends



F. Literature

- 1. Many fine writers added to the rich heritage of Indian literature
- 2. They collected and recorded fables and folk tales in Sanskrit
- 3. Kalidasa – greatest Gupta poet and playwright



- A.) Shakuntala – his most famous play
 1. tells the story of a king who marries the lovely orphan Shakuntala
 2. Under an evil spell, the king forgets his bride
 3. He finally recovers his memory and is reunited with her

