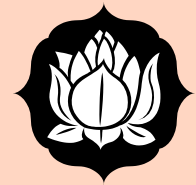
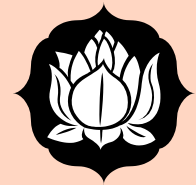


BUDDHISM Key Stage 2



Buddha	Buddhist Teaching (The Dhamma)	The Buddhist Community (The Sangha)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stories about Gotama Buddha <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ His concern in finding an answer to the problem of suffering and unsatisfactoriness in life, e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - his restlessness, - the four sights, - years spent searching for the answer. ▪ Enlightenment. ▪ Teaching of the 'Middle Way'. ▪ How suffering can be eased e.g. the Buddha & Angulimala. ➤ Festivals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wesak – a festival that celebrates the birth, enlightenment and passing away of the Buddha. ➤ The Buddha image: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ is not worshipped as an idol; ▪ communicates values, e.g. tranquility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Beliefs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All things change. ▪ Buddha taught about suffering & the ending of suffering. ➤ Symbol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Lotus Flower - symbol of enlightenment. ➤ Compassion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The importance of being compassionate, generous, kind, truthful, helpful and patient ▪ Actions have consequences ➤ The Four Noble Truths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Life involves suffering ▪ The origins of suffering lie in wanting, which is made more intense by greed, hatred & ignorance. ▪ The ending of suffering is possible. ▪ The Noble Eightfold Path is the way to end suffering and become enlightened. <p>Continued on the next page</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Buddhist community (The Sangha) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Made up of ordained (e.g. monks, nuns and priests) and lay people. ▪ All Buddhists try to follow the example of the Buddha's life and live by his teachings. ▪ The lives of ordained and lay people and how they support each other. ➤ The Buddhist Temple or Centre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Used for worship, meditation or ceremonies. ▪ Significant features and objects - e.g. water offering bowls, image of Buddha, incense, flowers, bell. ▪ Mala of 108 beads, used when chanting. ➤ Bodhgaya <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An important place for Buddhists worldwide. ▪ A place of pilgrimage. <p>Continued on the next page</p>

BUDDHISM Key Stage 2



Buddha	Buddhist Teaching (The Dhamma)	The Buddhist Community (The Sangha)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Noble Eightfold Path (The 8 spoked wheel) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Right Understanding (seeing the world as it is, in terms of the Four Noble Truths). ▪ Right Thought (commitment to follow the path). ▪ Right Speech (truthfulness; gentle and useful speech). ▪ Right Action (following the Five Precepts with love and compassion). ▪ Right Livelihood (avoiding work that causes harm or injustice, choosing one which is beneficial to others). ▪ Right Effort (avoiding bad thoughts, encouraging good). ▪ Right Mindfulness (attentiveness and awareness). ▪ Right Meditation (training the mind in meditation). <p>(When people follow the path, the wheel turns in a positive direction (traditionally clockwise) symbolising their development)</p> ➤ The Five Moral Precepts Buddhists should refrain from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ harming and killing living beings, ▪ sexual misconduct, ▪ taking drugs or drink that impair clarity of mind, ▪ taking what is not freely given, ▪ wrong speech. <p>(There is a positive aspect of each precept, e.g. it is not enough not to harm – one should show compassion for all living things)</p> ➤ Stories that exemplify values - The Monkey King 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Three Jewels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Buddha. ▪ The Dhamma. ▪ The Sangha <p>Buddhists ‘take refuge’ in the Three Jewels or Triple Gem</p> ➤ Helping to alleviate suffering <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Practice the Dhamma. ▪ Be sympathetic and kind to others, including animals. ▪ Give generously of time, food and abilities. ▪ Teach by example.