

Buddhist stories and teachings

Key learning

Vocabulary

Big Question

How do Buddhist stories and teachings inform how Buddhists live?

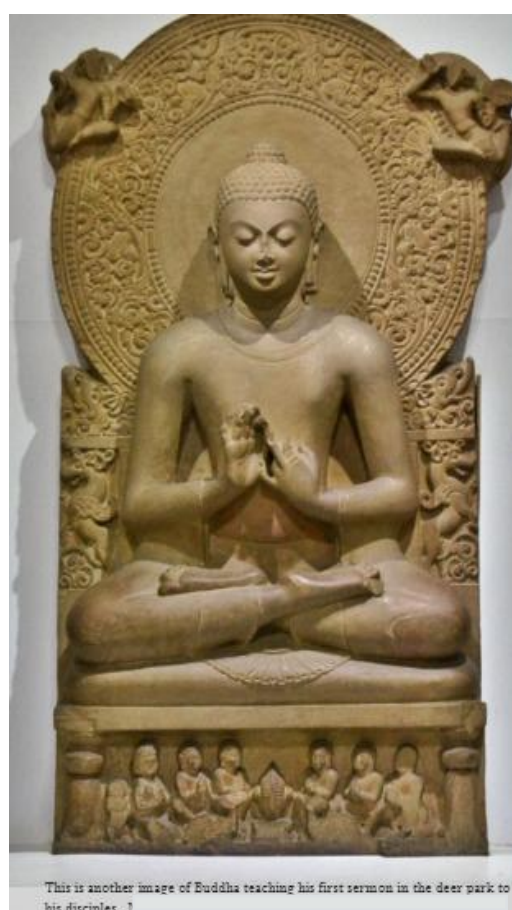
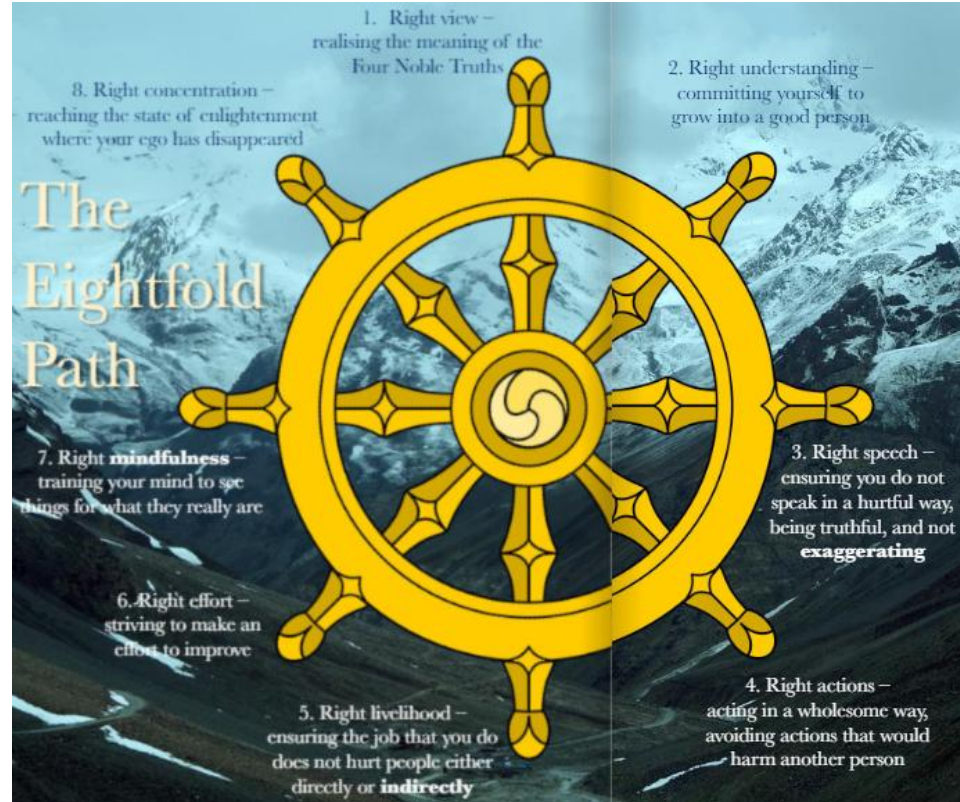
Prior Learning

- 1 Siddhartha was a prince born in a wealthy family who become a Buddha
- 2 Siddhartha then spent the rest of his life looking for a way between the extremes of comfort and hardship.
- 3 A Buddha is someone who is awake to the truth, someone who is enlightened.



- 1 There are many stories in Buddhism that tell Buddhist how to live their life. They believe death and suffering are everywhere and are unavoidable. According to Buddhism, the four noble truths were the Buddha earliest teachings about to escape samsara.
- 2 Buddha also taught his followers about the eight -spoked wheel the **Dharma wheel**. The dharma wheel is a symbol of the Eightfold Path. Each spoke of the wheel symbolise one of the signposts on the path. By following the Eightfold Path, Buddhists travel the middle way.
- 3 Buddha taught that by following the Eightfold Path, a person would find peace and happiness in life. He taught that a person who followed the path would learn to control his sense-sight, hearing, taste, smell, touch and not be ruled by his sense.
- 4 Unlike Jews, Christians and Muslims, Buddhist do not believe in one God who created the world. Buddha taught that we should just "be". The Buddha taught that when we die, it is our consciousness that returns to another life. A person's consciousness is reborn, perhaps as an animal or a human depending on their karma.
- 5 Buddhist celebrate a special occasion every year. This day is called Vesak Day. This is the third event that Buddhist remember on this day. Vesak is about a fresh start, where Buddhist commit themselves determinedly to following his dharma.

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| 1 | forlorn | desolate or unhappy, as from abandonment or weariness. |
| 2 | distraught | anxiously worried; distracted. |
| 3 | nirvana | place of perfect peace and happiness, like heaven. In Buddhism, nirvana is the highest state that someone can attain. |
| 4 | exaggerating | to present as larger, more important, or more valuable. |
| 5 | karma | in Hinduism and Buddhism, the principle that one's actions determine one's future in this life or in other incarnations. |
| 6 | countenance | facial expression or general appearance. the human face or its features. |
| 7 | gloated | to feel or show great pride or satisfaction, often when someone else does badly or fails. |
| 8 | brandishing | to wave or shake (something such as a weapon) in a threatening or agitated manner. |
| 9 | saffron | a crocus plant that bears large purple or white flowers with brilliant yellow stigmas. a spice made from the yellow stigmas of this plant, used to flavour and colour foods. |
| 10 | consciousness | the physical condition of being awake and aware. |
| 11 | relinquished | to surrender, release, or let go of; give up. |



National Treasures



Buddhist temple built in 1975 in Birmingham

Rights of the Child/Global Goals

Freedom of thought and religion (14)

Children can choose their own thoughts, opinions and religion, but this should not stop other people from enjoying their rights. Parents can guide children so that as they grow up, they learn properly to use this right.

Minority, culture, language and religion (30)

Children have the right to use their own language, culture and religion even if these are not shared by most people in the country where they live.



Tibetan silk painting of the wheel of samsara