

SS7G12 The student will analyze the diverse cultures of the people who live in Southern and Eastern Asia.

b. Compare and contrast the prominent religions in Southern and Eastern Asia: Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Shintoism and the philosophy of Confucianism.

Essential Question: How do the prominent religions of Southern and Eastern Asia: Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Shintoism, and the philosophy of Confucianism compare and contrast?

	Founder	God	Beliefs
Hinduism Page 82, 640	None	Believe in many gods; goddesses who are in the image of one God; Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Many holy books: Gita and Upanishads are two 2. Reincarnation; moksha a release from reincarnation 3. karma determines position in life 4. Caste system
Buddhism Page 82, 622, 651	Siddhartha Gautama was the Buddha (Enlightened One)	no god: Buddhist are agnostic or deist, but not atheist	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Four Noble Truths 2. 8-fold path 3. Thank Buddha for his teachings 4. Nirvana a escape from reincarnation 5. Tripitaka, the holy book
Shintoism page 695	None; state religion of Japan	None; kami is the spirit of God	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reverence for nature 2. physical purity rather than moral purity 3. worship ancestors 4. Most Shinto also have another religious belief

	Founder	God	Beliefs
Confucianism page 667	Confucius (Kong Fuzi)	No god; Confucianism is a philosophy (teaching a way of life)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People have a place in society they must accept 2. Five relationships: Ruler; subject, father; son, husband; wife, older brother; younger brother, friend and friend 3. China's rulers respect if they are fair and care for the people 4. Family the most important foundation of society
Islam			