

Buddhism & Religion Curriculum

Buddhism – 10 Religion Curriculum

Topic	Detail
Year 10 Achievement Standard	<i>They analyse core beliefs and practices of the major world religions (Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism and Buddhism) and explain how these reflect the human understanding of God or the 'Other'.</i>
Content Descriptor – BEWR 11	<p>Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The religions of the world contribute valuable insights into the idea of God or the 'Other'. The core beliefs and practices of the major world religions (Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism and Buddhism) reflect this mystery of God/Other which is beyond human understanding. <p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the core beliefs of the major world religions and the religious practices that reflect these beliefs. Interpret how the importance of the founding figures is reflected in the celebrations of the world religions, including Islam, Buddhism or Hinduism. Explain how the diversity of the beliefs and practices of the major world religions reflects the human understanding of God or the 'Other'.
Core Beliefs of Buddhism	<p>The Basic Teachings of Buddha which are core to Buddhism are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Three Universal Truths The Four Noble Truths The Noble Eightfold Path <p>This link will take you to a short video on the Core Beliefs of Buddhism.</p> <p>This link will take you to a video that summaries The Four Noble Truths.</p> <p>This link will take you to a video that summarises The Eight-Fold Path.</p>
Main Sects of Buddhism	<p>There are three main Buddhist sects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theravada Buddhism Mahayana Buddhism Vajrayana (Tibetan Buddhism and Tantrism)
Ritual, Practices & Celebrations of Buddhism	<p>Buddhist rituals, practices and celebrations cover all aspects of life; spiritual, personal, communal and societal.</p> <p>Key rituals are associated with life stages. There are no universal rites of passage: Buddhist birth, marriage and death ceremonies (rites of passage).</p> <p>These also vary from country to country and from tradition to tradition. In many places, however, monks or priests will participate in some way, by chanting from the scriptures (sutras), giving blessings, delivering a sermon and so on: the people involved may go to a Buddhist monastery or temple for some kind of ceremony.</p>
Understandings of God/the Other in Buddhism	There is no belief in a personal god.

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	<p>Buddhists believe that nothing is fixed or permanent and that change is always possible. The path to Enlightenment is through the practice and development of morality, meditation and wisdom.</p>
Sacred Texts in Buddhism	<p>There are three major noncanonical Buddhist texts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Tripitaka (Pali Canon)• Mahayana Sutras• Tibetan Book of the Dead <p>The Pali Canon, which means “the word of Buddha,” includes some of the Buddha's discourse, but it also incorporates the teachings of his pupils.</p>
Ethical Principles in Buddhism	<p>Ethical behaviour both leads to and flows from an enlightened mind.</p> <p>In the Five Precepts Buddha advises abstinence from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) harming living beings,(2) taking things not freely given,(3) sexual misconduct,(4) false speech, and(5) intoxicating drinks and drugs causing heedlessness.
Websites	<p>BBC Education – World Religions</p> <p>HSC – Buddhism</p>

BCE Resources for Teaching World Religions

**Buddhism PowerPoint Template
Year 10**



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Year 10 Achievement Standard

They analyse core beliefs and practices of the major world religions (Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism and Buddhism) and explain how these reflect the human understanding of God or the 'Other'.

Content Descriptor – BEWR 11

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

- The religions of the world contribute valuable insights into the idea of God or the 'Other'. The core beliefs and practices of the major world religions (Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism and Buddhism) reflect this mystery of God/Other which is beyond human understanding.

Skills

- Identify the core beliefs of the major world religions and the religious practices that reflect these beliefs.
- Interpret how the importance of the founding figures is reflected in the celebrations of the world religions, including Islam, Buddhism or Hinduism.
- Explain how the diversity of the beliefs and practices of the major world religions reflects the human understanding of God or the 'Other'.

Core Beliefs of Buddhism

The Basic Teachings of Buddha which are core to Buddhism are:

- [The Three Universal Truths](#)
- [The Four Noble Truths](#)
- [The Noble Eightfold Path](#)

[This link](#) will take you to a short video on the Core Beliefs of Buddhism.

[This link](#) will take you to a video that summaries The Four Noble Truths.

[This link](#) will take you to a video that summarises The Eight-Fold Path.

Ritual, Practices & Celebrations of Buddhism

Buddhist [rituals, practices and celebrations](#) cover all aspects of life; spiritual, personal, communal and societal.

Key rituals are associated with life stages. There are no universal rites of passage:

[Buddhist birth, marriage and death ceremonies \(rites of passage\).](#)

These also vary from country to country and from tradition to tradition. In many places, however, monks or priests will participate in some way, by chanting from the scriptures (sutras), giving blessings, delivering a sermon and so on: also the people involved may go to a Buddhist monastery or temple for some kind of ceremony.

Understandings of God/the Other in Buddhism

There is no belief in a personal god.

Buddhists believe that nothing is fixed or permanent and that change is always possible. The path to Enlightenment is through the practice and development of morality, meditation and wisdom.

Sacred Texts in Buddhism

There are three major noncanonical Buddhist texts:

- The Tripitaka ([Pali Canon](#))
- [Mahayana Sutras](#)
- [Tibetan Book of the Dead](#)

The Pali Canon, which means “the word of Buddha,” includes some of the Buddha's discourse, but it also incorporates the teachings of his pupils.

Ethical Principles in Buddhism

Ethical behaviour both leads to and flows from an enlightened mind. In the Five Precepts Buddha advises abstinence from:

- (1) harming living beings,
- (2) taking things not freely given,
- (3) sexual misconduct,
- (4) false speech, and
- (5) intoxicating drinks and drugs causing heedlessness

For more information

RE Team

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2022



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