

BUDDHISM BELIEFS AND PRACTICES

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Buddhism is a faith that was founded by Siddhartha Gautama—also known as “the Buddha”—more than 2,500 years ago in India. With an estimated 500 million to one billion followers, scholars consider Buddhism one of the major world religions. As a non-theistic faith with no god or deity to worship, some scholars describe Buddhism as a philosophy or a moral code rather than an organized religion.

- Many of the beliefs and practices of Buddhism revolve around the concept of suffering and its causes. Buddhism has historically been most prominent in East and Southeast Asia, but its influence is growing throughout the West. Many Buddhist ideas and philosophies overlap with those of other faiths.

BUDDHISM BELIEFS AND PRACTICES

SOME KEY BUDDHISM BELIEFS INCLUDE:

- ◉ Followers of Buddhism don't acknowledge a supreme god or deity. They instead focus on achieving enlightenment—a state of inner peace and wisdom. When followers reach this spiritual echelon, they're said to have experienced nirvana.
- ◉ The religion's founder, Buddha, is considered an extraordinary being, but not a god. The word Buddha means “enlightened.”
- ◉ The path to enlightenment is attained by utilizing morality, meditation and wisdom. Buddhists often meditate because they believe it helps awaken truth.
- ◉ There are many philosophies and interpretations within Buddhism, making it a tolerant and evolving religion.
- ◉ Some scholars don't recognize Buddhism as an organized religion, but rather, a “way of life” or a “spiritual tradition.”
- ◉ Buddhism encourages its people to avoid self-indulgence but also self-denial.

Buddha's most important teachings, known as The Four Noble Truths, are essential to understanding the religion.

Buddhists embrace the concepts of karma (the law of cause and effect) and reincarnation (the continuous cycle of rebirth).

Followers of Buddhism can worship in temples or in their own homes.

Buddhist monks, or bhikkhus, follow a strict code of conduct, which includes celibacy.

There is no single Buddhist symbol, but a number of images have evolved that represent Buddhist beliefs, including the lotus flower, the eight-spoked dharma wheel, the Bodhi tree and the swastika (an ancient symbol whose name means "well-being" or "good fortune" in Sanskrit

FOUNDER OF BUDDHISM

- ◉ Siddhartha Gautama, the founder of Buddhism who later became known as “the Buddha,” lived during the 5th century B.C.
- ◉ Gautama was born into a wealthy family as a prince in present-day Nepal. Although he had an easy life, Gautama was moved by suffering in the world.
- ◉ He decided to give up his lavish lifestyle and endure poverty. When this didn’t fulfill him, he promoted the idea of the “Middle Way,” which means existing between two extremes. Thus, he sought a life without social indulgences but also without deprivation.
- ◉ After six years of searching, Buddhists believe Gautama found enlightenment while meditating under a Bodhi tree. He spent the rest of his life teaching others about how to achieve this spiritual state.
- ◉ When Gautama passed away around 483 B.C., his followers began to organize a religious movement. Buddha’s teachings became the foundation for what would develop into Buddhism.

In the 3rd century B.C., Ashoka the Great, the Mauryan Indian emperor, made Buddhism the state religion of India. Buddhist monasteries were built, and missionary work was encouraged.

Over the next few centuries, Buddhism began to spread beyond India. The thoughts and philosophies of Buddhists became diverse, with some followers interpreting ideas differently than others.

In the sixth century, the Huns invaded India and destroyed hundreds of Buddhist monasteries, but the intruders were eventually driven out of the country.

Islam began to spread quickly in the region during the Middle Ages, forcing Buddhism into the background.

TYPES OF BUDDHISM

- ◉ Today, many forms of Buddhism exist around the world. The three main types that represent specific geographical areas include:
- ◉ **Theravada Buddhism:** Prevalent in Thailand, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Laos and Burma
- ◉ **Mahayana Buddhism:** Prevalent in China, Japan, Taiwan, Korea, Singapore and Vietnam
- ◉ **Tibetan Buddhism:** Prevalent in Tibet, Nepal, Mongolia, Bhutan, and parts of Russia and northern India
- ◉ **Zen Buddhism** is a form of Mahayana Buddhism that's practiced in many of the same areas. It emphasizes simplicity and meditation—the word “zen” means meditation—in lieu of religious scripture, ceremonies or doctrines.
- ◉ **Nirvana Buddhism** is closely related to Theravada Buddhism, but the concept of nirvana is also central to many paths of Buddhism. The term nirvana means “blowing out,” as a candle is blown out, thus ending all attachment and desire to achieve a state of pure enlightenment.
- ◉ Each of these types reveres certain texts and has slightly different interpretations of Buddha's teachings.
- ◉ Some forms of Buddhism incorporate ideas of other religions and philosophies, such as Taoism and Bon.

DHARMA

- ◉ Buddha's teachings are known as "dharma." He taught that wisdom, kindness, patience, generosity and compassion were important virtues.
- ◉ Specifically, all Buddhists live by five moral precepts, which prohibit:
 - ◉ Killing living things
 - ◉ Taking what is not given
 - ◉ Sexual misconduct
 - ◉ Lying
 - ◉ Using drugs or alcohol

FOUR NOBLE TRUTHS

- ◉ The Four Noble Truths, which Buddha taught, are:
- ◉ The truth of suffering (dukkha)
- ◉ The truth of the cause of suffering (samudaya)
- ◉ The truth of the end of suffering (nirhodha)
- ◉ The truth of the path that frees us from suffering (magga)
- ◉ Collectively, these principles explain why humans hurt and how to overcome suffering.

EIGHTFOLD PATH

- ◉ The Buddha taught his followers that the end of suffering, as described in the fourth Noble Truths, could be achieved by following an Eightfold Path.
- ◉ In no particular order, the Eightfold Path of Buddhism teaches the following ideals for ethical conduct, mental discipline and achieving wisdom:
 - ◉ Right understanding (Samma ditthi)
 - ◉ Right thought (Samma sankappa)
 - ◉ Right speech (Samma vaca)
 - ◉ Right action (Samma kammanta)
 - ◉ Right livelihood (Samma ajiva)
 - ◉ Right effort (Samma vayama)
 - ◉ Right mindfulness (Samma sati)
 - ◉ Right concentration (Samma samadhi)

BUDDHIST HOLY BOOK

- ◉ Buddhists revere many sacred texts and scriptures. Some of the most important are:
- ◉ **Tipitaka:** These texts, known as the “three baskets,” are thought to be the earliest collection of Buddhist writings.
- ◉ **Sutras:** There are more than 2,000 sutras, which are sacred teachings embraced mainly by Mahayana Buddhists.
- ◉ **The Book of the Dead:** This Tibetan text describes the stages of death in detail.

