

Buddhist Traditions Presentation Slides

Grade 7



Module 1: The Many Lives of the Buddha

The Life of the Buddha



See, Think, Wonder

See	Think	Wonder
<p>What details do you observe? What materials do you see?</p>	<p>What might be the function of this object based on your observations?</p>	<p>What questions do you have about the object?</p>



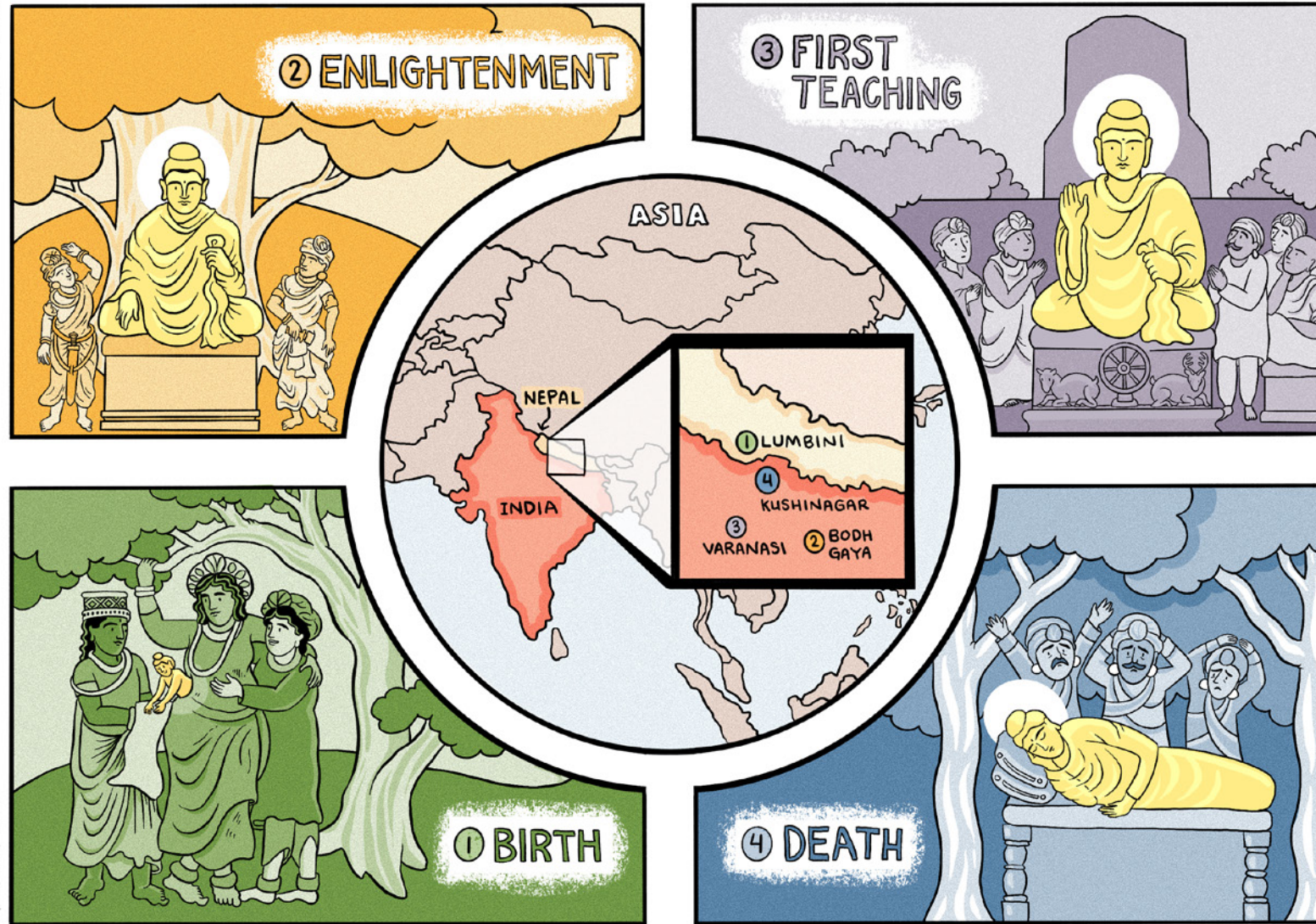


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THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA



MODULE 1: THE MANY LIVES OF THE BUDDHA



Module 1: The Many Lives of the Buddha

The Jataka Tales



THE JATAKA TALES

The Great Monkey King



MODULE 1: THE MANY LIVES OF THE BUDDHA



Module 2: What Did the Buddha Teach?

The Wheel of Life



Observe, Reflect, Question

Observe	Reflect	Question
What are you noticing about this image?	What does this image make you think about?	What questions or wonderings do you still have?
Further Investigation: What new information did you learn about this image?		





WHEEL OF LIFE



The illustration of the Wheel of Life you just looked at is based on a popular subject in Tibetan Buddhism that is often painted on hanging scrolls like this one called thangka.



2. detail



The Wheel of Life is also painted on the walls of Tibetan Buddhist monasteries.



3



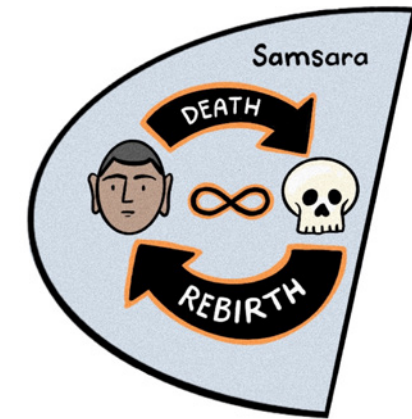
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WHEEL OF LIFE



The Wheel of Life



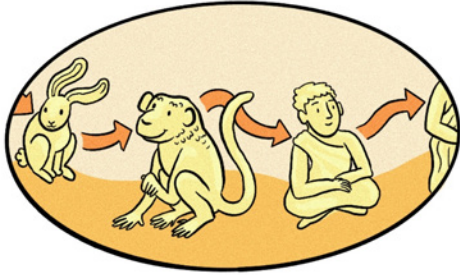
The Wheel of Life is a popular way to depict **samsara**. It shows the different places where beings are reborn.

Who holds the wheel?

Mara (say: Mah-rah) is a fearsome deity who oversees **samsara**, the cycle of death and rebirth.



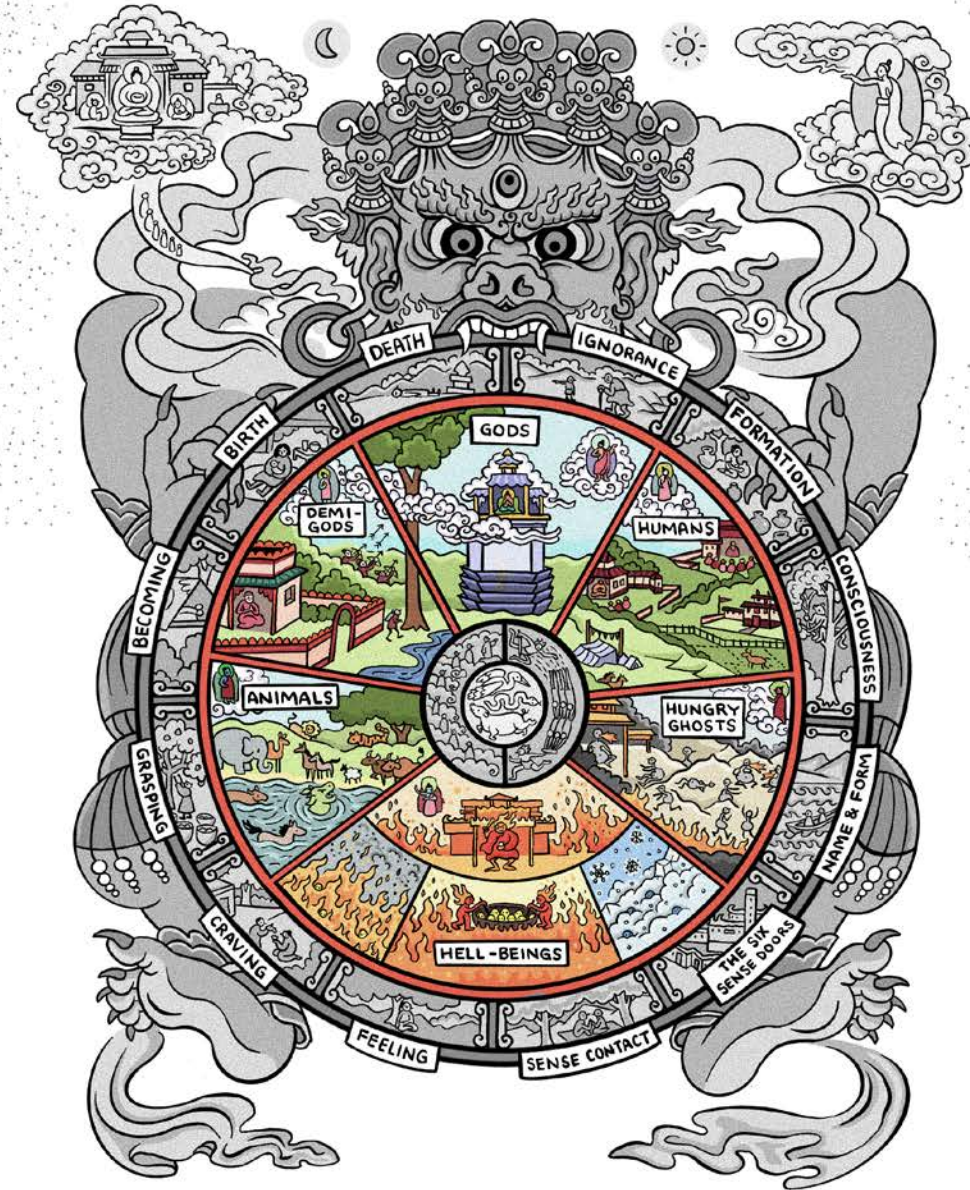
The Six Realms of Rebirth

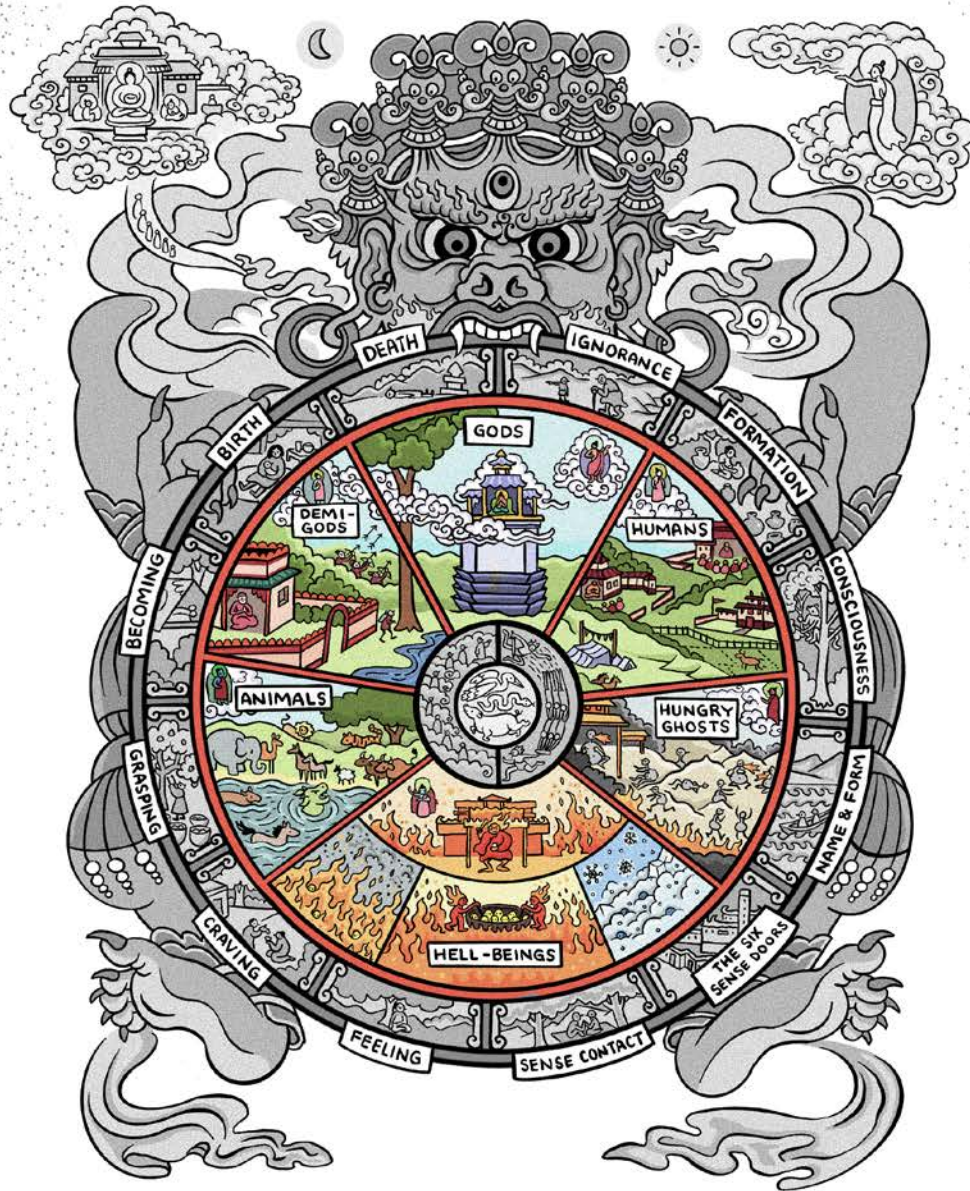


There are six places in **samsara** where the six types of beings are reborn:

- humans
- animals
- hell beings
- hungry ghosts
- gods
- demi-gods

Where would you want to be reborn?





The Human Realm



Buddhism teaches that the best rebirth is as a human because humans are able to study the **dharma** and achieve **enlightenment**.

What keeps beings trapped in samsara?



Karma, or actions, cause people to be reborn again and again.

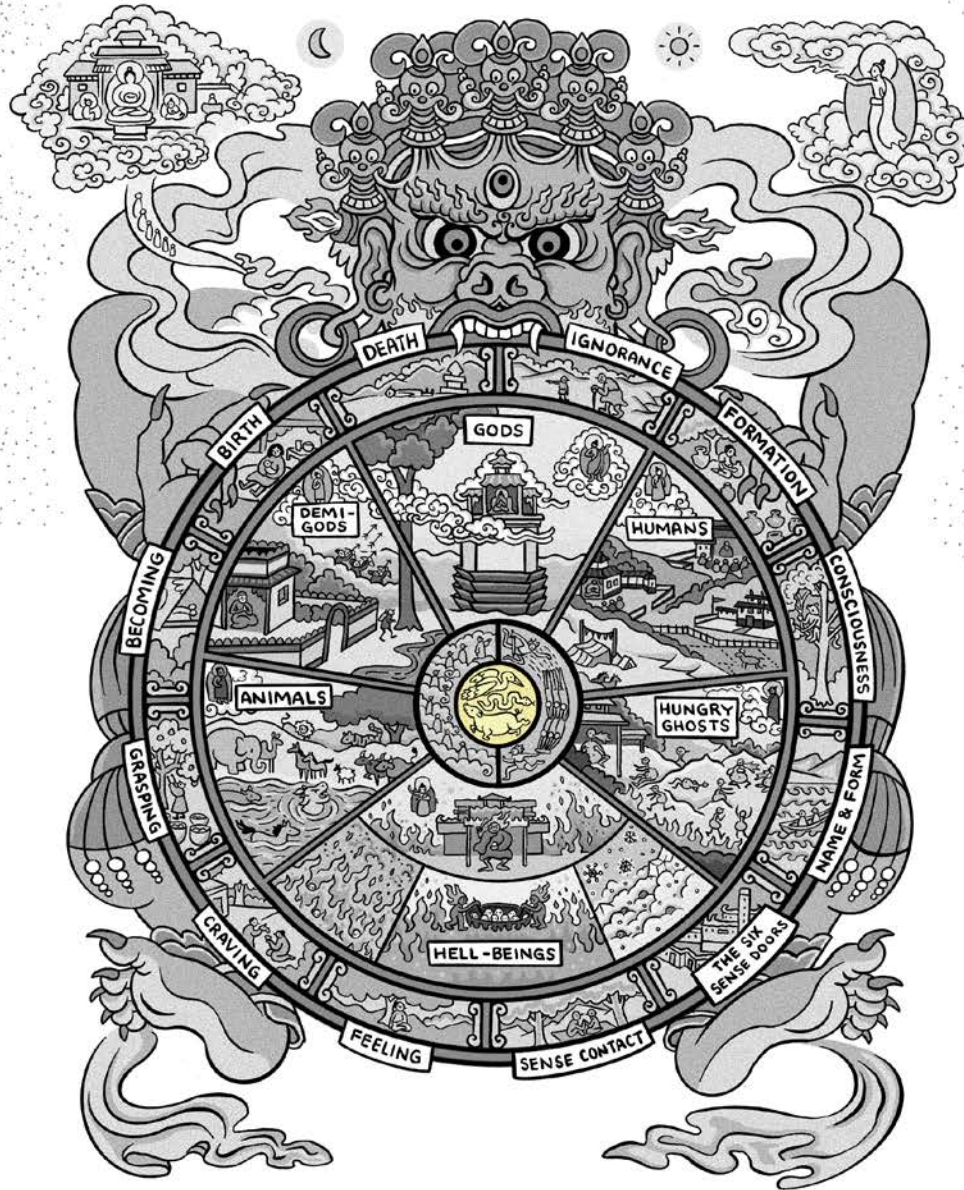


What keeps beings trapped in samsara?



The three animals at the center are a rooster, a snake, and a pig. They represent three negative emotions, ignorance, hatred, and greed.

Which animal do you think goes with each emotion?

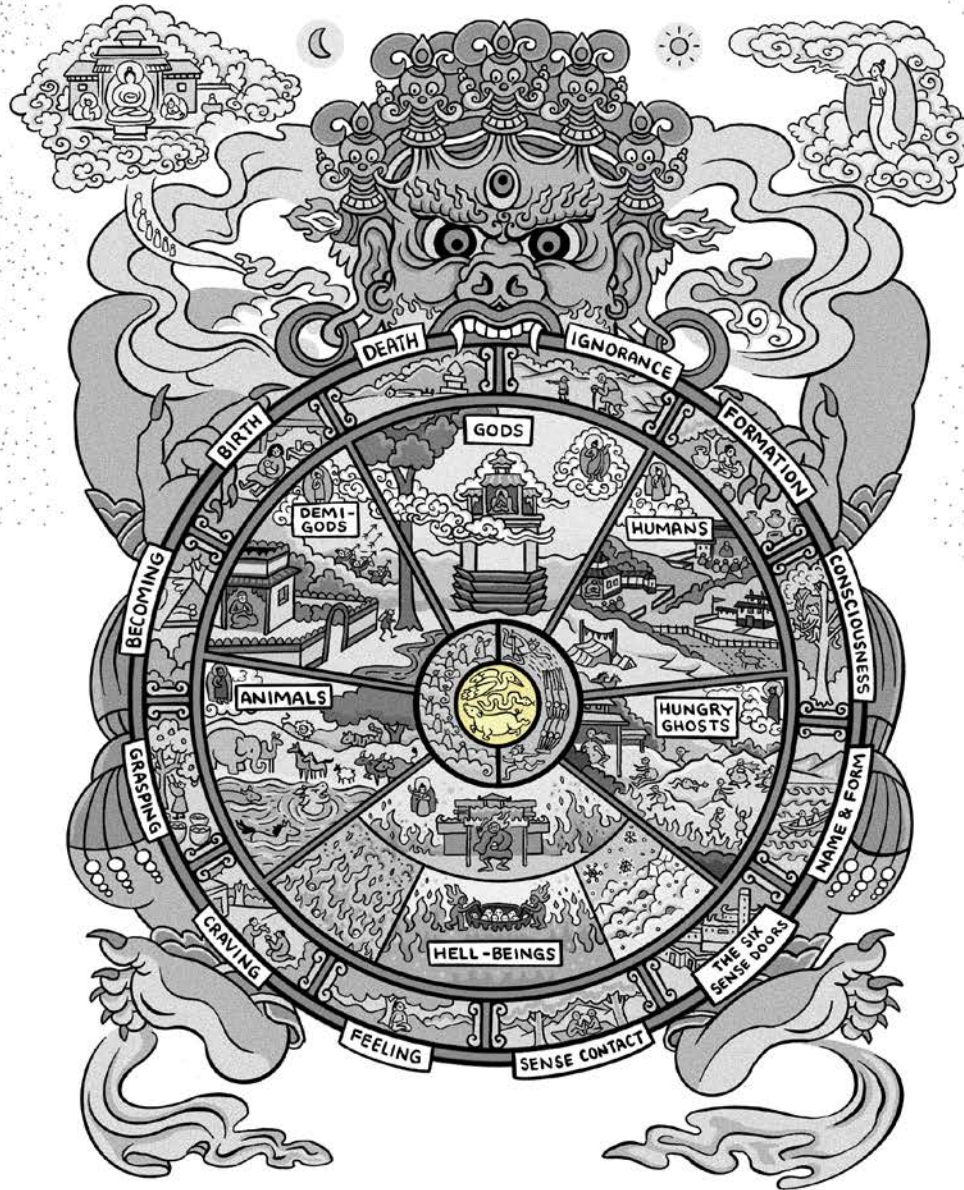


What keeps beings trapped in samsara?

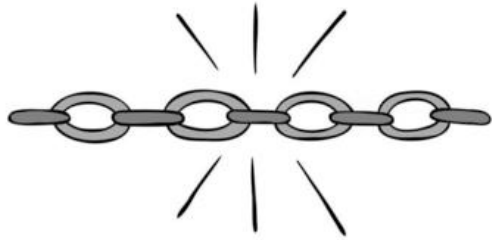


The three animals at the center represent three negative qualities:

- the rooster is greed
- the snake is hatred
- the pig is ignorance



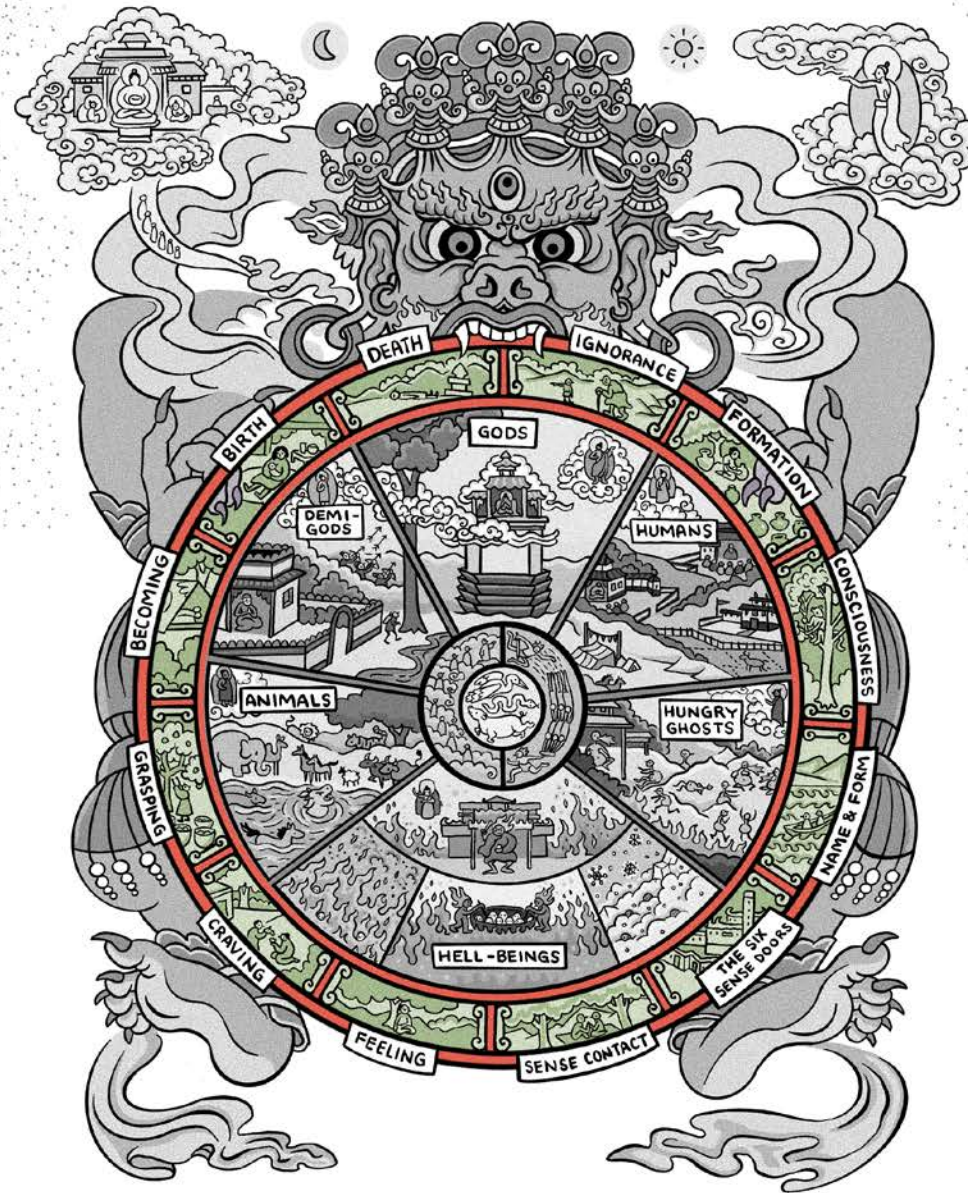
The Twelve Links of Interdependence



The outer circle is the Buddhist teaching of interdependence.

Interdependent means everything depends on something else. Everything is connected. Nothing is independent.

The twelve sections of the wheel are like twelve links in a chain. The links are all connected to each other.





WHEEL OF LIFE

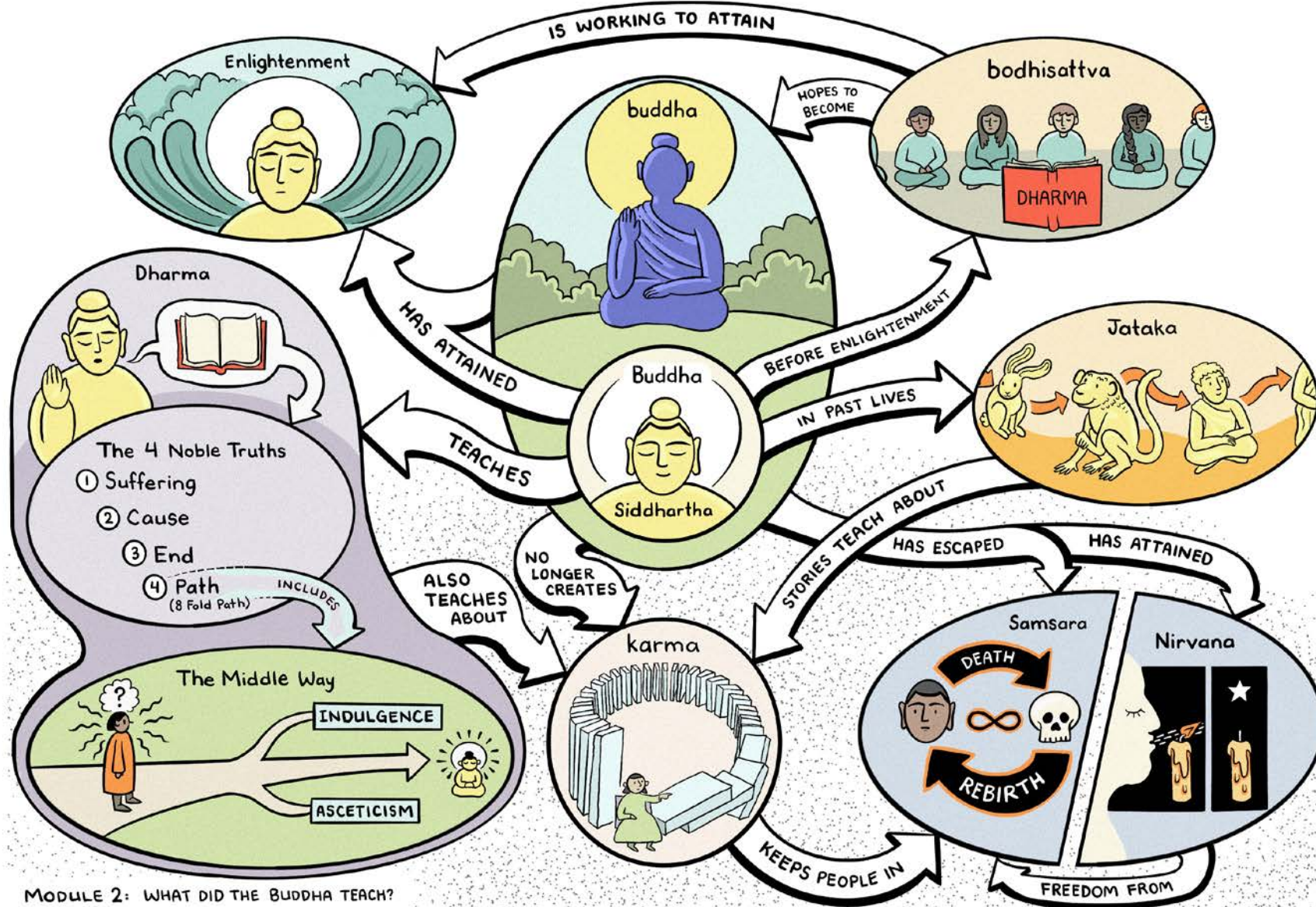


Module 2: What Did the Buddha Teach?

Key Concepts



WHAT DID THE BUDDHA TEACH?



MODULE 2: WHAT DID THE BUDDHA TEACH?



WHAT DID THE BUDDHA TEACH?



“**buddha**” is a title for someone who achieves enlightenment. It means “awakened,” to wake up.

Enlightenment is a special understanding of the way things are.

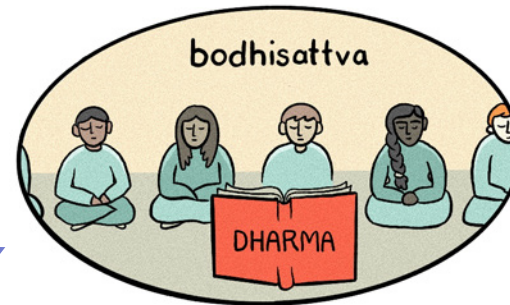


When we say *the Buddha* with a capital “B,” we mean prince Siddhartha who lived in India around 500 to 300 BCE.

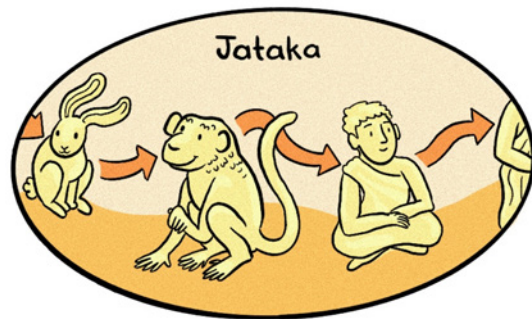
WHAT DID THE BUDDHA TEACH?



It takes a long time, and many lifetimes, to become a **buddha**!

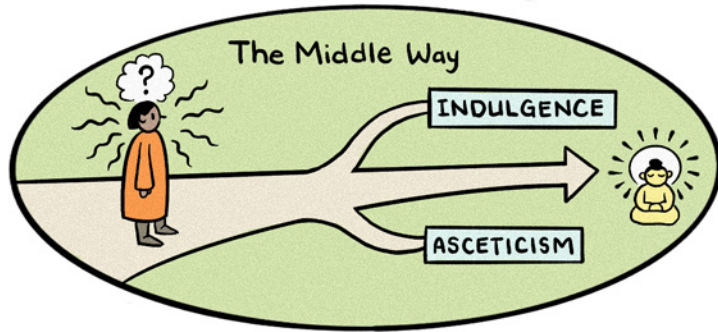


A **bodhisattva** is a person who works to become an **enlightened buddha**.



Popular stories about the Buddha's lifetimes as a **bodhisattva** are called **jataka**.

WHAT DID THE BUDDHA TEACH?

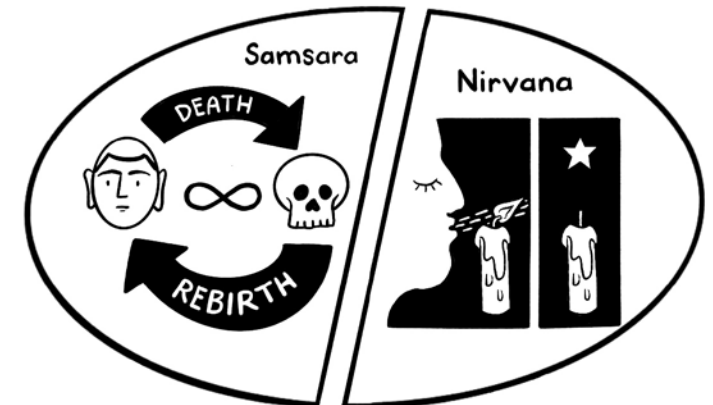
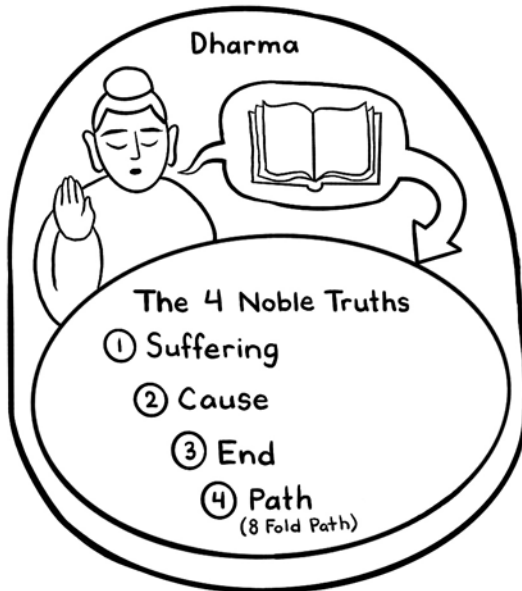
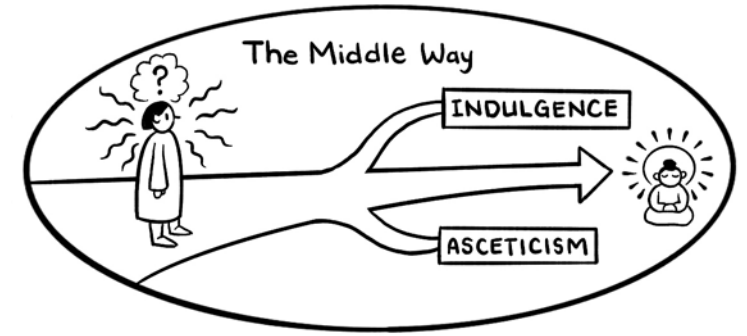


The **middle way** is the path between the two extremes of indulgence (the Buddha's life as a prince) and asceticism (the Buddha's life as a renunciant).

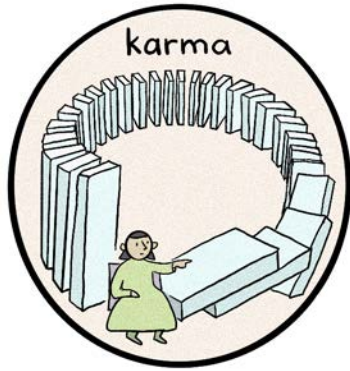
WHAT DID THE BUDDHA TEACH?



When the **Buddha** achieved **enlightenment**, he understood many things about the world.



WHAT DID THE BUDDHA TEACH?



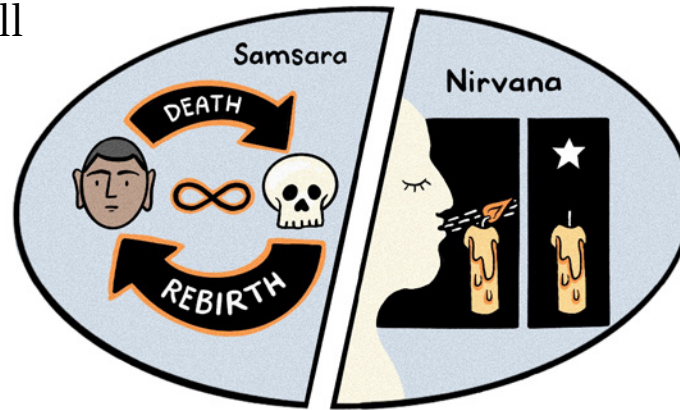
Karma means action. It describes the things we do, their causes, and their effects. These actions cause people to be reborn again and again.

The cause is the reason why something happens.
The effect is the result of what happens.



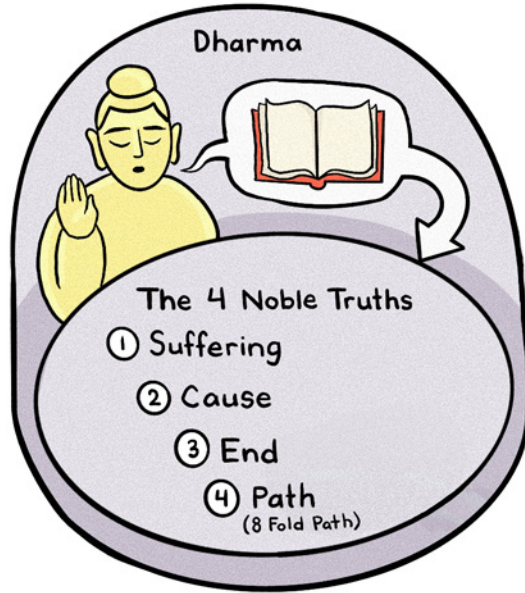
WHAT DID THE BUDDHA TEACH?

Samsara means wandering and is the cycle of death and rebirth that all beings are trapped in.



Nirvana means extinction and is the goal of the Buddhist path. It is freedom from **samsara**.

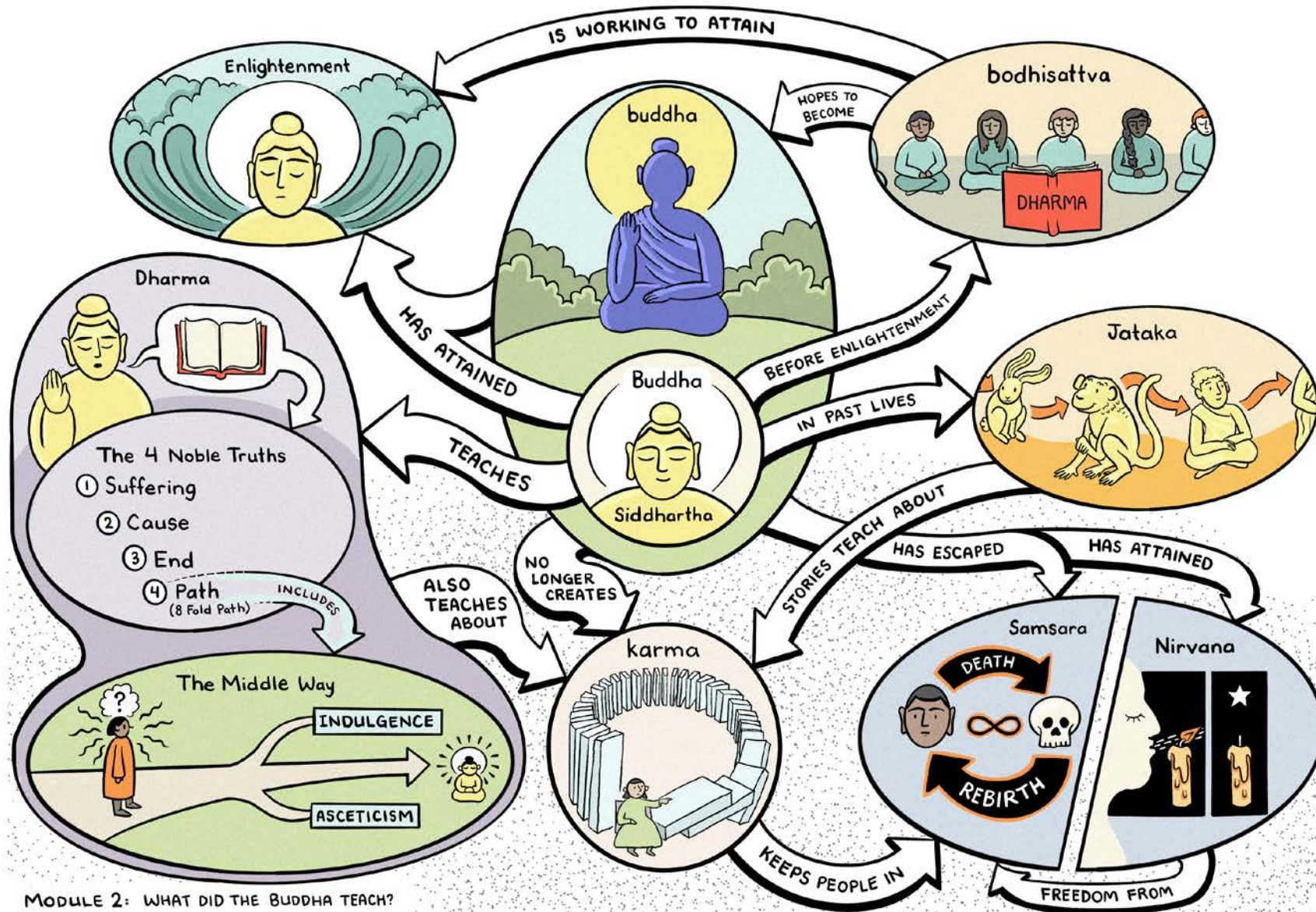
WHAT DID THE BUDDHA TEACH?



The **four noble truths** describe suffering and how to end it:

- 1) the truth of suffering
- 2) the truth of the origin of suffering
- 3) the truth of the end of suffering
- 4) the truth of the path

WHAT DID THE BUDDHA TEACH?



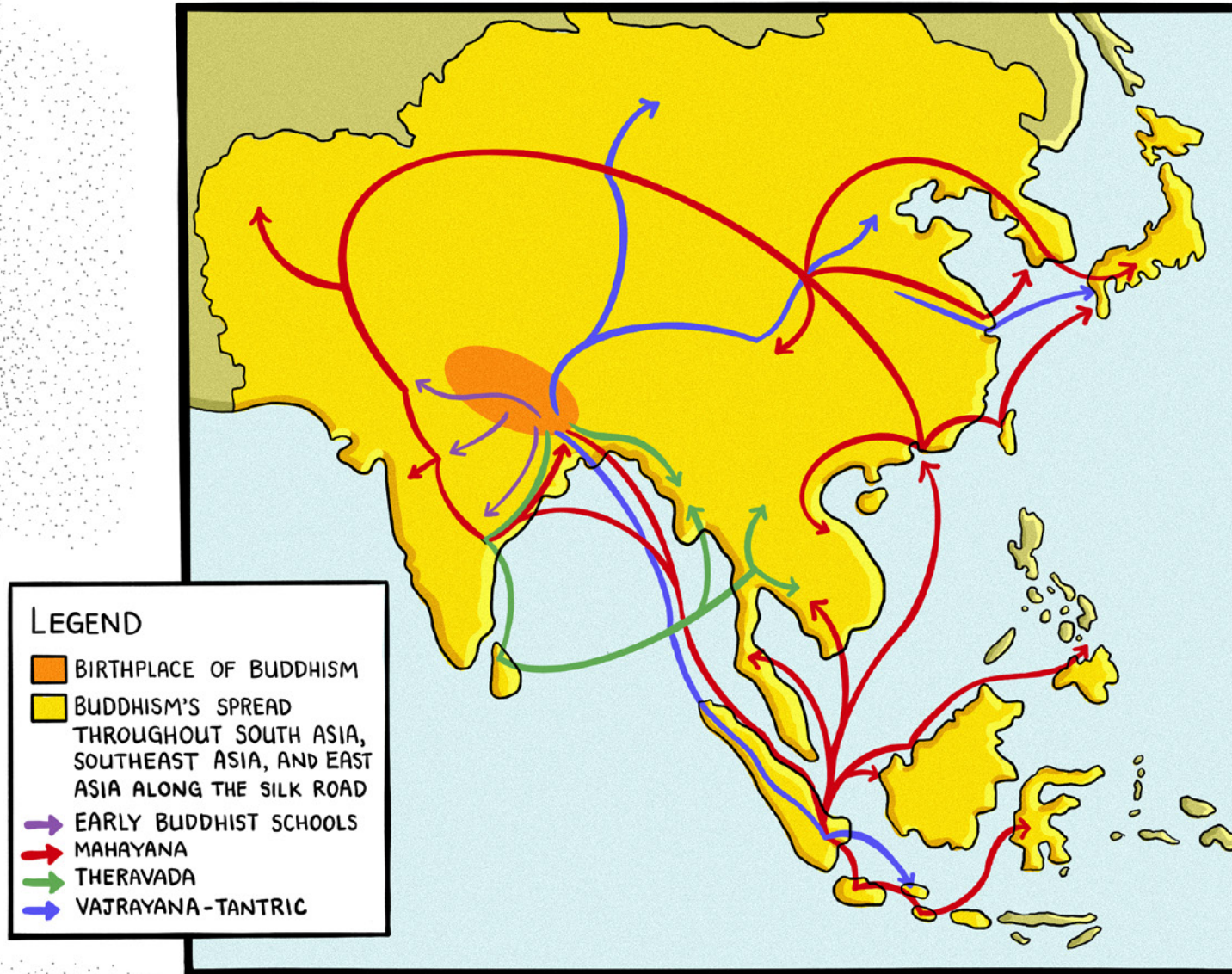
MODULE 2: WHAT DID THE BUDDHA TEACH?

Module 3: The Spread and Diversity of Buddhist Traditions

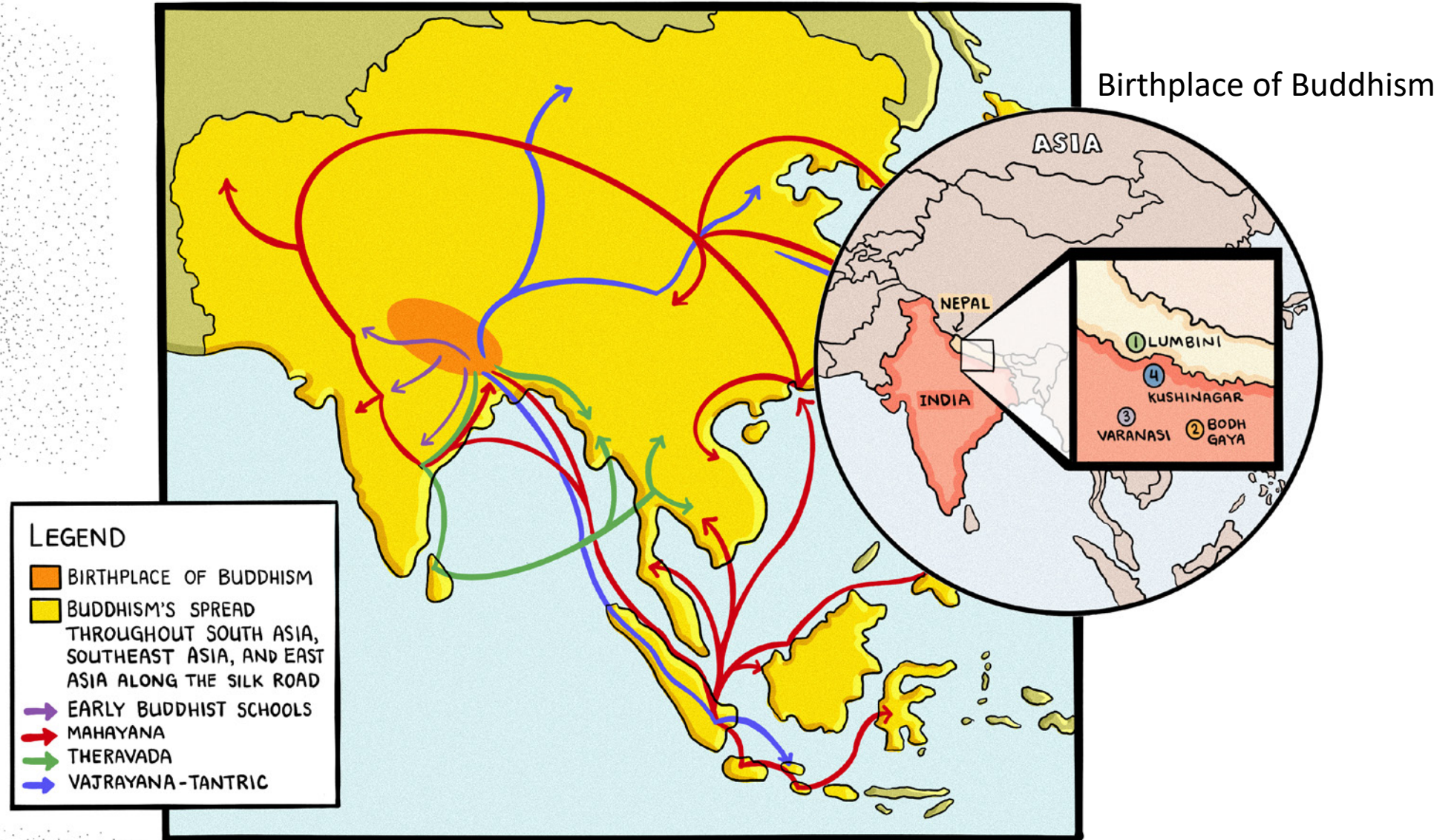
Mapping Buddhism's Spread through 1500 CE



BUDDHISM'S SPREAD THROUGH 1500CE



BUDDHISM'S SPREAD THROUGH 1500CE

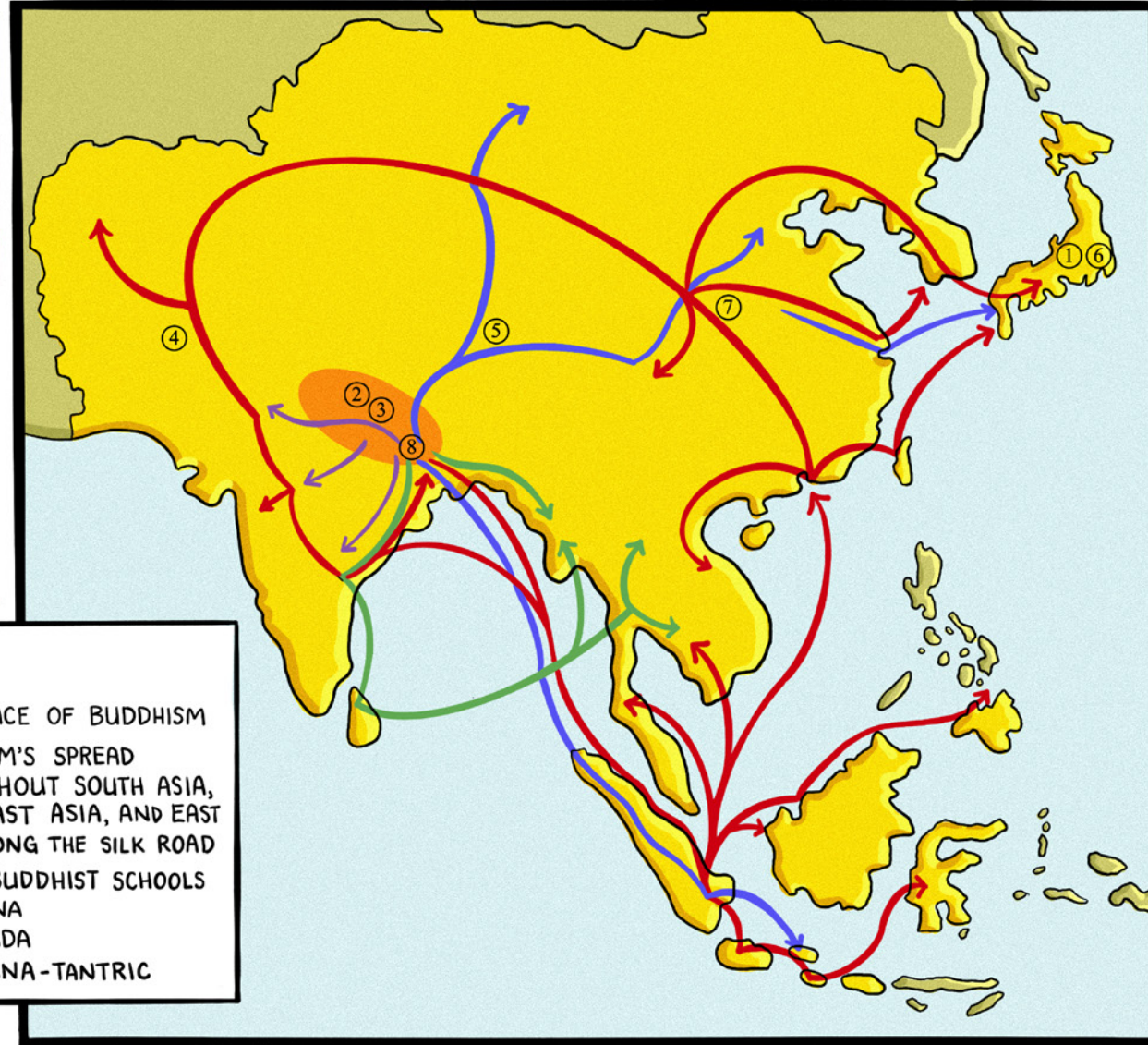


Module 3: The Spread and Diversity of Buddhist Traditions

Object Analysis



BUDDHISM'S SPREAD THROUGH 1500CE

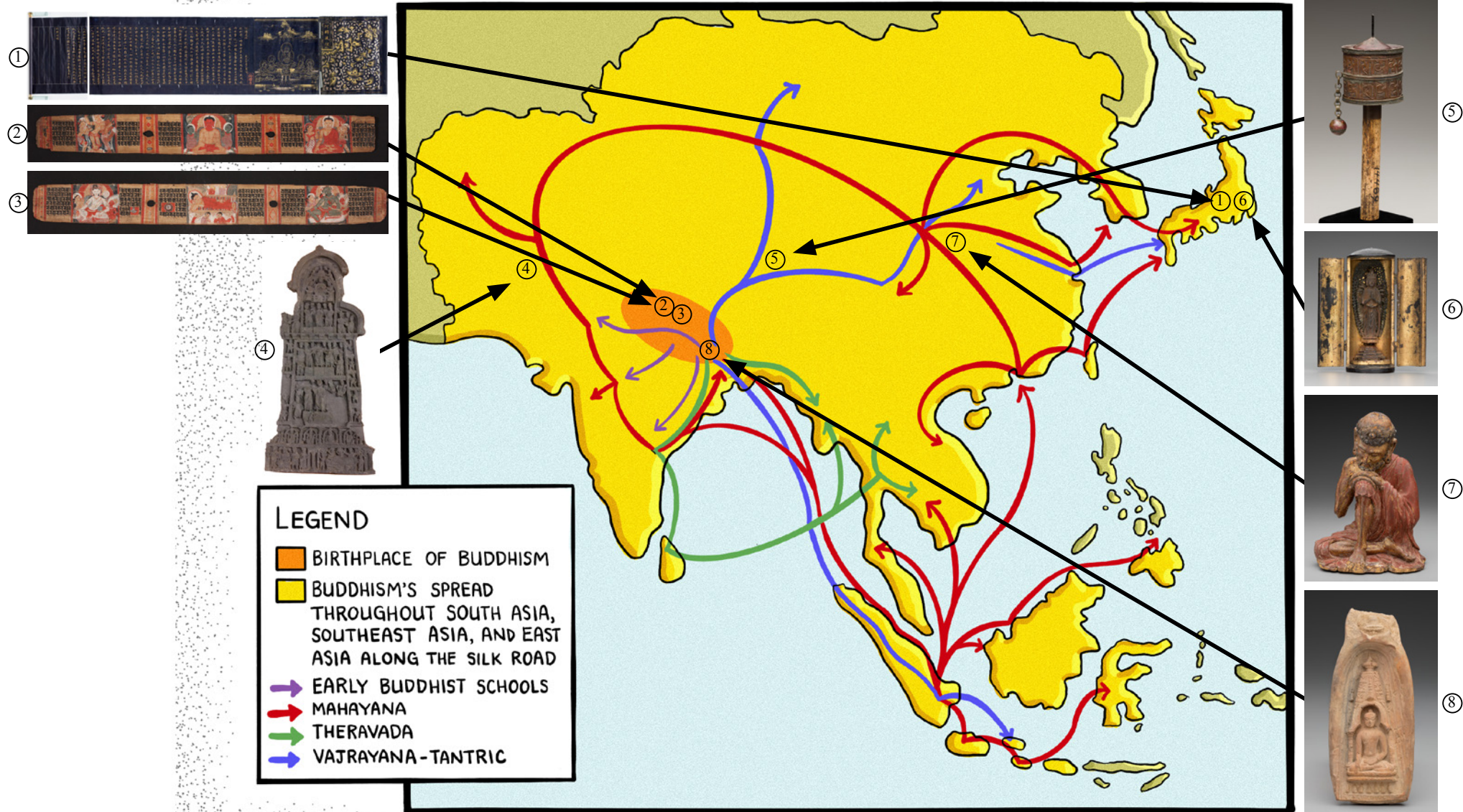


LEGEND

- BIRTHPLACE OF BUDDHISM
- BUDDHISM'S SPREAD THROUGHOUT SOUTH ASIA, SOUTHEAST ASIA, AND EAST ASIA ALONG THE SILK ROAD
- EARLY BUDDHIST SCHOOLS
- MAHAYANA
- THERAVADA
- VAJRAYANA-TANTRIC



BUDDHISM'S SPREAD THROUGH 1500CE





OBJECT 1

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OBJECT 2

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OBJECT 3

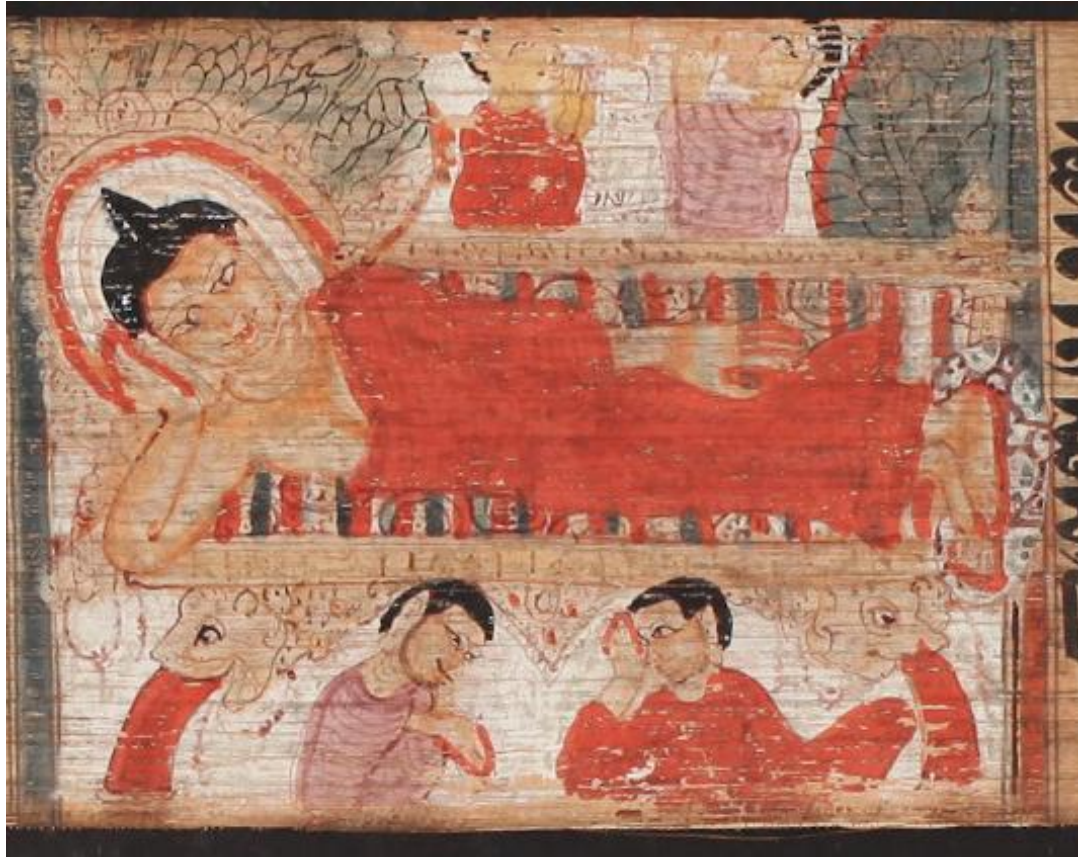
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OBJECT 4



8





OBJECT 3

7



OBJECT 4

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OBJECT 5

9



OBJECT 6

10

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OBJECT 5

9



OBJECT 6

10



OBJECT 7

1



OBJECT 8

11



OBJECT 7

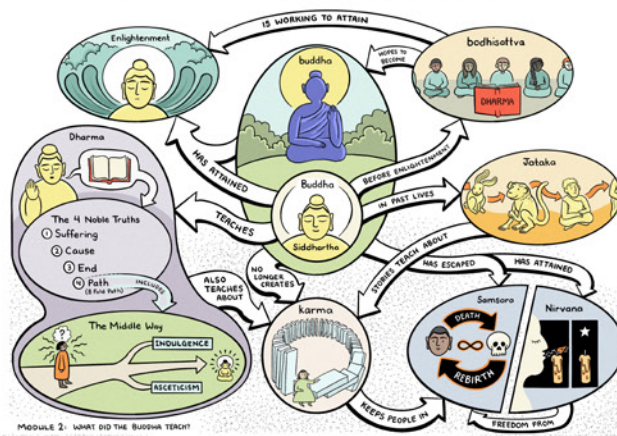
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OBJECT 8

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WHAT DID THE BUDDHA TEACH?



MODULE 2: WHAT DID THE BUDDHA TEACH?

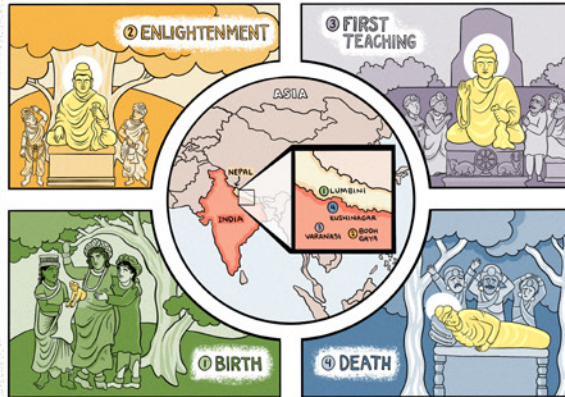
THE JATAKA TALES

The Great Monkey King



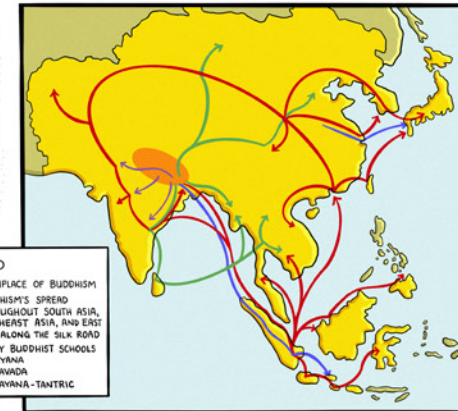
MODULE 1: THE MANY LIVES OF THE BUDDHA

THE LIFE OF THE BUDDHA



MODULE 1: THE MANY LIVES OF THE BUDDHA

BUDDHISM'S SPREAD THROUGH 1500CE



MODULE 3: THE SPREAD AND DIVERSITY OF BUDDHIST TRADITIONS

WHEEL OF LIFE



MODULE 2: WHEEL



List of Figures

1. [*Shakyamuni as an Ascetic*](#), late 13th–early 14th century CE. China; wood with lacquer, gilding, and traces of color. Overall: 11 3/4 × 8 1/8 × 6 1/2 inches (29.8 × 20.6 × 16.5 cm). City of Detroit Purchase, 29.172.
2. [*Yama Holding the Wheel of Life*](#). Tibet. Distemper painting. 89.5 x 69 cm. Wellcome Collection, 45161i.
3. [*Wheel of Life at Sera Monastery*](#). Tibet. Hiroki Ogawa. Wikimedia Commons.
4. [*Wheel of Life at Thiksey Monastery*](#). India. Redtigerxyz. Wikimedia Commons.
5. [*Sutra Scroll from Jingo-ji Temple: The Buddha's Teaching at Anupiya*](#), circa 1183–1185 CE. Japan; gold and silver ink on indigo paper, gilded copper or silver roller. Overall: 10 × 123 inches (25.4 × 312.4 cm). Founders Society Purchase, L. A. Young Fund, 61.5
6. [*Manuscript of the "Perfection of Wisdom in Eight Thousand Verses"*](#), circa 1160 CE. India; ink and opaque watercolor on palm leaf. Overall: 2 1/8 × 17 7/8 inches (5.4 × 45.4 cm). Gift of P. Jackson Higgs, 27.586.1A.
7. [*Manuscript of the "Perfection of Wisdom in Eight Thousand Verses"*](#), circa 1160 CE. India; ink and opaque watercolor on palm leaf. Overall: 2 1/4 × 18 1/2 inches (5.7 × 47.0 cm). Gift of P. Jackson Higgs, 27.586.249A.
8. [*Buddha's Descent from the Trayastrimsas Heaven*](#), circa 200 CE. Gandhara; schist. Overall: 46 inches (116.8 cm). City of Detroit Purchase, 25.63.
9. [*Buddhist Prayer Wheel*](#), 19th century CE. Tibet; copper, bronze, wood. Overall (height by diameter): 8 7/8 × 2 3/4 inches (22.5 × 7 cm). Gift of Frederick Stearns, 90.1S14489.A.
10. [*Portable Shrine to Bodhisattva Kannon*](#), late 18th–early 19th century CE. Japan; wood, metal, and gold. Overall (open): 3 3/4 × 3 × 1 inches (9.5 × 7.6 × 2.5 cm) Overall (closed): 3 3/4 × 1 1/2 × 1 inches (9.5 × 3.8 × 2.5 cm). Gift of Mrs. James E. Griffiths, 16.21.
11. [*Votive Tablet with Buddha at the Moment of Enlightenment*](#), 9th–11th century CE. India; terracotta. Overall: 5 3/4 × 2 1/2 × 3/4 inches (14.6 × 6.4 × 1.9 cm) Including base: 7 × 4 × 3 inches (17.8 × 10.2 × 7.6 cm). City of Detroit Purchase, 27.278.



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With special thanks for funding provided by the Detroit Institute of Arts' Friends of Asian Arts and Cultures.



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