

## TERM ONE: STAGE THREE WEEKLY OVERVIEW

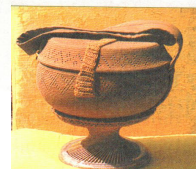
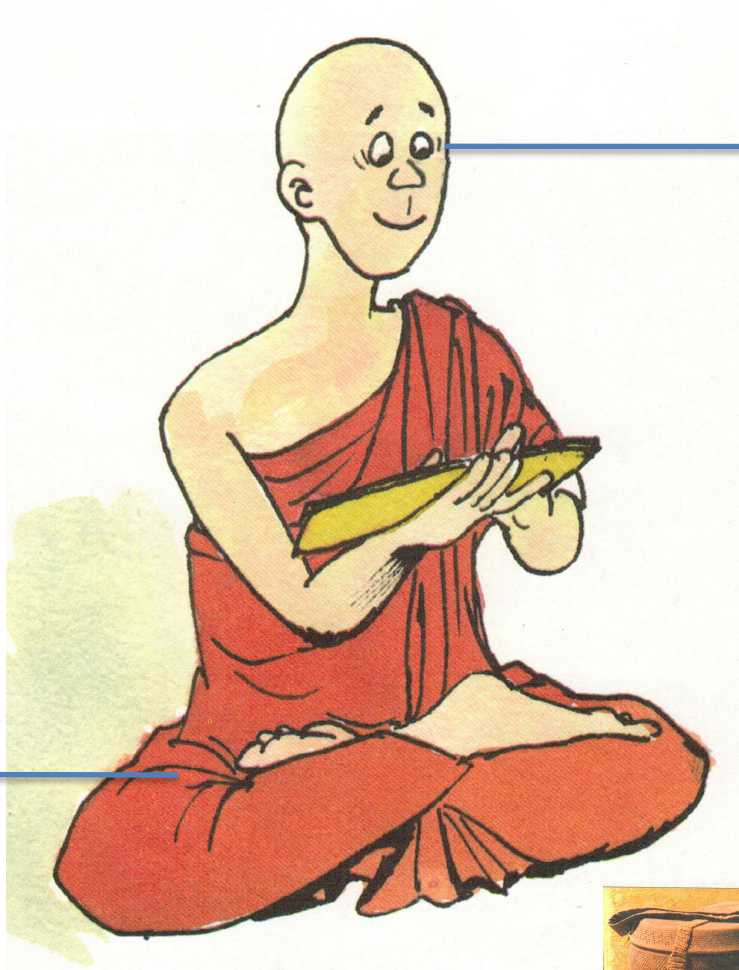
Wk	Term 1
1	<b><i>Buddhist Beliefs</i></b> Introduction: the Sangha
2	Life Story of the Buddha (DB/IB1) - Review
3	The Four Noble Truths (DB/IB6)
4	
5	The Noble Eight-fold Path (DB/IB7)
6	
7	The Five Precepts (DB/IB8)
8	
9	Buddhism in the World Today (DB/IB5)
10	Review

## Term One: Stage 3 Lesson 1: Buddhist Beliefs, Introduction: The Sangha

Lesson Sequence	Time	Lesson Aim: To introduce the Sangha. Resources: Sangha worksheet, led pencils.
Chanting	10min	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recite name of Master Buddha-express respect and gratefulness to the Shakyamuni Buddha. <b>Nam Mô Shakyamuni Buddha (3 times),</b></li> <li>Breathing meditation –connect mind and body to the present. <b>Next breath in, breath out breath meditation (3 times),</b></li> <li>Chanting Amitabha- peaceful Buddha- lead to complete mindfulness, <b>followed by Chanting Amitabha student repeat after teacher (3 times)</b></li> </ol>
Story	5min	<p><b>The Sangha</b> Buddhists aim to give up the need for material possessions. They concentrate on their inner development and gain much understanding into the nature of things by leading a pure and simple life. The Sangha is a group of monks or nuns. They practice the Dharma. They spread Buddha's teachings to help people become happier and wiser.</p> <p><b>The Rice Paddy and The Robes</b> One day Buddha was sitting on a hill above a rice field with his disciple Ananda present. Seeing the rice field led Buddha to remind his disciple that one of their missions is to provide all beings with knowledge to help end suffering and find inner peace. He asked Ananda to design a rice field pattern for the monk's robes. The pattern represents a rice field, where people plant a seed and from one seed, many seedlings grow. A similar principle is that if people exercise their giving nature, happiness will return to them.</p> <p><b>Clothing</b> In the beginning, monks and nuns had only three robes. When Buddhism spread to colder countries, like China and Japan, they needed to wear more layers of clothes to keep warm. Their robes are simple and made from cotton or linen.</p> <p><b>Shaven head</b> Buddhist monks and nuns shave their heads. They are not concerned with outward beauty, but with developing their inner beauty. Monks and nuns are easy to recognise with their shaven heads. The time they would have spent on caring for their hair is spent on more important activities like meditating, or chanting.</p> <p><b>Alms bowl</b> Offering food to monks and nuns is a part of Buddhist practice. Since monks and nuns do not choose their food, they learn to be grateful for whatever they are given. <i>This practice helps them to be humble</i> . It also gives the disciples an opportunity to practice giving. The disciples go to the monastery to make offerings of food.</p> <p>Robes and alms bowls are very important for monks and nuns. The Buddha said, "<i>Just as a bird takes its wings with it wherever it flies, so the monks and nuns take their robes and bowls with them wherever they go. They are content with robes to cover their body and an alms bowl to hold their food.</i>"</p>
Question and discussion	5min	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is the Sangha? <b>(The Sangha is a group of monks or nuns.)</b></li> <li>What are three key representations of the Sangha? <b>(Robes, shaven heads, the Alms bowl.)</b></li> <li>What is the purpose of the Sangha? <b>(They spread Buddha's teachings to help people become happier and wiser.)</b></li> </ol>
Student Activity	5min	Students will identify and label the key representation of the Sangha.

## Activity 1: Buddhist Beliefs, Introduction: The Sangha

Label the key representations of the Sangha



## Term One: Stage 3 Lesson 2: Life Story of the Buddha - Review

Lesson Sequence	Time	Lesson Aim: To review the story of Buddha
Chanting	10min	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recite name of Master Buddha-express respect and gratefulness to the Shakyamuni Buddha. <b>Nam Mô Shakyamuni Buddha (3 times),</b></li> <li>2. Breathing meditation –connect mind and body to the present. <b>Next breath in, breath out breath meditation (3 times),</b> Chanting Amitabha- peaceful Buddha- lead to complete mindfulness,</li> <li>3. <b>followed by Chanting Amitabha student repeat after teacher (3 times)</b></li> </ol>
Question and discussion	5min	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Have a discussion with students about what they already know about the life-story of Buddha.</li> <li>- Write their answers on the whiteboard.</li> <li>- Read the short story about the life-story of Buddha.</li> </ul>
	5min	<p><b>Life Story of Buddha (short version)</b></p> <p>A long time ago, in India, a prince called Siddhartha was born. A wise man told the king that his son would either be a great king or a great holy man. King Suddhodana wanted to make sure that his son would become a great king.</p> <p>From that day on, the young prince was brought up to be a king. He learned to shoot with a bow and arrow, to ride a horse and hunt.</p> <p>One day, Prince Siddhartha went to the city and over four days, he saw four sights. The Prince saw an old man, a sick man, a dead man and a holy man.</p> <p>Prince Siddhartha decided to leave the palace to go and find a way to end suffering for all. He travelled for 6 years through the jungle in search of another way.</p> <p>Prince Siddhartha sat down to meditate under a Bodhi tree. He vowed not to get up until he had found the truth. At last he was awakened to the truth, he became Buddha and he was enlightened. He went on to teach the truth to anyone willing to learn.</p> <p>His faithful friend Ananda, made a bed for him between two Sal Trees. The Buddha lay down on his side. His friends gathered round. He said, “all things change” and “keep up your effort”. Then he closed his eyes and died.</p>
Student Activity Teacher Led	5min	<p>Teacher ask students, <b>‘What do you know now that you didn’t know before?’</b></p> <p>Write answers on the whiteboard to add to the information gathered at the beginning of the lesson.</p>



## Term One: Stage 3 Lesson 3: The Four Noble Truths

Lesson Sequence	Time	Lesson Aim: To introduce The Four Noble Truths with focus on the Dukkha and the Samudaya. Resources: The Four Noble Truths worksheet, led pencils.
Chanting	10min	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recite name of Master Buddha-express respect and gratefulness to the Shakyamuni Buddha. <b>Nam Mô Shakyamuni Buddha (3 times),</b></li> <li>Breathing meditation –connect mind and body to the present. <b>Next breath in, breath out breath meditation (3 times),</b></li> <li>Chanting Amitabha- peaceful Buddha- lead to complete mindfulness, <b>followed by Chanting Amitabha student repeat after teacher (3 times)</b></li> </ol>
Story	5min	<p><b>The Four Noble Truths</b></p> <p>When we get sick, we go to a doctor. A good doctor first finds out what illness we have. Next he finds out what has caused it. Then he decides what the cure is. Finally, he prescribes the medicine that will make us well again. In the same way, the Buddha showed that there is suffering in the world. He explained the cause of this suffering. He taught that this suffering could be ended. Finally, he showed the way leading to the end of suffering. This is the Four Noble Truths.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Dukkha-</b> The truth of suffering. Dukkha means difficult to bear. It describes both physical and psychological suffering exists.</li> <li><b>Samudaya -</b> The truth of the origin of suffering. <i>Suffering arises from desire,greed, stress, unhappy, dissatisfaction and attachment.</i></li> <li><b>Nirodha -</b> The truth of the end of suffering. <i>Suffering ceases when desire and attachment ceases.</i></li> <li><b>Magga -</b> The truth of the path to the end of suffering. <i>Lives life by the principles of The Middle Path. It is described in <b>The Noble Eightfold Path</b> and this path has eight steps.</i></li> </ol>
Question and discussion	5min	Teacher will ask students to talk about something they remember about the Dukkha or the Samudaya.
Student Activity	5min	Students will write what they know about the Dukkha and Samudaya.

### Activity 3: The Four Noble Truths

Write one thing you know about The Dukkha and the Samudaya

<b>1. Dukkha-</b>	<b>2. Samudaya-</b>
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## Term One: Stage 3 Lesson 4: The Four Noble Truths

Lesson Sequence	Time	Lesson Aim: To revise The Four Noble Truths with focus on the Nirodha and Magga. Resources: The Four Noble Truths worksheet, led pencils.
Chanting	10min	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recite name of Master Buddha-express respect and gratefulness to the Shakyamuni Buddha. <b>Nam Mô Shakyamuni Buddha (3 times),</b></li> <li>Breathing meditation –connect mind and body to the present. <b>Next breath in, breath out breath meditation (3 times),</b></li> <li>Chanting Amitabha- peaceful Buddha- lead to complete mindfulness, <b>followed by Chanting Amitabha student repeat after teacher (3 times)</b></li> </ol>
Story	5min	<p><b>The Four Noble Truths</b></p> <p>When we get sick, we go to a doctor. A good doctor first finds out what illness we have. Next he finds out what has caused it. Then he decides what the cure is. Finally, he prescribes the medicine that will make us well again. In the same way, the Buddha showed that there is suffering in the world. He explained the cause of this suffering. He taught that this suffering could be ended. Finally, he showed the way leading to the end of suffering. This is the Four Noble Truths.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Dukkha-</b> The truth of suffering. Dukkha means difficult to bear. It describes both physical and psychological suffering exists.</li> <li><b>Samudaya</b> - The truth of the origin of suffering. <i>Suffering arises from desire, greed, stress, unhappy, greed, dissatisfaction and attachment.</i></li> <li><b>Nirodha</b> - The truth of the end of suffering. <i>Suffering ceases when desire and attachment ceases.</i></li> <li><b>Magga</b> - The truth of the path to the end of suffering. <i>Lives life by the principles of The Middle Path. It is described in <b>The Noble Eightfold Path</b> and this path, has eight steps.</i></li> </ol>
Question and discussion	5min	Teacher will ask students to talk about something they remember about the Nirodha and Magga.
Student Activity	5min	Students will write what they know about the Nirodha and Magga.

#### **Activity 4: The Four Noble Truths**

**Write one thing you know about The Nirodha and the Magga**

**1. Nirodha –**

**4. Magga-**

## Term One: Stage 3 Lesson 5: The Eight-Fold Path

Lesson Sequence	Time	Lesson Aim: To introduce The Noble Eight-fold Path Resources: The Noble Eight-fold Path worksheet for weeks 5 & 6
Chanting	10min	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recite name of Master Buddha-express respect and gratefulness to the Shakyamuni Buddha. <b>Nam Mô Shakyamuni Buddha (3 times),</b></li> <li>2. Breathing meditation –connect mind and body to the present. <b>Next breath in, breath out breath meditation (3 times),</b></li> <li>3. Chanting Amitabha- peaceful Buddha- lead to complete mindfulness, <b>followed by Chanting Amitabha student repeat after teacher (3 times)</b></li> </ol>
Story	5min	<p><b>The Eight- Fold Path</b></p> <p><b>The way to end suffering is to follow the ‘Noble Eightfold Path’</b></p> <p><b>1. Right Understanding</b> means to have a correct understanding of oneself and the world. Although we may have our own view of the world, it may not always be right. If we understand things as they really are, we would be able to live a happier and more meaningful life. For example, students who understand that it is to their own benefit to learn would work hard to learn more and do better. When they do well, everyone will be happy, including their parents and teachers.</p> <p><b>2. Right Thought</b> means to think in the right way. Those who have thoughts of greed and anger will easily get into trouble. But if we think correctly, we would end up doing the right things. For example, if students think the right thoughts, they will know that being lazy may make them fail in exams. This would mean spending another year doing the same things. So they would decide to work hard rather than be grumpy about schoolwork.</p> <p><b>3. Right Speech</b> means to avoid lying, tale telling, gossiping, backbiting, idle talk and harsh words. Harsh words can wound more deeply than weapons, while gentle words can change the heart of a hardened criminal. This shows the effect on others in the way we speak. The Buddha said, <i>“Pleasant speech is as sweet as honey; truthful speech is beautiful like a flower; and wrong speech is unwholesome like filth.”</i> Therefore, we should speak words that are truthful, meaningful and with good will.</p> <p><b>4. Right Action</b> means not to harm or destroy any life, not to steal and not to use sex in a harmful way.</p>
Question and discussion	5min	<p>Revise the first 4 concepts of The Noble Eight-Fold Path</p> <p>Explain that the points on the Dharma wheel represent The Noble Eight- Fold Path</p>
Student Activity	5min	<p>This activity is to be done over two lessons.</p> <p>Lesson 5- Students will label the first four concepts of the Noble Eight-Fold Path</p> <p>Students will need this worksheet for lesson 6.</p>

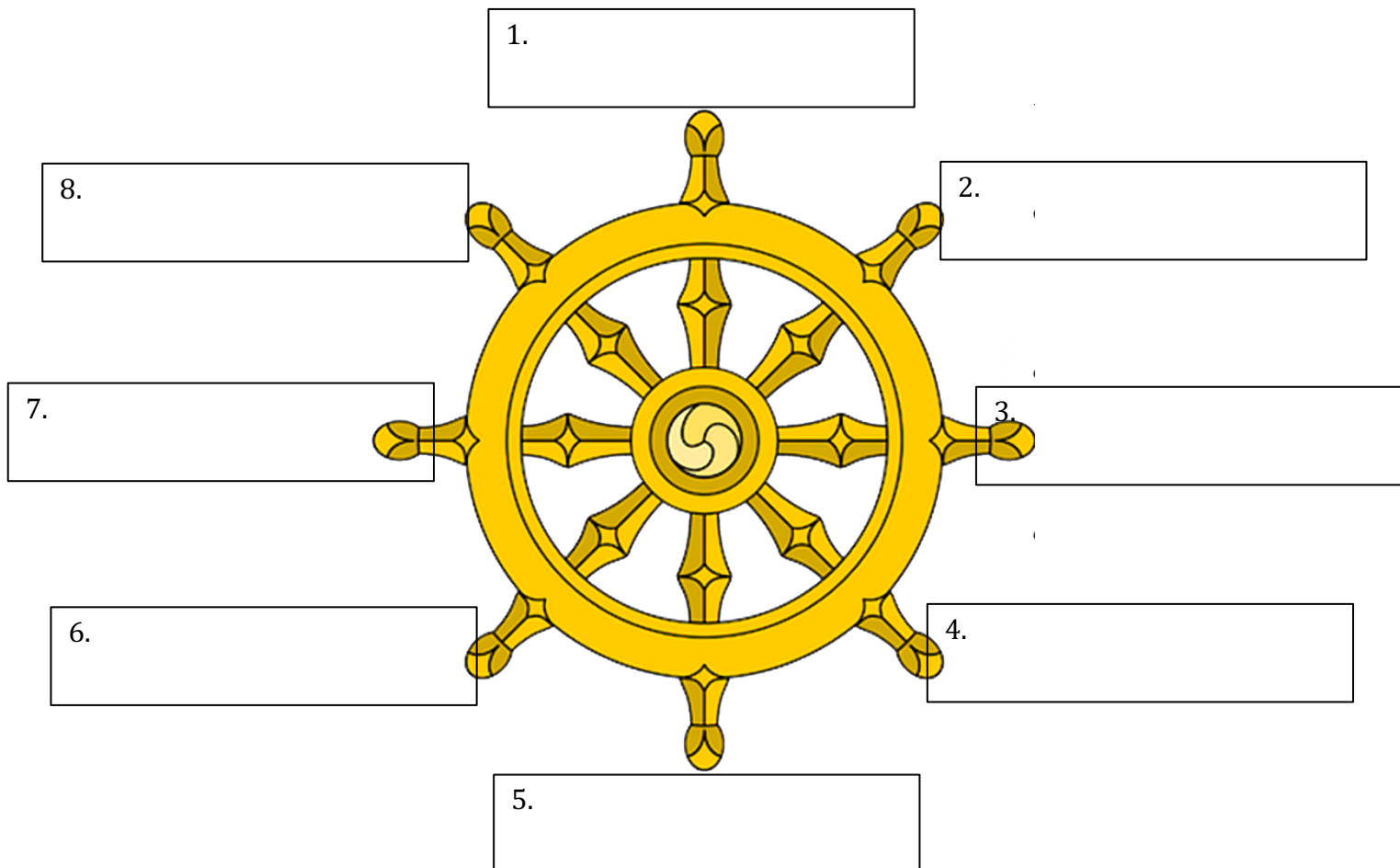
Term One: Stage 3 Activity 5 and 6: The Eight-Fold Path

RIGHT VIEW  
RIGHT INTENTION

RIGHT SPEECH  
RIGHT ACTION  
RIGHT LIVELIHOOD

RIGHT EFFORT  
RIGHT  
MINDFULNESS  
RIGHT  
CONCENTRATION

Label the Noble Eight- Fold Path



## Term One: Stage 3 Lesson 6: The Eight-Fold Path- continued from lesson 5.

Lesson Sequence	Time	Lesson Aim: To introduce The Noble Eight-fold Path Resources: The Noble Eight-fold Path worksheet for weeks 5 & 6
Chanting	10min	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recite name of Master Buddha-express respect and gratefulness to the Shakyamuni Buddha. <b>Nam Mô Shakyamuni Buddha (3 times),</b></li> <li>2. Breathing meditation –connect mind and body to the present. <b>Next breath in, breath out breath meditation (3 times),</b></li> <li>3. Chanting Amitabha- peaceful Buddha- lead to complete mindfulness, <b>followed by Chanting Amitabha student repeat after teacher (3 times)</b></li> </ol>
Story	5min	<p><b>The Noble Eight- Fold Path – Continuation of lesson 5.</b></p> <p><b>5. Right Livelihood</b> means not to live on work that would in any way bring harm to living beings. Buddhists are discouraged from engaging in the following five kinds of livelihood: trading people, weapons, animals for slaughter, intoxicating drinks and drugs. The Buddha said, <i>“Do not earn your living by harming others. Do not seek happiness by making others unhappy.”</i></p> <p><b>6. Right Effort</b> means to do our best to become a better person. Examples of this are to work hard at school and to drop bad habits such as laziness, quick temper, smoking and drugs.</p> <p><b>7. Right Mindfulness</b> means to be always aware and attentive. We should always be aware of what we think, say and do. We must concentrate on everything we do before we can do it well. For instance, if we concentrate in class, we would not miss anything the teacher says.</p> <p><b>8. Right Meditation</b> means to keep the mind steady and calm in order to see clearly the true nature of things.</p> <p>This type of mental practice can make us become more understanding and a happier person.</p> <p>The Noble Eightfold Path can help us prevent problems or deal with any problems we may come across in our daily life. If we follow it, we are on the way to less suffering and more happiness.</p>
Question and discussion	5min	Revise the next 4 concepts of The Noble Eight-Fold Path
Student Activity	5min	Using the same worksheet handed out in lesson 5; students will label the next four concepts of the Noble Eight-Fold Path.

## Term One: Stage 3 Lesson 7: The Five Precepts

Lesson Sequence	Time	Lesson Aim: To introduce The Five Precepts Resources: The Five Moral Precepts handout.
Chanting	10min	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recite name of Master Buddha-express respect and gratefulness to the Shakyamuni Buddha. <b>Nam Mô Shakyamuni Buddha (3 times),</b></li> <li>2. Breathing meditation –connect mind and body to the present. <b>Next breath in, breath out breath meditation (3 times),</b></li> <li>3. Chanting Amitabha- peaceful Buddha- lead to complete mindfulness, <b>followed by Chanting Amitabha student repeat after teacher (3 times)</b></li> </ol>
Story	5min	<p><b>The Five Moral Precepts are:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Avoid Killing</li> <li>2. Avoid Stealing</li> <li>3. Avoid Misusing Sex</li> <li>4. Avoid Lying</li> <li>5. Avoid Using Intoxicants</li> </ol> <p><b>The First Precept: Avoid killing</b> The Buddha said, “<i>Life is dear to all.</i>” All beings fear death and value life, we should therefore respect life and not kill anything. This precept forbids not only killing people but also any creature, especially if it is for money or sport. We should have an attitude of loving-kindness towards all beings, wishing them to be always happy and free. Caring for the Earth, its rivers, forests and air, is also included in this precept.</p> <p><b>The Second Precept: Avoid stealing</b> We have the right to own things and give them away as we wish. However, we should not take things that do not belong to us by stealing or cheating. Instead, we should learn to give to help others, and always take good care of the things that we use, whether they belong to us or to the public.</p> <p>This precept means being responsible. If we are lazy and neglect our studies or work, we are said to be ‘<i>stealing time</i>’. This precept also encourages us to be generous. Buddhists give to the poor and the sick and make offerings to monks and nuns to practise being good. Buddhists are usually generous to their parents, teachers and friends to show gratitude for their advice, guidance and kindness. Buddhists also offer sympathy and encouragement to those who feel hurt or discouraged. Helping people by telling them about the Dharma is considered to be the highest form of giving.</p>
Question and discussion	5min	Have the students say The Five Moral Precepts out loud. Discuss the first two Moral Precepts in more detail.
Student Activity	5min	Have students read the handout of The Five Moral Precepts. Ask students to give an example of how to make the world a better place based on the first 2 Moral Precepts.



***“Harmony thoughts lead to Harmony Action, create an honourable mind and a healthy body”***

The Five Moral Precepts-

**1-Avoid Killing:**

Kindy-Y6 - Help create an inner loving nature and increase the attitude of loving-kindness towards all living beings.

**2-Avoid stealing:**

(Y4, 5, 6) Help gain an honoured mind and increase the desire to respect others' belongings and own property by not having stealing thoughts.

**3-Avoid sexual misconduct**

(Y4, 5, 6) Respect for people and personal relationships. Begin personal, intimate relationships with marriage and the husband and wife should maintain respect. Keep your body and mind pure.

**4-Avoid lying**

(Y4, 5, 6) Speak with honesty without any harm to others. Increase and maintain an honourable reputation from others.

**5-Avoid Using Intoxicants:**

(Y4, 5, 6) Be aware of the affect of drugs, alcohol and other intoxicants. Maintaining self-control of mind, speech and body will lead to a healthy mind, healthy body and a healthy family.

## Term One: Stage 3 Lesson 8: The Five Precepts- continued from lesson 7.

Lesson Sequence	Time	Lesson Aim: To introduce The Five Precepts Resources: The Five Moral Precepts activity.
Chanting	10min	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recite name of Master Buddha-express respect and gratefulness to the Shakyamuni Buddha. <b>Nam Mô Shakyamuni Buddha (3 times),</b></li> <li>2. Breathing meditation –connect mind and body to the present. <b>Next breath in, breath out breath meditation (3 times),</b></li> <li>3. Chanting Amitabha- peaceful Buddha- lead to complete mindfulness, <b>followed by Chanting Amitabha student repeat after teacher (3 times)</b></li> </ol>
Story	5min	<p><b>Revise The Five Precepts</b></p> <p><b>The Third Precept: Avoid misusing sex</b> Avoiding the misuse of sex is respect for people and personal relationships. Much unhappiness arises from the misuse of sex and from living in irresponsible ways. Many families have been broken as a result, and many children have been victims of sexual abuse. For the happiness of ourselves as well as others, sex should be used in a caring and loving manner. When observing this precept, sexual desires should be controlled, and husbands and wives should be faithful towards each other. This will help to create peace in the family. In a happy family, the husband and wife respect, trust and love each other. With happy families, the world would be a better place for us to live in. Young people should keep their minds and bodies pure to develop their goodness. It is up to them to make the world a better place in which to live.</p> <p><b>The Fourth Precept: Avoid lying</b> We should respect each other and not tell lies or gossip. This would result in fewer quarrels and misunderstandings, and the world would be a more peaceful place. In observing the fourth precept, we should always speak the truth.</p> <p><b>The Fifth Precept: Avoid using intoxicants</b> The fifth precept is based on self-respect. It guards against losing control of our mind, body and speech. Many things can become addictive. They include alcohol, drugs, smoking and unhealthy books. Using any of these will bring harm to us and our family. One day, the Buddha was speaking Dharma to the assembly when a young drunken man staggered into the room. He tripped over some monks who were sitting on the floor and started cursing aloud. His breath stank of alcohol and filled the air with a sickening smell. Mumbling to himself, he staggered out of the door. Everyone was shocked at his rude behaviour, but the Buddha remained calm, “<i>Great Assembly!</i>” he said, “<i>Take a look at this man! I can tell you the fate of a drunkard. He will certainly lose his wealth and good name. His body will grow weak and sickly. Day and night, he will quarrel with his family and friends until they leave him. The worst thing is that he will lose his wisdom and become confused.</i>”</p> <p>By observing this precept, we can keep a clear mind and have a healthy body.</p>
Question and discussion	5min	<p>Revise the handout of The Five Moral Precepts, which was handed out in the last lesson.</p> <p>Discuss ways we can all make the world a happier place</p>
Teacher Directed Student Activity	5min	<p>The he teacher will brainstorm ideas and write them on the whiteboard. Or students can individually complete the activity.</p> <p>Students will think of 5 ways to make the world a better place, based on The Five Moral Precepts.</p>



## IB8. What Buddhists Believe – The Five Precepts: *Activity B. Five Guidelines for Living*

Name .....

Date .....

1. Think of five (5) ways to make the world a happier place for everybody.
2. Write them in the space below.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

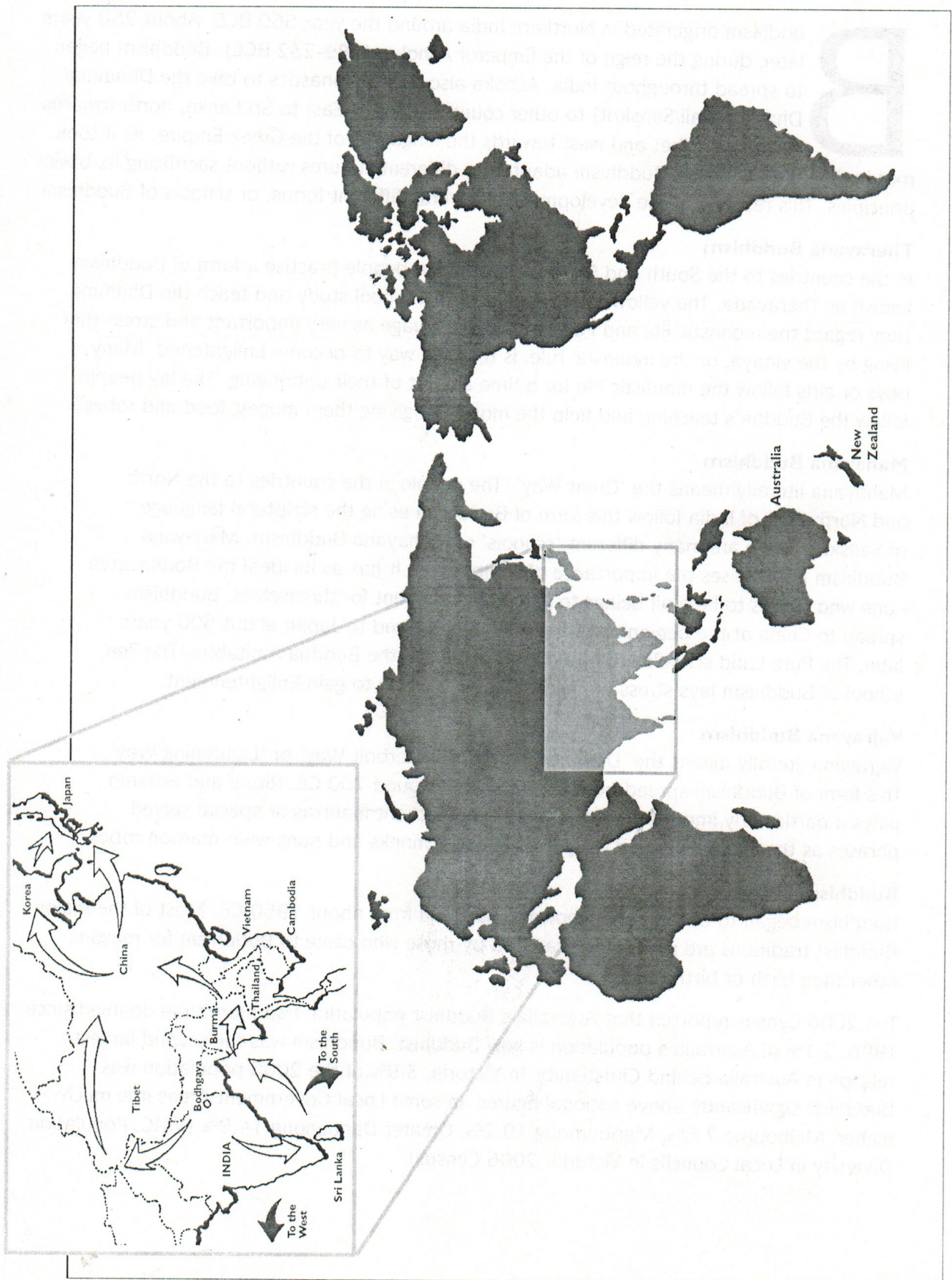
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## Term One: Stage 3 Lesson 9: Buddhism in the World Today

Lesson Sequence	Time	Lesson Aim: To show Buddhism around the world Resources: World map
Chanting	10min	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recite name of Master Buddha-express respect and gratefulness to the Shakyamuni Buddha. <b>Nam Mô Shakyamuni Buddha (3 times),</b></li> <li>Breathing meditation –connect mind and body to the present. <b>Next breath in, breath out breath meditation (3 times),</b></li> <li>Chanting Amitabha- peaceful Buddha- lead to complete mindfulness, <b>followed by Chanting Amitabha student repeat after teacher (3 times)</b></li> </ol>
Discussion	5min	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Show students a map of the world.</li> <li>Ask students to identify where Australia.</li> <li>Ask students to identify where their families come from.</li> <li>Explain that there are different countries around the world where Buddhism is practiced.</li> <li>Explain that in Buddhism there are different pronunciations according to the country of origin.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>The Name of Buddha</u></b>  <b>Amitabha Buddha name in different languages:</b>  - Sanskrit (Indian ancient language) is “Amitabha Buddhaya”  - Chinese language-“Amituofo”  - Thai language-“Amitabhh”  - Vietnamese language-“A Di Đà Phật”  - Japanese language-“Amid Butsu”.</p> <p>In English speaking countries such as Australia the term <b>Amitabha</b> is widely used.</p>
Question and discussion	5min	Teacher directed: Have children take turns in saying the name of Buddha in their language.
Student Activity	5min	Children will mark on the world map where their families came from.

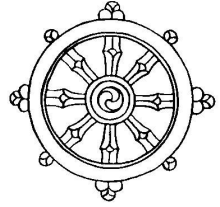


## IB5. Where are Buddhists Found? Page 1 of 2



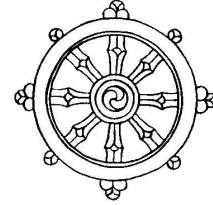
## Term One: Stage 3 Lesson 10: Review

Lesson Sequence	Time	Lesson Aim: To review concepts taught in Term One Resources: Term One Quiz
Chanting	10min	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recite name of Master Buddha-express respect and gratefulness to the Shakyamuni Buddha. <b>Nam Mô Shakyamuni Buddha (3 times),</b></li> <li>2. Breathing meditation –connect mind and body to the present. <b>Next breath in, breath out breath meditation (3 times),</b></li> <li>3. Chanting Amitabha- peaceful Buddha- lead to complete mindfulness, <b>followed by Chanting Amitabha student repeat after teacher (3 times)</b></li> </ol>
Revision	10min	<p>Teacher to review concepts taught so far. Ask students to individually give key points about the following topics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Sangha</li> <li>• The life story of Buddha</li> <li>• The Four Noble Truths</li> <li>• The Eight- Fold Path</li> <li>• The Five Precepts</li> <li>• Buddhism In the World Today.</li> </ul>
Student Activity	10min	Students will complete a revision quiz based on concepts taught.



1.	<p>What is the purpose of the Sangha?</p> <p><b>Answer: They spread Buddha's teachings to help people become happier and wiser.</b></p>
2.	<p>How long did Prince Siddhartha travel through the jungle searching for another way?</p> <p><b>Answer: He travelled for 6 years through the jungle in search of another way.</b></p>
3.	<p>List The Four noble Truths</p> <p><b>Answer: Dukkha, Samudaya, Nirodha, Magga</b></p>
4.	<p>What do we follow to end suffering?</p> <p><b>Answer: We follow the 'Noble Eightfold Path' to end suffering.</b></p>
5.	<p>What are The Five Moral Precepts?</p> <p><b>Answer: The Five Moral Precepts are:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Avoid Killing</li> <li>2. Avoid Stealing</li> <li>3. Avoid Misusing Sex</li> <li>4. Avoid Lying</li> <li>5. Avoid Using Intoxicants</li> </ol>
6.	<p>What is the pronunciation used for Buddha in English speaking countries like Australia?</p> <p><b>Answer: Amitabha</b></p>

**Term One: Stage 3 Lesson 10: Student Quiz**



1.	<b>What is the purpose of the Sangha?</b>
2.	<b>How long did Prince Siddhartha travel through the jungle searching for another way?</b>
3.	<b>List The Four noble Truths</b>
4.	<b>What do we follow to end suffering?</b>
5.	<b>What are The Five Moral Precepts?</b>  1. _____  2. _____  3. _____  4. _____  5. _____
6.	<b>What is the pronunciation used for Buddha in English speaking countries like Australia?</b>