

Answer Sheet

Study Questions on Buddhism from Huston Smith's The Religions of Mankind

1. From the Sanskrit word “budh” meaning both to wake up and to know
2. F
3. T
4. The Four Passing sights. NOT AMONG THEM WERE: The violent death of a child, the presence of corruption in government, cruelty to animals
5. Cakravartin (a universal monarch or emperor).
A universal savior or world redeemer
6. A. Instruction in the Hinduism of his time, especially the philosophy of Raja Yoga
B. Asceticism (subduing the body)
C. Rigorous thought and mystic concentration
7. F
8. The Middle Way
9. Gautama achieved enlightenment by means of meditation
10. Mara (the evil one)
11. Enter Nirvana immediately and thus not communicate his discovery of salvation to anyone
12. Withdrawal and return
13. His tender compassion
14. A. The one who has woken up, the one who knows
B. His family name (Sakya) combined with “muni” meaning “silent sage”
C. Truth winner or “Thus come”
15. The four Noble Truths
16. T
17. Psychological

18. Prayer, priesthoods, speculation about supernatural beings, rituals

19. F

20. Grace

21. Authority — plush privilege

Ritual — confining shell

Tradition — obscurantism

Mystery — magic, divination

Sovereignty and grace — helplessness and defeatism

Speculation — useless and endless arguments

22. D

23. T

24. “Greed for views tends not to edification” In other words, metaphysical speculation gets in the way of the hard work of seeking nirvana (salvation)

25. Tradition

26. F

27. F

28. T

29. T

30. The Deer Park at Sarnath near Benares

31. F

32. A

33. Tanha

34. Dukka

35. The cause of suffering and that cause is Tanha

36. F. 6

37. Reality

38. Skandas

39. Because it is not all desires, but only those desires that pull us apart from the rest of life and lead us to seek fulfilment through those bottled up segments of being we call ourselves

40. Fourth

41. Third

42. Training

43. "Wandering about"

44. T smith calls it "Right association"

45. F

46. The Four Noble Truths

47. #6 right effort

48. A. Toward truth
B. Toward charity

49. Right Conduct #4

50. T

51. Ignorance

52. Right mindfulness #7

53. Raja Yoga

54. 150 years

55. T

56. F

57. Blown out, to extinguish as an intransitive verb, as a fire is extinguished when it ceases to draw.

58. Private desire, boundless life

59. Boundless life, bliss

60. A. Atheistic: It rejects belief in a personal being who created the universe

B. Not-atheistic: it accepts the notion of a godhead as impersonal but real; a permanent, stable, imperishable, immovable, ageless, deathless entity.

61. Anatta Doctrine

62. A. The soul is a spiritual substance as distinct from material substances

B. The spiritual substance of an individual soul maintains its separate identity through eternity

63. A. T

B. F

C. T

64. F

65. Skandas: heap, froth, skeins

66. Physical body

67. T

68. A. T

B. M

C. T

D. M

69. F

70. Mahayana

71. T

72. B. Bodhisattva

73. T

74. Raft or Ferry, more generally a vehicle used for travel

75. Hinayana

76. Both

77. Bodhi – Wisdom, the absence of self-seeking

78. A. Compassion (Karuna)

79. The Arhat (Monk, a formal and professed member of a monastic order or community)

80. Bodhisattva

81. F

82. Mahayana: Petitionary Prayer
World Savior
Elaborate Cosmology
Compassion

Theravada: Meditation Alone
Pali Canon
Centrality of monastic life
Self-reliance

83. Theravada: Cambodia, Thailand, Burma

Mahayana: Mongolia, China, Japan, Korea, Tibet

84. F

85. Zen

86. Flower Sermon

87. Words

88. D. Zazen

89. A Koan

90. D. A sudden flash of intuition

91. Sanzen

92. T

93. Buddha, Dharma, Sangha (the Master, the Law/.Rule, and the Community dedicated to it.)

94. Common world, our actual experience, the ordinary – there are any number of ways of putting it.