

Progression in Buddhism

KS1

Deity and Key figure	Place of Worship	Holy book	Buddhist way of life
<p>There is no deity An ordinary person who became 'awakened' (Buddha)</p>	<p>Building where Buddhists meet Symbols and artefacts found in Buddhist Centres People with a special role (monks, nuns, teachers)</p>	<p>Stories from the life of the Buddha which show his concern to find an answer to the problem of suffering Stories Buddha told...</p>	<p>Buddhists believe in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • importance of compassion • respect for all living things and the intention not to harm them • importance of being generous, kind, truthful, helpful and patient • importance of reflection and meditation, developing inner peace

Key vocabulary: Buddha, teacher, Buddhist Centre/Temple, meaningful objects, monks and nuns, rebirth, happiness, suffering, compassion, kindness, meditation

KS2

Deity and Key figure	Place of Worship	Holy book	Buddhist way of life
<p>Buddha means 'one who is fully awake to the truth' or Enlightened Through his own efforts, the Buddha overcame greed, hatred and ignorance</p>	<p>Temple Buddhist Community (sangha) - made up of lay people and ordained Features of Buddhist Centres including temples, shrines, artefacts and offerings Works of sacred art (thankas), mandalas and images of the Buddha (rupas) - standing, sitting and lying down, with a third eye showing he is enlightened</p>	<p>Stories told about and by the Buddha, Jataka Tales ... Buddha taught that possessions can't give us lasting happiness; in the end they break, grow old or let us down, making us unhappy</p>	<p>Symbols – lotus flower, prayer wheel Buddhists follow the noble eight-fold path and try to show the qualities of the Buddha in their own lives Buddhists aspire to fearlessness, contentment, kindness, meditation Four Noble Truths:</p>

			<p>Being greedy and wanting things can't make you happy You can be content without having everything you want You have to learn this through practice Peace of mind comes when you are content with having just enough – not too much, not too little.</p> <p>Samsara - continual cycle of birth and death</p> <p>Key festivals:</p> <p>Wesak - Buddha's birthday Dharma Day</p> <p>Sacred place of pilgrimage:</p> <p>Bodhi tree at Bodh Gaya where the Buddha became enlightened</p>
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Key vocabulary: Enlightenment, delusions, Buddha, Dharma and Sangha ('Three Precious Jewels'), ordained and lay, Temple, offerings, Jataka Tales, impermanence, vows, moral discipline, contentment, samsara, nirvana, symbols, pilgrimage

Deity and Key figure	Place of Worship	Holy book	Buddhist way of life
<p>His Enlightenment - Prince Siddhartha Gautama gave up everything in search of the way to end suffering</p> <p>Buddhas - previous Buddhas, Bodhisattvas in the Mahayana tradition</p>	<p>Lifestyle of Buddhist monks and nuns (bhikkhu) - living by the Ten Moral Precepts</p> <p>Vinaya - rules of monastic life</p> <p>Stupa – visual representation of Buddha’s pure mind</p>	<p>Different collections of scripture for different traditions (suttas) - Agganna Sutta</p> <p>Buddhist canons: Pali canon used by Theravada Buddhists is the Tripitaka (three baskets) Pitaka (this is a Sanskrit word) canon used by Mahayana Buddhists</p>	<p>Types and purpose of meditation:</p> <p>chanting mantra recitation offerings of flowers, incense and light retreats - opportunity for people to live with Buddhists for a few days and to withdraw from distractions</p> <p>Key Beliefs:</p> <p>Wisdom and insight arise through the practice of Mindfulness Nirvana - state of Enlightenment and 'blowing out' of the fires of greed, hatred and ignorance</p> <p>The Three Signs of Being:</p> <p>Anicca (impermanence) Dukkha (life involves suffering) Anatta (the notion of the soul is an illusion).</p> <p>Taking refuge in the Three Jewels - Buddha, the Dharma and the Sangha</p> <p>Living by the Five Moral Precepts (Buddhist Code of Ethics) - abstain from:</p>

			<p>harming living things stealing sexual misconduct lying intoxication</p> <p>Buddhist responses to social, moral and ethical issues:</p> <p>peace movements and the work of important contemporary figures such as Dalai Lama.</p>
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Key vocabulary: Enlightenment, renunciation, Bodhisattvas, Bodhichitta, Vinaya, Sutras (or Suttas), meditation, mantra, retreat, refuge, mindfulness, emptiness, Pratimoksha vows, stupa, lineage (of teachers), Mahayana, Theravada