Teacher Name: Mr. Bartholomy

Name of Class: Social Studies

Period #: All

Assignments: Week 4:

* Reading Chapter 9, Section 2.3
* Weekly News Updates

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Teacher Name: **Bartholomy**

Class Name/Subject: **7th Grade Social Studies**

Period # \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Attached:

Chapter 9, Section 2.3 Worksheet

Chapter 9, Section 2.3 Reading Assignment

Reading Answer Sheet

News Summary Sheet

**Assignment Due: Friday May 15 via email to:** [**Pbartholomy@tusd.net**](mailto:Pbartholomy@tusd.net)**, or “paper only” students turn in at school. Even if you are a student who got a paper copy, you can turn in on-line. For health and safety reasons, the more we can do on-line, the better.**

**2.3 Zen Buddhism**

The world’s religions prescribe a variety of ways for people to seek salvation, enlightenment, or meaning in life. Many encourage followers to study holy books, perform rituals, say prayers, and do good deeds. A religion called **(1)**, which took root in **(2)** in the 1100s, takes a different approach. Its followers focus on **(3)** their minds and **(4)** their lives.

**MAIN IDEA:** In the 1100s, Zen Buddhism developed a **(5)** but **(6)** following that allowed it to greatly influence Japanese culture.

**A NEW FORM OF BUDDHISM**

**(7)** originally spread to Japan in the 500s. Over time, many sects, or forms, of Buddhism emerged, the best-known being Zen Buddhism. This sect arrived from **(8)** in the 1100s.

While traditional Buddhists sought salvation by studying scriptures, performing rituals, and doing good deeds, Zen Buddhists focused on meditation. In fact, **(9)** is the Japanese pronunciation of the Chinese word Ch’an, which roughly translates as “**(10)**.” In meditation, a person remains still and enters a **(11)** state of thought. True meditation requires self-discipline and concentration. For Zen Buddhists, the goal is to achieve **(12)** and to realize that there is something **(13)** in each person. To help focus and escape worldly distractions, Zen Buddhists embrace **(14)** in all things, including home furnishings, food, clothing, and art.

**INFLUENCE ON CULTURE**

Zen Buddhism influenced **(15)** far more than any other form of Buddhism. Many Japanese poets and artists, for example, embraced the religion’s **(16)** of simplicity, understatement, and grace. The content and form of **(17)** reflect not only these principles but also the religion’s focus on the **(18)**. Artists inspired by Zen Buddhism challenged themselves to convey complex natural scenes with as few brushstrokes as possible, using only black ink on white paper. A typical painting might capture the **(19)** of a mountain-filled landscape.

You read about the different types of Japanese gardens in a previous lesson. These **(20)** were all influenced by Zen Buddhism. For example, the religion inspired gardeners to create **(21)** gardens, also called viewing gardens, that represented the **(22)**. In these gardens, simple objects typically stood for something much bigger. An arrangement of **(23)** might convey a waterfall, or a collection of **(24)** might depict a stream. Ryoanji (roh-AHN-gee) Temple in Kyoto has a celebrated Zen viewing garden. It consists of a rectangle of **(25)** and 15 pebbles surrounded by clay walls and tall trees.

The main purpose of Zen viewing gardens was to promote a calm state of mind for meditation. As a result, the gardens made a perfect setting for the highly ritualized **(26)**. This ceremony involved drinking bitter tea in precisely three and a half sips while **(27)** on the floor of a **(28)**. The simplicity of the tea ceremony focused attention on the beauty of an **(29)**.

Many people considered Zen Buddhism a **(30)** religion to practice. However, Zen Buddhism won a strong following among the **(31)** that was developing in Japan. The religion’s focus on simplicity, self-discipline, and the contemplation of **(32)** appealed to warriors, who regularly faced deadly challenges on the battlefield. Their support ensured Zen Buddhism an important place in Japanese society.

**REVIEW & ASSESS**

1. Which guiding principles of Zen Buddhism had an impact on Japanese society and culture?
2. How do traditional Buddhism and Zen Buddhism differ?
3. How do Zen viewing gardens reflect the values of Zen Buddhism?

**Word Bank:** bare hut, Buddhism, China, clearing, difficult, divine, dry-landscape, elite, essence, everyday activity, gardens, guiding principles, haiku, inner peace, Japan, Japanese culture, life and death, meditation, pebbles, present moment, raked sand, rocks, simplicity, simplifying, sitting, small, trancelike, warrior class, world in miniature, Zen, Zen Buddhism, Zen tea ceremony

2.3

**Zen Buddhism**

The world’s religions prescribe a variety of ways for people to seek salvation, enlightenment, or meaning in life. Many encourage followers to study holy books, perform rituals, say prayers, and do good deeds. A religion called **Zen Buddhism**, which took root in Japan in the 1100s, takes a different approach. Its followers focus on clearing their minds and simplifying their lives.

**MAIN IDEA**

In the 1100s, Zen Buddhism developed a small but elite following that allowed it to greatly influence Japanese culture.

**A NEW FORM OF BUDDHISM**

Buddhism originally spread to Japan in the 500s. Over time, many sects, or forms, of Buddhism emerged, the best-known being Zen Buddhism. This sect arrived from China in the 1100s.  
  
While traditional Buddhists sought salvation by studying scriptures, performing rituals, and doing good deeds, Zen Buddhists focused on **meditation**. In fact, *Zen* is the Japanese pronunciation of the Chinese word *Ch’an*, which roughly translates as “meditation.” In meditation, a person remains still and enters a trancelike state of thought. True meditation requires self-discipline and concentration. For Zen Buddhists, the goal is to achieve inner peace and to realize that there is something divine in each person. To help focus and escape worldly distractions, Zen Buddhists embrace simplicity in all things, including home furnishings, food, clothing, and art.

**INFLUENCE ON CULTURE**

Zen Buddhism influenced Japanese culture far more than any other form of Buddhism. Many Japanese poets and artists, for example, embraced the religion’s guiding principles of simplicity, understatement, and grace. The content and form of haiku reflect not only these principles but also the religion’s focus on the present moment. Artists inspired by Zen Buddhism challenged themselves to convey complex natural scenes with as few brushstrokes as possible, using only black ink on white paper. A typical painting might capture the essence of a mountain-filled landscape.  
  
You read about the different types of Japanese gardens in a previous lesson. These gardens were all influenced by Zen Buddhism. For example, the religion inspired gardeners to create dry-landscape gardens, also called viewing gardens, that represented the world in miniature. In these gardens, simple objects typically stood for something much bigger. An arrangement of rocks might convey a waterfall, or a collection of pebbles might depict a stream. Ryoanji (roh-AHN-gee) Temple in Kyoto has a celebrated Zen viewing garden. It consists of a rectangle of raked sand and 15 pebbles surrounded by clay walls and tall trees.  
  
The main purpose of Zen viewing gardens was to promote a calm state of mind for meditation. As a result, the gardens made a perfect setting for the highly ritualized Zen tea ceremony. This ceremony involved drinking bitter tea in precisely three and a half sips while sitting on the floor of a bare hut. The simplicity of the tea ceremony focused attention on the beauty of an everyday activity.  
  
Many people considered Zen Buddhism a difficult religion to practice. However, Zen Buddhism won a strong following among the warrior class that was developing in Japan. The religion’s focus on simplicity, self-discipline, and the contemplation of life and death appealed to warriors, who regularly faced deadly challenges on the battlefield. Their support ensured Zen Buddhism an important place in Japanese society.

**REVIEW & ASSESS**

1. **READING CHECK** Which guiding principles of Zen Buddhism had an impact on Japanese society and culture?

**Zen Buddhism’s guiding principles of simplicity, understatement, and grace had a major impact on Japanese society and culture and are reflected in the art, literature, and everyday practices, such as gardening.**

1. **COMPARE AND CONTRAST** How do traditional Buddhism and Zen Buddhism differ?

**Traditional Buddhism and Zen Buddhism differ in their approach to salvation or enlightenment. Followers of traditional Buddhism study scriptures and perform religious rituals and good deeds, while followers of Zen Buddhism practice meditation to achieve inner peace and enlightenment.**

1. **MAKE INFERENCES**How do Zen viewing gardens reflect the values of Zen Buddhism?

**The use of gravel and a few rocks in Zen viewing gardens reflects the Zen values of simplicity and understatement.**

Teacher Name: Mr. Hendersen Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Name of Class: Social Studies Period #: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Period #: All

Assignments: Week 4:

• Reading Chapter 9, Section 2.3

Answer Sheet:

**FILL IN THE MISSING WORDS OR PHRASES FROM THE TEXT**

**1.**

**2.**

**3.**

**4.**

**5.**

**6.**

**7.**

**8.**

**9.**

**10.**

**11.**

**12.**

**13.**

**14.**

**15.**

**16.**

**17.**

**18.**

**19.**

**20.**

**21.**

**22.**

Teacher Name: Mr. Hendersen Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Name of Class: Social Studies Period #: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Period #: All

Assignments: Week 4:

• Reading Chapter 9, Section 2.3

**23.**

**24.**

**25.**

**26.**

**27.**

**28.**

**29.**

**30.**

**31.**

**32.**

**33.**

**REVIEW & ASSESS**

1. In what way did the Magna Carta limit the king’s authority?
2. ANALYZE CAUSE AND EFFECT How did the establishment of a parliament change the government of England?
3. MAKE INFERENCES Do you think the Magna Carta affected the lives of ordinary people? Why or why not?

Bartholomy

World History

Student Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**WEEKLY NEWS UPDATES:**

Students watch a news program or read a news article and write the following information:

* Date of story/publication
* Source (CNN, BBC, ABC, Fox, Reuters, AP etc)
* 1x “I noticed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
* 1x “I wonder \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
* You can either watch the news on television, an on line resource like CNN10, a newspaper or an on-line news agency.

**Example:**

**Date: April 2, 2020**

**Source: CNN10**

**I noticed that there over 329 million people in the United States and over 80% of them have been told to stay at home.**

**I wonder what will happen to people that do not follow the stay at home orders.**

**Your Summary:**

**Date:**

**Source:**

**I noticed:**

**I wonder:**