

Sinclair Community College Eastern Religions/REL-111: FINAL EXAM**Name:** _____

Teacher: Warren Kappeler, PhD

Part 1**MULTIPLE CHOICE (Circle the best answer for each question.) Worth 2 pts each.**

1) The _____ are the Three Treasures of Buddhism, which translate as _____.

- a. Buddha, Karma, Sangha --- Suffering, Community, Teachings
- b. Karma, Dharma, Buddha --- Teachings, Teacher, Community
- c. Buddha, Dharma, Sangha ---- Teacher, Teachings, Community
- d. Buddha, Dukkha, Sangha ---- Teacher, Suffering, Community

2) The 5 great relationships signify that each person must live up to his or her social status. This has been called the _____.

- a. path of righteousness b. way of the gods. c. enlightenment. d. rectification of names e. feudalism

3) The entry of _____ into Japan forced Shinto to define itself. They preached that their deities were already being worshipped in Japan under Shinto names.

- a. Taoists. b. Buddhists. C. Confucianists. D.Chinese
- E. the Ainu.

4) Kwan Yin is an example of a:

- a. Kami b. Bodhisattva c. Tulku d. Lama e. Dharma Bum

5) The Tripitaka refers to:

- a. Three orders of monks b. Three early Buddhist texts
- c. Three refuges d. Three fold law

6) This person is called the "second founder" of Buddhism b/c he made

it the main religion of his kingdom.

a. Dalai Lama b. Lao Tzu c. Amitabha d. King Ashoka e. Bodhidharma

7) In our study of the Pacific Rim region, we found that Oceania's numerous indigenous religions exist generally within _____ cultures, in which every object and act may have religious meaning.

a. holistic b. sacred c. sacrificial d. symbolic
e. C and D.

8) In our study of Chinese spiritualities, we learned that the Neo-Confucianist _____ attempted to formulate a general vision of reality by using notions found in the teachings of Confucius and Mencius.

a. Wang Yangming. b. Zhu Xi. c. Mao Zedong. d. Laozi e. Zhuangzi

9) All of the following are "Affirmations" of Shinto EXCEPT:

a. Family/Tradition b. Reverence of Nature c. Worship Amaterasu
d. Festivals e. Purification

10) Tao is best translated as:

a. Secret b. Wisdom of nature c. Insight d. Way or Path e. God

11) In _____ Buddhist countries, one great celebration (Vesak) recalls the birth, the enlightenment, and the death of the Buddha. It is celebrated at the time of the full moon in May.

a. Mahayana b. Theravada c. Western d. Tibetan. e. Northern.

12) For Confucians, the Dao of primary interest is the Dao within the human world, manifested in _____.

a. natural signs and magic. b. complex meditation and universal love. c. right relationships and in a harmonious society. d. traditional mountain sites and in heavenly constellations. e. wu wei and qi.

13) A turning point in Japanese history was the _____, named after the emperor who began a deliberate process of bringing Japan into the modern world in the late nineteenth century.

a. Motoori Age b. Meiji Restoration c. Kamo enlightenment d. Shinto Scholarly Revival e. Age of the Samurai.

14) The great classic of Taoism, accepted by most Taoists as a central scripture, is the _____.

a. Lotus Sutra. b. Book of the Dead. c. Tao Te Ching. d. Zhuangzi e. T Ching.

TRUE/FALSE (worth 2 points each)

15. T or F: Zen, Nichiren, Pure Land, Tendai, and Shingon are all some examples of Theravada Buddhism.

16. T or F: Pure Land Buddhists focus on the Gohonzon for meditation.

17. T or F: Buddhism in Korea reached its height during the Koryo dynasty (918-1392 CE)

FILL IN THE BLANK (worth 2 points each)

18. _____ is described as pure bliss or emptiness, but literally translates as "blowing out."

19. _____ is the "Shelf of Spirits" in a Shinto home.

20. The _____ are stories about the Buddha's previous lifetimes.

21. _____ is the gateway to Shinto sacred space.

22. This name from Tibetan Buddhism means "Ocean of Wisdom":
_____.

23. This is the legendary "old man" who started religion of Taoism:
_____.

24. We studied a post-modern movement in Oceania that began in the 1800s in response to colonial influence over the Pacific Rim islands called _____ that involved indigenous tribes mimicking, engaging in acts of sabotage, or even piracy of Western ships in Oceania.

PART TWO

25. Short Written Answers (Worth 7 points each part)

- A.** Describe Taoism. What are its origins and main beliefs? How did it grow from a philosophy into a religion?
- B.** Describe the Shinto religion of Japan. Explain the 4 affirmations. Identify the years in which Shinto was the official religion and its status changed in Japan. Also, you should identify one Shinto holiday and its meaning for Japanese culture.
- C.** Describe Confucianism. What are its origins and main beliefs? What are the religion's 4 books and the 5 classics?
- D.** Discuss the Ancient Pacific Spirituality of Oceania with an example identified from one of its regions/islands. In your answer you should explain the importance of 1) Taboo, 2) Mana, and 3) Totems in tribal rituals from the Pacific Rim.

26. Essay Question (Worth 24 points)

Explain the central beliefs and lifestyle of Buddhism. Discuss the religion's history, founders, and spread from Asia around the globe. Identify the 3 main traditions in Buddhism around the world today.