

Set A

Paper 1: Section A

1. (a) • One belief shown in the passage is the presence of the Hindu Trimurti, that contains Shiva, Vishnu and Brahma (the creative, destructive, and preservationist force of Brahman)
- Another belief is that of the cyclical universe, in which all things in the universe will go through periods of creation and destruction, similar to the life of a Hindu practitioner throughout the cycle of birth and rebirth with samsara
 - The nature of the God-force in Hinduism (Brahman) is limitless and all encompassing [3 marks]

- (b) • Brahman manifests in various forms for Hindu practitioners. Those of 'lower' nature are envisioned in tangible ways that a Hindu practitioner can connect and relate to, or use for worship
- One such way is through the murti, or windows into the divine, of Brahman. Murti exist in various lower nature God forms, such as Ganesh or Durga, and are represented in paintings or sculpture
 - Another way in which Brahman's lower nature is manifested is through avatars (human incarnations of Brahman). Of these, the most well known is Krishna in the Bhagavad Gita
 - These forms exist to communicate Brahman's all-encompassing power, and so that Hindu practitioners can connect to that power and uncover their atman (soul in connection to Brahman)
 - Brahman's 'higher nature' is that which is eternal and all-encompassing. Monism, meaning that everything can be traced back to a single source, is related to Brahman's higher nature, which is prevalent in everything
 - This higher nature is responsible for the creation, upkeep, and destruction of the world, and also the existence of all beings that make up this world and multiple universes outside of it [6 marks]

2. (a) *Buddhism*
- One belief present in the passage that represents craving (desire) is *tanha*, which is represented by greed and false hopes
 - Another belief present in the passage is samsara (the continuous cycle of birth and rebirth), represented by 'over and over again they are born'
 - An additional belief present in the passage is the concept of attachment, which manifests negatively in the form of cravings, and keeps a practitioner within the cycle of samsara [3 marks]

- (b) • It is not until a Buddhist practitioner is able to overcome their *tanha* (desires) that they will be able to escape the continuous cycle of birth and rebirth, also known as samsara
- Because individuals are attached to cravings and desire, it takes great work to understand that these attachments must be broken in order to eventually achieve nirvana, or the escape from the cycle of samsara
 - Attachments to desires and cravings actually cause suffering. Once a Buddhist practitioner realizes *dukkha* (that life is suffering), they understand the first step of the Four Noble Truths, and are able to embark upon the path of releasing themselves from this suffering and achieving nirvana
 - The second of the Four Noble Truths is that suffering is caused by attachment and cravings. Practitioners must understand how these attachments manifest in their daily lives in order to overcome them
 - The Third Noble Truth is the understanding that although life is suffering because of desires and cravings, there is a way to overcome them
 - 'The Way' to overcome desires and cravings is the Fourth Noble Truth, which is also in the Eightfold Path, a set of eight steps needed to achieve nirvana. Following this path will release a practitioner from *tanha* and *dukkha* and allow them to reach nirvana [6 marks]

3. (a) • Although *maya* (worldly illusions) attempt to pull humans away from God, the Eternal Being is the permanent truth, which is referenced in the phrase 'death shall not approach You', as God is never ending

- 'The impure, the stupid and the foolish' is a reference to those who have given in to *haumai* (self-centeredness or ego). This self-centeredness gets in the way of being closer to realizing God and it can be overcome by *sewa* (selflessness)
 - 'You are present within all, You are above all' is a reference to both the monotheism of Sikhism and the concept that there is divinity within each person [3 marks]
- (b) • The human condition is one that is often focused on being *manmukh*, or following one's ego and giving in to the baser desires and having no regard for other people
- People who are *manmukh* give into the five vices: lust, covetousness, attachment, anger and pride
 - Practitioners must work to overcome *manmukh* and be *gurmukh*, which means to live a God-centred way of life that is in accordance with the teachings of the gurus
 - Humans spend their lives in a cycle of birth and rebirth, with the final goal being to reach *mukti*, liberation, and be in union with God
 - Sikh practitioners have the capability of leading a life that brings them closer to God. By following the teachings of the gurus and serving others (*sewa*), humans can become closer to a union with God
 - Sikh practitioners should follow the three duties: *nam jampo* (remembering God's name); *kirat karni* (earning an honest living) and *vand ke chakna* (giving to charity)
 - These duties guide Sikh practitioners along with the teachings of the gurus to live according to God's will by doing good deeds and meditating on God [6 marks]

Paper 1: Section B

4. (a) • A Jewish practitioner should receive a punishment appropriate to the 'injury' or wrongdoing they committed
- Disputes regarding the law can be held in *Beth Din* (Jewish rabbinical courts) to determine the appropriate punishment
 - Referring to 'neighbour' Jewish practitioners should apply this rule to 'injury' against all people, not just other Jewish practitioners [3 marks]

- (b) • Jewish practitioners adhere to the *Halakhah* (collection of Jewish laws from the written and oral Torah) as it is central to living a life according to the will of God
- The Decalogue (the Ten Commandments given to Moses on Mt. Sinai) is extremely important in the lives of Jewish practitioners and it provides guidance for living a good life on a daily basis
 - The 613 *mitzvot* are commandments found in the Torah that Jewish practitioners are expected to follow
 - There are debates in the different movements of Judaism (Orthodox, Conservative, and Reform) about the extent to which practitioners are expected to follow the 613 *mitzvot* and the Torah in a modern society
 - For some practitioners, adhering to Jewish law in their daily lives is a way of showing their devotion to God
 - For some practitioners, adhering to Jewish law ensures that they are following the goals of Judaism to repair the world (*tikkun olam*) in preparation for the world to come [6 marks]

5. (a) *Christian*
- Love is central to the Christian religion and to the teachings of Jesus
 - Christianity emphasizes love for other humans and the need to love God to reach the Kingdom of Heaven
 - All other aspects of life, here 'clanging cymbals', are distractions from the importance of loving God and loving one another [3 marks]

- (b) • Christian practitioners should practice *agape* which is the highest form of love and charity
- Christian practitioners are blessed with God's grace – unmerited, unconditional love from God
 - The goal in Christianity is to reach the Kingdom of Heaven, a place with no suffering and an eternal union with God
 - Christian practitioners should believe in the Trinity (God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit) and adhere to the teachings of Jesus in the Christian Bible to reach the Kingdom of Heaven

are rituals that can be traced to acts of Jesus, and thereby show their love of God

- The way that sacraments are practiced may vary by denomination and may vary in significance by denomination

[6 marks]

6. (a) • The concept of tawhid (the unique oneness of Allah)
- Allah is all-knowing both on earth and in the afterlife
 - There will be a Day of Judgement for Muslims based on the deeds they did on earth
- [3 marks]
- (b) • The above passage refers to leading a righteous life as a practitioner of Islam by submitting to the will of Allah (the divine being of Islam)
- The will of Allah was revealed to the prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and set forth in the Qur'an (the sacred text of Islam)
 - The Day of Judgement will determine where Muslims will go in the afterlife
 - The goal is to reach Janna (the heaven which is described as a garden paradise)
 - Those who have not lived a righteous life will go to Jahannam (hellfire) a place of eternal suffering
 - Muslims can live by the Five Pillars of Islam: faith in Allah, prayers, charity, fasting, and pilgrimage, which are listed in the Hadith (sacred text of the teachings and actions of the prophet Muhammad (PBUH))
- [6 marks]

Paper 1: Section C

7. (a) • Wu wei (effortless action or action without forced control) is present in relation to 'going against the Tao'
- Taoism** • Fu is symbolically represented in the passage, as referenced with the sage 'moving through life not caring about home or name' as they understand that through fu, all things will return back to their source.
- An additional belief represented in the passage is the ideal in which a practitioner will live in harmony or in accordance with the Tao (the underlying set of principles or force that sustains the world)
- [3 marks]

- (b) • Ultimately, the major goal of Taoism is for a practitioner to live in harmony and balance with the Tao that, although it goes unnamed, is the life force of the universe
- One way in which a practitioner can achieve this balance is through maintaining yin-yang (the balancing of opposite or contrary forces) as interconnected and complementary to one another
 - Maintaining the balance of one's chi (individual life force energy) is necessary if one is to live in harmony with the Tao
 - A way in which a practitioner can maintain and harness one's chi is through various physical and mental exercises such as tai chi, in which a practitioner undertakes ancient meditative movements
 - Meditative movements in tai chi aid a practitioner in maintaining their breath and practising Qigong (meditative breath skill) in order to maintain energy flow within the body and live harmoniously outwardly
 - Meditative movements and deliberate action allow a practitioner to maintain the three purities or three vehicles. The three purities are creative energy, life force energy, and spiritual energy, and they further allow a practitioner to live according to the Tao, or in harmony with it
- [6 marks]

8. (a) • Ahimsa (non-violence) is to be observed to both humans and animals
- The right actions that a Jain practitioner observes will impact their rebirth as determined by karma
 - Harm done to others impacts one's self, as a Jain practitioner could be reborn as a human or an animal
- [3 marks]
- (b) • To achieve the goals of Jainism, practitioners follow the Five Great Vows
- The Five Great Vows are: non-violence, truth, non-stealing, celibacy, and non-attachment
 - The most important of the Five Great Vows in Jainism is ahimsa
 - Jain practitioners should have right knowledge, right faith, and right conduct to achieve the goal of liberation

- With effort and discipline, Jain practitioners can control karma and eventually be liberated
 - Once the jiva is freed from the ajiva (the karma that weighs down the jiva), the soul will no longer be reborn (thus ending the cycle of samsara) and instead will exist in a state of all-knowing bliss
 - In order to break the cycle of samsara, beings must avoid selfish or harmful actions, and must engage in suffering to lighten the karma of the soul.
- [6 marks]

9. (a) • 'The fruits of one tree' is a reference to the unity of all religions in Bahá'í
- 'Harmony' relates to the belief in accepting the validity of all religions in Bahá'í
 - The 'illumination' can relate to the many messengers and manifestations of God
- [3 marks]
- (b) • Unity is central to Bahá'í – people of all religious traditions can work together to benefit society
- Bahá'í practitioners believe in the validity of the origins of all religions, which supports the concept of unity of all people
 - Bahá'í practitioners acknowledge the prophets of other religions (Moses, Muhammad (PBUH), and Jesus) as being messengers of God and there is unity in those messengers
 - Bahá'í practitioners believe in the unity of all people as being from a single race, and in the equality of the sexes
 - Bahá'í practitioners believe that there is unity in diversity and that cultural and ethnic diversity is necessary for the development of humans
 - Bahá'í practitioners are expected to follow the teachings of Bahá'u'lláh, and the most important teaching is of unity
- [6 marks]

SET A

Paper 2: Section A

1. • Darshan is the act of seeing and being seen by the divine (Brahman) and usually relates to the way in which a Hindu practitioner chooses to connect with God
- Murti is a window or a means of communication with the divine (Brahman) which can take various forms
 - The most common forms of murti are sculptures, paintings or other physical manifestation of the divine. Whatever the form of murti might be, it is used to cultivate a relationship with Brahman and to allow a practitioner to personally connect to the God-force in Hinduism
 - However, other mechanisms exist to aid Hindu practitioners in achieving darshan, and these mechanisms are largely based on practitioners' personality types and what will be a good fit for them
 - Some practitioners might choose to work towards the feeling of darshan by being outdoors and one with nature, where they can connect with God without interference from individuals or material items that they might deem distracting
 - Other practitioners might choose to learn from a priest or guru to cultivate their understanding of Hindu concepts (such as yoga or various pieces of doctrine), in order to better understand the nature of God
 - The mechanism one uses to connect with God depends on many factors, such as geography, family origin, personality and personal choice. Because Hinduism is a pluralistic religion, multiple paths can be pursued by the practitioner in order to achieve darshan
- [15 marks]
2. • Moksha (or the release from the endless cycle of birth and rebirth in samsara) is the major goal of most Hindu practitioners
- However, there are many additional goals that a practitioner must work toward and achieve more immediately before moksha is achieved, as this final release is believed to take multiple lifetimes
 - Earning good karma and performing karmic deeds in this lifetime is necessary to elevate one's standing in the next lifetime. The choice to act in ways to attain good karma allows a practitioner free will and to determine aspects of their future life paths
 - Working toward fulfilling one's dharma (one's duty to society and moral law in accordance to their lives)

Study the passage below and answer the questions which follow.

- 7. 'Those who try to control, who use force to protect their power, go against the direction of the Tao. They take from those who don't have enough and give to those who have far too much.

The Master can keep giving because there is no end to her wealth. She acts without expectation, succeeds without taking credit, and doesn't think that she is better than anyone else.'

Lao Tzu

- (a) Outline **three** Taoist beliefs that are represented in this passage. [3]

One Taoist belief shown in this passage is the belief of wuwei, action of inaction. Another belief is P'u, the inherent quality of which should not be tampered with. Lastly, the Taoist belief of keeping one's humbleness is clearly shown through the "Master" taking no credit analogy.

and going with the flow

3/3
excellent

- (b) Explain how the above passage relates to the overall goals of Taoism, and how a practitioner might go about achieving those goals. [6]

The overall goals of Taoism is to ultimately attain balance in life following the Yinyang 無為 (Wuwei), and 樸 (P'u). The Yinyang outlines the absolute balance in life as it shows the light and the dark while having dark in light and light in dark. Taoists achieve this by following Wuwei, the action of inaction, where one does not try to actively change their lives ^{and stay} _{humble}. According to verse 38 of the Tao Te Ching, if someone tries too hard, it will not benefit them at all. Furthermore, P'u outlines the natural beauty of something and how the beauty is kept by not interfering with it. Thus, Taoist achieve balance by going with the flow of nature rather than actively trying to defu it. Taoists also achieve balance by doing Tai chi or Chi Gong both of which relates to the balance of one's

Nice!

AUI: Part (a) of this question asks you to show knowledge and understanding of specific content from a religion by responding to a question that follows a short text related to that religion.



You could consider the concept of wu wei.

Consider how Taoist teachings might symbolically relate to three different components of the passage.

In Paper 1 questions, consider the source of the text and how that may impact your response.

EXPLAIN
Provide a detailed description or summary with reasons or causes.

In this passage, consider how a Taoist practitioner seeks to achieve harmony with the Tao, or the underlying set of principles and force of the universe.

Consider mentioning chi, and mechanisms, like tai chi, used to create balance and harmony in the universe.

Describe concepts like yin and yang and fu, and how they relate to balance, order, and returning to the source.

caused to your own self.'

Lord Mahavira

three teachings. There is no need to write in too much detail.

(a) Outline **three** teachings in this passage.

[3]

Outline how this passage connects to ahimsa and karma.

'Any life in any form' – how could you incorporate this into your answer and what does it mean?

Think through the specific phrasing of 'to your own self'. How does your knowledge of the 'self' connect to terminology like jiva?

(b) Explain how the passage relates to the goals of Jainism, and how a practitioner might go about achieving those goals.

[6]



EXPLAIN

Provide a detailed description or summary with reasons or causes.

Be sure to make connections to the Five Great Vows and right conduct within Jainism.

Think of all the goals you know – which ones relate to the passage?

Goals are things practitioners and adherents work towards; what do you think the best approach is to achieving targets?

You may want to write down all of the terminology related to Jainism that you know. Which words relate to the goals of Jainism? Which words relate to the specific passage above?

5/6
Wonderful answer!
But "practitioner" means
"practice" or "ritual"
"Tai Chi"

in through the mirrored movements of each exercise.

religion.



Answer at least one question.

Taoism

Study the passage below and answer the questions which follow.

7. 'Those who try to control, who use force to protect their power, go against the direction of the Tao. They take from those who don't have enough and give to those who have far too much.

The Master can keep giving because there is no end to her wealth. She acts without expectation, succeeds without taking credit, and doesn't think that she is better than anyone else.'

Lao Tzu

(a) Outline **three** Taoist beliefs that are represented in this passage. [3]

One belief is that one should not try to control the Tao. ^{and instead should practice wuwei} Another belief is that the power of the Tao has no end. Another belief is that the Tao will give without asking for anything in return.

2/3 Same comment explain each a little more

(b) Explain how the above passage relates to the overall goals of Taoism, and how a practitioner might go about achieving those goals. [6]

Two overall goals of Taoism is to achieve balance in life and like nature. The passage discusses taking from those who don't have enough and giving to those who have too much. This creates an unbalance in wealth, which is why Lao Tzu strongly condemns this behavior and states it is against the Tao. The passage also discusses people who use force and try to control go against the Tao. Taoists believe that the Tao will naturally lead the way, thus, one should practice wuwei, which literally means no action, and let the Tao guide you to wherever. One can practice Tai Chi (tai chi) to achieve balance, as tai chi is designed to control the flow of qi (qi) in one's body so that the qi is balanced amongst all parts of the body. The tai chi moves are also balanced. For example, if one has to raise their left hand, one will raise their right hand simultaneously or horizontally. Another way

Wuwei

A01: Part (a) of this question asks you to show knowledge and understanding of specific content from a religion by responding to a question that follows a short text related to that religion.



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Consider how Taoist teachings might symbolically relate to three different components of the passage.

In Paper 1 questions, consider the source of the text and how that may impact your response.

EXPLAIN
Provide a detailed description or summary with reasons or causes.

In this passage, consider how a Taoist practitioner seeks to achieve harmony with the Tao, or the underlying set of principles and force of the universe.

Consider mentioning chi, and mechanisms, like tai chi, used to create balance and harmony in the universe.

Describe concepts like yin and yang and fu, and how they relate to balance, order, and returning to the source.

vigan weng

2b cont. fortune accumulated in the process of creating the sand
Mandala to all living beings. This embodies ^{tanha and} Isvara, which
Mahayana Buddhists believe to be ^{the} essential to escape samsara.

Sp. cont. ^{prefers} The woman who had little money but gave it
all to the church over the wealthy man who gave a lot
of money, but a small percentage of his overall wealth. This is
because even though the woman did not have much wealth,
she still decided to give it all up for God, whereas the
wealthy man just gave God money that he did not need.
^{good story}
~~god~~ explain Kingdom God vs Heaven a little more

physically is through acupuncture. Acupuncture's philosophy is
that if one is in pain or is uncomfortable because of a
body part, it is because of the overaccumulation of 氣 (qi)
in that part of their body. Therefore, pressure points were
devised and needles are inserted into the painful body part
to release the qi and allow the qi in one's body to be
balanced again. The concept of balance can also be seen through
the symbol of 陰陽 (yin yang), as there are equal amounts of
black and white in the symbol. There is also a small white dot
amidst the black and vice versa, symbolizing how one should understand
that the world has nuances. For example, one should always
retain a seed of doubt to what they consider to be true, keeping
a balance between confidence and doubt. It is important to note
here that balance does not always mean equal in quantity, but rather
a state of equilibrium.

Amazing
answer!

6/6

Section A

Answer **one** question from this section. Each question is worth [15 marks].

Hinduism

1. Discuss the significance of murtis (images of deities) in Hinduism.
2. Examine whether abortion is ever acceptable in Hinduism.

Buddhism

3. Discuss the importance for Buddhists of practising non-attachment in daily life.
4. To what extent can Wesak (Vaisakhi; full moon in May, celebrating the Buddha's birth, enlightenment and death) be considered the most important festival in the Buddhist year?

Sikhism

5. To what extent are the kurahit in the Rahit Maryada essential to the life of a Khalsa Sikh?
6. "Sikhism only has ten gurus." To what extent do you agree with this statement?

Open-ended question

7. With reference to **one** religion, **either** Hinduism **or** Buddhism **or** Sikhism, examine the teachings about death and rebirth. Your answer should include an examination of what causes a good rebirth.

#3

Non-attachment is an important aspect to Buddhist practice, with 2 important concepts being Anatman, which is the doctrine of no-self, and Anicca, the doctrine of impermanence or the idea that all things are subject to change and are in the state of becoming. However, different types of Buddhism, such as Theravada, Mahayana, and ~~Vajrayana~~ put different amounts of emphasis on the practice of non-attachment.

Theravada Buddhism values non-attachment wholly with it being an important way to attaining Nirvana. "Theravada" means "the way of the elders", which refers to how they follow and utilize the authentic teachings of Siddhartha. The 4 Noble Truths are the 1st teachings of the Buddha. The truth of Tanha is that the cause of the 1st truth, Dukka, which is suffering, is one's personal ego. With this teaching, a Theravada Buddhist understands that they must detach themselves from all things so nothing will fuel their ego - personal ego will also prevent one from understanding knowledge and gaining different perspectives, which will hinder one's path to Nirvana. Theravada also sticks strictly to the Pali Canon, or the Tripitaka, the oldest sacred text containing documented sutras. The 3 parts to the Tripitaka are the Vinaya, which contains 100s of monastic rules reportedly prescribed by the Buddha along with stories of their origins, the Sutra, which are the teachings of the Buddha, and the Abhidharma, which contain elaborations. These texts are fully dedicated to educating one and allowing them to gain the knowledge to detach themselves from material things. To continue, the goal of a Theravada Buddhist is to become an Arhat, which is an individual who has developed Prajna, which is wisdom and insight, fully and has thus reached Nirvana. This independent process of one's journey towards Nirvana is emphasized by the other name Theravada is known as - Hinayana, meaning "small vehicle". This individualistic process of

Excellent
Start

excellent

This
is
Wonderful!

attaining Nirvana and breaking Samsara, the cycle of birth, death and rebirth, requires not only the detachment of oneself from worldly objects but also from people. Vesak is an important Buddhist holiday, which celebrates the birth, enlightenment, and death of the Buddha, as well as the Sangha, or the monastic communities that have preserved the Buddha's teachings. Many lay people bring flowers or candles, as flowers fade and candles burn out, symbolizing the impermanence of things, which reinforces why people should not get attached to things.

In Mahayana Buddhism, non-attachment is practiced, but not to the extent of Theravada as an addition to cultivating Prajna, they also value Karuna, which is compassion. "Mahayana" means "the great vehicle", which emphasizes the importance of community and how everything is a shared experience, including the path to attaining Nirvana. The ultimate goal is to become a bodhisattva, an individual who has the ability to reach Nirvana but does not do so yet to return and assist others. The fact that one should return to the world and to people, due to the importance of Karuna, indicates that certain attachments are valued in Mahayana Buddhism. Mahayana also contains many more sacred texts, including the Heart, Lotus, and Diamond Sutra. The Lotus Sutra outlines the importance of Karuna, referencing Avalokitesvara, the bodhisattva of compassion. It indicates that everyone has Buddha nature and has the potential to become enlightened and also emphasizes "Upaya", which are "skillful means" - Buddhism must evolve depending on who is teaching and who is learning. Both compassion and the use of "skillful means" requires a certain level of attachment. As knowledge by itself could become an obstacle, one must also have Karuna. In Taiwan, Zen Chi is a type of Mahayana Buddhism that focuses more on volunteer work than anything

excellent

great
sacred
texts

great example

else - though one is attached to worldly affairs by contentedly helping others, one is also developing karuna, which is furthering him on the path to Nirvana, or becoming a bodhisattva. In Zen Buddhism, which is present in Japan and parts of Korea, Buddhists are presented with koan, which are surreal problems that they need to solve. During Zen, they present their answers to matters, and are either validated or rejected. This is a way that will allow them to achieve satori, which is an understanding, or awakening. This aspect is separate from karuna, but rather relates to developing prajna. Many of these puzzles relate to the practice of non-attachment, so by attempting to solve these, one can perhaps gain a better understanding of detaching oneself to their desires.

In conclusion, both Theravada and Mahayana Buddhism emphasize the practice of non-attachment. However, Mahayana's value on karuna requires a certain amount of attachment to the world. Both have similar goals of attaining Nirvana, but Theravada's process is rather individualistic while Mahayana's stresses the value of community. perfect.

Perfect Essay!

Seriously - this is perfect score 7/7 :)

Hinayana, meaning "small vehicle". This individualistic process of

3

perfect
start

Non-attachment is one of the core beliefs of Buddhism. However, depending on the sect of Buddhism, the extent of its importance could vary. While non-attachment is of utmost importance to Theravada Buddhism, Mahayana Buddhism believes that some attachment to the world should remain.

excellent
explanation

The principle of non-attachment stems from the Four Noble Truths, where the Buddha outlines that desire is what causes suffering, and therefore one must try to detach themselves from the world to stop desires from developing. In the Eight Fold Path, which is supposed to help one fight *desires*, non-attachment (or nekkhama) is the first practice that is listed under Right Intention.

Wonderful!

For the Theravada branch, the notion of nekkhama is extremely important. In their ten paramis ("perfections") ^{that lead to Buddhism} listed in the Sutta Pitaka of the Pali Canon, nekkhama was listed as the third parami. The order of these paramis were listed so that each parami will allow the next ^{parami} down the list to occur. With nekkhama being third, it is clear to see its importance in Theravada culture, as seven more paramis are built upon the idea of nekkhama.

Sacred
text
terminology

Theravada Buddhists are also very focused on the self and achieving prajna (mystical wisdom). ^{so that they become an arhat} However, in Theravada tradition, only monks and nuns are able to achieve prajna. In fact, regular followers are not even allowed touch or interact with these nuns. Essentially, the monks and nuns live in emotional isolation due to the lack of human interactions they have. This also demonstrates nekkhama as they are not forming any relationships that could result in a form of worldly *attachment* which would hinder their journey to Nirvana.

excellent
practice

However, in Mahayana Buddhism, non-attachment is not as prominent. This is because Mahayana Buddhists believe that while achieving prajna is important, karuna, or compassion, is also another goal for Buddhists. The concept of karuna can be seen through bodhisattvas, who are buddhas that *delay*

excellent

For perfect score → mention sacred texts also!
Heart Sutra or Lotus Sutra

excellent examples

have already achieved nirvana but choose to stay on earth to help everyone attain nirvana. One example is Tara, who promised to be reincarnated as a human girl ^{to help others achieve nirvana} until every soul has attained nirvana. In Vajrayana Buddhism (or Tibetan Buddhism), the Dalai Lama is also a bodhisattva that promises to reincarnate as a human until everyone reaches nirvana. Bodhisattvas are expected to have attachments to the world, as they choose to stay and help everybody.

great explanation

Mahayana Buddhism also considers nirvana to be an attainable target for all instead of just monks and nuns. In contrast to Theravada Buddhism, monks and nuns in Mahayana culture are expected to interact with the laypeople and exchange spiritual ideas. One great example is Master Cheng Yen in Taiwan, the center of Mahayana Buddhism. Master Cheng Yen founded a nonprofit called Tzi Chi, ^(慈濟) which places community service at the center of the beliefs. Master Cheng Yen interacts with her volunteers (who are mostly lay people) frequently, and even set up a television channel called Da ai ^(大愛) ^{twenty four seven} which features her lectures to laypeople audiences.

great example

Tzi Chi also embodies karuna through their community service work. Tzi Chi's founding philosophy is rooted in the Lotus Sutra, where it is stated that everyone is in the One Buddha vehicle, and thus everyone has the potential to reach enlightenment. Master Cheng Yen passes on the concept of karuna to all those who benefit from her aid. Tzi Chi has built hospitals in Taiwan and participated in relief missions all over the world, ^{disaster} tirelessly spreading the teaching of karuna.

good conclusion

Theravada Buddhism and Mahayana Buddhism both endorse the idea of non-attachment as it is outlined in the fundamental teachings of the Four Noble Truths and Eightfold Path, but for Mahayana Buddhists some degrees of non-attachment is actually beneficial.

7/7

Perfect outline of answer!

For perfect score give sacred text also.