

WEBBER FOR EASTERN PHILOSOPHIES, GROUP ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF A READING: EDEF THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS OF EDUCATION.

The Eastern religions are the most stable! (P. 1).

OLDER FAITHS

Hinduism (Pg.3).	Jainism (Pg. 11).
Buddhism (Pg. 8).	Confucianism (Pg. 13).
Jainism (Pg. 11).	Taoism (Pg. 14).
	Judaism (Pg. 18).

YOUNGER FAITHS

Christianity (Pg. 20).
Zen Buddhism (Pg. 16).
Islam (Pg. 21).

EMPHASIS ON ASCETICISM

Jainism (Pg. 11).
Hinduism (Pg. 6-7).
Buddhism (Pg. 10).
Taoism (Pg. 14).

Of course, not all the Eastern Religions are the same!

PROMINENT CENTRAL FIGURE/ORIGINATOR?

Confucianism (Pg. 13).	Christianity (Pg. 20).
Buddhism (Pg. 8, 10).	Islam (Pg. 21).
Taoism (Pg. 15).	

AFTERLIFE?

Permanent	Reincarnation	Mix
Christianity (Pg. 21). Islam (Pg. 22).	Buddhism (Pg. 8).	Hinduism (Pg. 5). Jainism (Pg. 10).

MONO/POLYTHEISTIC OR NO GOD CONCEPT

Monotheistic	Polytheistic:	Non-theistic:
Islam (Pg. 22).	Hinduism (Pg. 4).	Buddhism (Pg. 9).
Christianity (Pg. 20).		Jainism (Pg. 10).
Judaism (Pg. 19).		Confucianism (Pg. 14).
		Zen Buddhism (Pg. 16).

OTHER FACTORS

Chastity:
Jainism (Higher order, Pg. 9).

Respect to Animals:
Islam (Pg. 22).
Hinduism (Pg. 6, 7).
Jainism (Pg. 11).



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**Hegira: The migration in AD 622 of the Prophet Muhammad from
Mecca to Medina.**

**Ascetic: A term used to describe an austere lifestyle, strict and
simple with the goal of avoiding physical pleasure.**

**Dalits: Translated literally as 'Broken people', the term is used to
describe those in the untouchable caste of the Hindu faith.**

In terms of faiths, why is the theme of asceticism or suffering so common?

At least for Eastern Religions, one reason may be that many of these faiths are quite old. Thus, without the conveniences of modern technology, sanitation, medical services and the other fruits of an organized modern society, Asceticism may be a necessary survival strategy. In addition, many find that restraining themselves from some of the pleasures in life offers what would be essentially a healthy challenge. Finally, asceticism, and by extension religion, may allow for a society to be more stable than if just one of these two elements were not at play, or both. However, different faiths characterize suffering to different reasons. Hinduism for example states that suffering is a result of karma, whereas suffering in the Buddhist religion is the nature of life, stemming from desire, and that to remove desire would be akin to removing suffering. In the Islamic faith, suffering is the punishment for not following the will of Allah. Suffering however, can be a good thing if it allows individuals to gain wisdom and develop as people, or to push through trials to learn new skills.

How do these Religio-philosophies relate to Education in our modern world?

Two things:

One: As this is a Canadian school system, as a teacher you'll be getting students who are from a wide spectrum of different races, creeds, cultures, ways of thinking, and faiths. I believe it would benefit you greatly to at least know the basics of the most common faiths so that one could more easily bond with their students. It also could help with regard to certain students having religio-philosophical requirements, such as certain dietary restrictions and prayer times.

Two: Many of these faiths offer a unique way of looking upon the world. These unique perspectives can encourage critical thinking and deep reflection on the nature of life, ethics, and the nature of the reality we live in.

Citation:

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