



ST LOUIS
COLLEGE PREP

Name: _____

Advisory: _____

Period: _____

High School World History **Cycle 4 Week 3 Lifework**

This packet is due Monday, April 17th

Complete and turn in on THURSDAY 4/13 for 5 points of EXTRA CREDIT!

Lifework Assignment	Complete on evening of
Caste System Reading & Questions	Monday, April 10
Photo Comparison	Tuesday, April 11

Source Analysis & Citing	Wednesday, April 12
Culture: The History of Hanukkah	Thursday, April 13
NO SCHOOL = NO HOMEWORK ☒	Friday, April 14

Please complete assignments with excellence using complete sentences, correct punctuation and capitalization.

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Religious Leaders: Buddha

By Biography.com Editors and A+E Networks, adapted by Newsela staff

Synopsis: Siddhartha Gautama lived in Nepal sometime between the fourth and sixth centuries B.C., about 2,300 to 2,500 years ago. He became known as Buddha. While scholars agree that he did in fact live, they do not agree about the exact time or events of his life. According to the best-known story, after experimenting with different ideas for years and agreeing with none of them, Gautama spent a night in deep meditation. Although he was awake, his mind was in a state of calmness and silence. All of the answers he had been seeking became clear. He achieved full awareness of the universe, thereby becoming Buddha.

Early Years

The Buddha means "enlightened one" or "the awakened." He was born Siddhartha Gautama about 2,500 years ago in what is now Nepal. His father was a king, and his mother died seven days after giving birth to him. A holy man predicted great things for the young Siddhartha, which means "he who achieves his aim." The holy man said he would either be a great king or military leader, or he would be a great spiritual leader. Siddhartha's father wanted to keep his son sheltered from religion and human hardship and raised him in a palace built just for the boy. According to custom, he married at the age of 16.

Beyond The Palace Walls

The prince reached his late 20s with little experience of the world outside his palace. One day, he journeyed beyond the palace walls and saw a very old man. Siddhartha's chariot driver explained that all people grow old. He began taking more journeys outside his palace. On these trips he also saw a very sick man, a decaying corpse and an ascetic. Ascetics deprive themselves of comforts and live on very little food and water. The driver explained that the ascetic had given up worldly goods so that he would no longer be afraid of death and suffering. Siddhartha was overcome by these sights and thoughts. The next day, at age 29, he left his kingdom, wife and infant son to lead an ascetic life. He wanted to find a way to relieve the suffering that he now understood to be one of the central features of humanity.

The Ascetic Life And Enlightenment

For the next six years, Siddhartha lived an ascetic life, studied and meditated. He practiced his new ways with a group of five other ascetics, and they were so impressed that they became Siddhartha's followers. When he did not get answers to his questions, he increased his efforts, enduring pain, fasting nearly to starvation and refusing water.

One day a young girl offered him a bowl of rice. As he accepted it, he suddenly realized that denying himself was not how to achieve what he sought. So he had his rice, drank water and bathed in the river. The five ascetics saw this and decided that Siddhartha had given up the ascetic life and they left him. From then on, Siddhartha encouraged people to follow a path of balance instead of one of extremism, which he called the Middle Way.

The Buddha Emerges

That night, Siddhartha sat under the Bodhi tree, vowing to not get up until the truths he sought came to him. He meditated until the sun came up the next day and remained there for several days. During this time, he had to overcome Mara, an evil demon, who challenged his right to become the Buddha. Soon a picture began to form in his mind of all that has happened in the universe, and Siddhartha finally saw the answer to his questions about suffering. In that moment of pure enlightenment, Siddhartha Gautama became the Buddha.

With his new knowledge, the Buddha did not know if he wanted to teach, because he knew it could not be communicated to others in words. According to legend, the king of gods, Brahma, convinced Buddha to teach, and he got up from his spot under the Bodhi tree and set out to do just that.

About 100 miles away, he came across the five ascetics who had left him and preached his first sermon. Others gathered around to listen as well. It is known as Setting in Motion the Wheel of the Dharma and explained the most important teachings of Buddhism. The ascetics then became his first disciples, and women also joined his community of disciples. Wealth, race, gender and family background were ignored, and the only thing that was important was the desire to reach enlightenment.

For the remainder of his 80 years, Buddha traveled, preaching the Dharma, which is the name given to the teachings of the Buddha. He believed in peace. He wanted to lead others to and along the path of enlightenment, and when he died, it is said that he told his disciples that they should follow no leader.

The Buddha is one of the most influential figures in world history. His teachings have had a big influence on other religions, as well on literature and ideas, within India as well as all over the Western world.

Source Analysis:

AUTHOR:		DATE:		
TYPE OF SOURCE:				
Newspaper	Government Report	Radio Transcript	Census	Presidential Speech
Journal/ Diary Entry	Website	Autobiography	Letter	Telegram
CIRCLE:				
Primary Source	Secondary Source			

Comprehension Questions:

1. According to scholars, was the Buddha a real, historical person?

2. How did the prediction by the holy man impact Siddhartha's childhood?

3. ****Explain the significance of Siddhartha's visits out of his palace. USE A QUOTE TO SUPPORT YOUR ANSWER.

4. *** How did a bowl of rice help Siddhartha come to one of his teachings? USE A QUOTE TO SUPPORT YOUR ANSWER.

5. What obstacles did Siddhartha face to reach enlightenment?

It is known as Setting in Motion the Wheel of the Dharma and explained the most important teachings of Buddhism. The ascetics then became his first disciples, and women also joined his community of disciples. Wealth, race, gender and family background were ignored, and the only thing that was important was the desire to reach enlightenment.

6. Using the passage about (from second to the last paragraph), answer the following. What are two major differences between Hinduism and Buddhism?



**Praying/
Photo**

**Meditation
Analysis**

DIRECTIONS: Look closely at the images showing three different forms of prayer and meditation. Then compare and contrast.

Buddhist monk meditating/ praying



Jews praying



Write two observations about the Buddhist monk:

- 1 _____
- _____
- 2 _____
- _____

Write two observations about the Jewish men:

- 1 _____
- _____
- 2 _____
- _____

Hindus practicing yoga (meditative exercise)

Compare and contrast the roles and observations



you can make about these different forms of prayer:

Write two observations about the Hindus:

1 _____

2 _____

Source Analysis & Citing Reading

Torah Reading	Deuteronomy 5:1-2, 18-20	The Ten Commandments
<p>Moses convened all Israel, and said to them: Hear, O Israel, the statutes and ordinances which I speak in your ears this day, and learn them and observe them. The Lord our God made a covenant with us at Horeb. Not with our forefathers did the Lord make the covenant, but with us, we all of whom are here alive today.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Thou shalt have no other gods before me II. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image III. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord in vain IV. Remember the sabbath day to keep it holy V. Honor the Father and thy Mother VI. Thou shalt kill VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery VIII. Thou shalt not steal IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor X. Thou shalt not covet <p>The Lord spoke these words to your whole assembly at the mountain, out of the midst of the fire, the cloud, and the thick darkness, with a great voice, which did not cease. And He inscribed them on two stone tablets, and gave them to me.</p>		

Glossary	
convened	Come together for a meeting; assemble
statutes and ordinances	A written law

covenant	An agreement (or contract) between God and the people
cease	To stop
inscribed	Written or carved

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following question with your answer and a direct quote.

EXAMPLE QUESTION: What is President Obama referring to when he says faith in America and Americans will be confirmed?

EXAMPLE ANSWER: During a time when many people are frustrated with the election results or the way the U.S. is governed, President Obama reminds Americans that part of democracy is that you will usually find people who share your beliefs. He suggests that some people have lost hope or “faith” in our democracy and government but instead challenges us to remember that “more often than not, your faith in America— and in Americans — will be confirmed” **(Paragraph 3)**.

#1: According to Moses, what are the Israelis’ responsibilities with the Ten Commandments?

ANSWER CHECKLIST:

- Complete and excellent sentences with proper capitalization, punctuation, and grit
- FULLY answers the question asked
- Uses a direct quote from
- Uses “quotation marks”
- CITES with (Paragraph #). after quote

#2: INFER: Why is it significant that Moses and the Israelites received the Ten Commandments?
(Think about why laws are made...)

ANSWER CHECKLIST:

- Complete and excellent sentences with proper capitalization, punctuation, and grit
- FULLY answers the question asked
- Uses a direct quote from
- Uses “quotation marks”
- CITES with (Paragraph #). after quote

#3: OPINION: Which of the Ten Commandments from the Torah do you think would be the most important to the Israelites? Explain why!

ANSWER CHECKLIST:

- Complete and excellent sentences with proper capitalization, punctuation, and grit
- FULLY answers the question asked
- Uses a direct quote from
- Uses "quotation marks"
- CITES with (Paragraph #). after quote

Culture Questions

Directions: READ the sections of the article below. For each section, you may need to answer a question or write a question. Use the question examples below to help you write better questions!

Question Starters	
WHO • WHAT • WHEN • WHERE • WHY <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What would happen if...?• Why is it actually....?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What does the author mean by...?• How is it that the Hanukkah is...?• Why do the Jewish follow/practice...?

The History of Hanukkah

History.com, adapted by Newsela staff



INTRODUCTION

Hanukkah, or Chanukah, is an eight-day Jewish celebration that commemorates the rededication, or reopening, of the Second Temple in Jerusalem during the second century B.C. According to legend, Jews had risen up against their Greek-Syrian oppressors after a revolt.

Hanukkah means “dedication” in Hebrew. The celebration begins on the 25th of Kislev, the ninth month of the religious year on the Hebrew calendar. It usually falls in November or December. Often called the Festival of Lights, Hanukkah is celebrated with the lighting of the menorah, traditional foods, games and gifts.

ANSWER: What is Hanukkah?

History of Hanukkah

The events that inspired Hanukkah took place during a time of unrest in Jewish history. Around 200 B.C., Antiochus III gained control of Judea, which is also known as the Land of Israel. Antiochus III was the Seleucid king of Syria. The Seleucid Empire was an ancient kingdom that existed from 312 to 364 B.C. It covered parts of Europe and reached as far as the border of India.

Antiochus III allowed the Jews who lived in Judea to continue practicing their religion. However, his son, Antiochus IV Epiphanes, outlawed the Jewish religion and ordered the Jews to worship Greek gods. In 168 B.C., Antiochus IV's soldiers entered Jerusalem and killed thousands of people. They defiled the city's holy Second Temple by erecting an altar to Zeus and sacrificing pigs within its sacred walls.

Led by the Jewish priest Mattathias and his five sons, a large rebellion broke out against Antiochus. When Matthathias died in 166 B.C., his son Judah, known as Judah Maccabee, or the Hammer, took charge. Within two years the Jews had driven the Syrians out of Jerusalem. Judah called on his followers to clean the Second Temple and rebuild its altar. He told them to light its menorah, the gold candelabrum whose seven branches represented knowledge and creation and was meant to be kept burning every night.



1. How did the Seleucid Empire bring unrest to the Jews?

2. WRITE A QUESTION BELOW about the third paragraph.

The Hanukkah "miracle"

The Talmud, one of Judaism's most central texts, says Judah

3. What miracle did Judah Maccabee and others witness?

<p>Maccabee and the others who took part in the rededication of the Second Temple witnessed a miracle. There was only enough oil to keep the menorah’s candles burning for a single day. Yet the flames continued flickering for eight nights, leaving them time to find a fresh supply. This wondrous event inspired the Jewish wise men to proclaim a yearly eight-day festival. The first Book of the Maccabees, which is part of some Christian teachings, tells another story. It describes an eight-day celebration after the rededication but does not mention the miracle of the oil.</p>	
<p>Other interpretations of the Hanukkah story Some modern historians offer a very different interpretation of the Hanukkah tale. They believe Jerusalem under Antiochus IV had erupted into civil war between two camps of Jews. Those who had accepted the Greek and Syrian culture surrounding them fought those who tried to impose Jewish laws and traditions by force. The traditionalists won in the end. Judah Maccabee’s brother and his descendants took control of the Land of Israel from the Seleucids and maintained an independent Jewish kingdom for more than a century.</p> <p>Jewish scholars have also suggested that the first Hanukkah may have been a late celebration of Sukkot. The Jews had not had the chance to observe Sukkot during the Maccabean Revolt. One of the Jewish religion’s most important holidays, Sukkot consists of seven days of feasting, prayer and festivities.</p>	<p>4. WRITE A QUESTION after reading the first paragraph</p> <p>5. What is the relationship between the Jewish holidays of Hanukkah and Sukkot?</p>
<p>Hanukkah traditions The Hanukkah celebration revolves around the lighting of a nine-branched menorah, known in Hebrew as the hanukiah. On each of the holiday’s eight nights, another candle is added to the menorah after sundown. The ninth candle is called the shamash, which means helper. The shamash is used to light the others. Jews typically recite blessings while lighting the candles. They display the menorah prominently in a window as a reminder to others of the miracle that inspired the holiday.</p> <p>In another reference to the Hanukkah miracle, traditional Hanukkah foods are fried in oil. Potato pancakes, known as latkes, and jam-filled donuts, sufganiyot, are particularly popular. Other Hanukkah customs include playing with four-sided spinning tops called dreidels and exchanging gifts. In recent decades, particularly in North America, Hanukkah has become a major commercial phenomenon, largely because it falls near Christmas. From a religious point of view, however, Hanukah remains a relatively minor holiday. It places no restrictions on working, attending school or other activities.</p>	<p>6. Explain how a menorah is used.</p> <p>7. WRITE A QUESTION about what you read in the second paragraph:</p>

Did you know?

The story of Hanukkah does not appear in the Torah, an ancient text of Jewish law and teachings. The Torah also makes up the Old Testament of the Christian bible. It would be impossible for the Torah to mention Hanukkah, because the events that inspired the holiday occurred after it was written. It is, however, mentioned in the New Testament, in which Jesus attends a "Feast of Dedication."

8. Can very old religions change? Provide an example in your answer from the text.

