



HWA TSANG MONASTERY INC.

Special Religious Education

29, Mackenzie Street, Homebush, NSW 2140, Australia
Tel: 02-97466334 Website: www.htm.org.au

CURRICULUM, SCOPE AND SEQUENCE

1. HTM SRE Syllabus, Scope and Sequence

- i. HTM SRE Teachers must teach according to the HTM Buddhist Studies syllabus.
- ii. Please refer to Section 2 of the HTM SRE Teacher's Handbook for details:
 - (1) 2.1: HTM SRE Objectives, Teachers' Guides and References
 - (2) 2.2: HTM SRE Syllabus and Main Theme
 - (3) 2.3: HTM SRE Lesson Plan
 - (4) 2.4: HTM SRE Scope and Sequence
 - (5) 2.5: Summary of Objectives, Syllabus, Scope and Sequence
- iii. Any material outside the prescribed curriculum must be submitted to HTM for review and approval before use, this includes internet resources and audiovisual materials.
- iv. The curriculum is reviewed annually based on the teachers' feedback, acceptance level of the children and DoE guidelines.

2. Objectives

- i. To provide an understanding of the significance of the Triple Gems.
- ii. To provide a brief introduction to the life of the Buddha.
- iii. To explain the basic teachings of the Buddha and to promote right understanding and practice of Buddhism.
- iv. To encourage good moral values and discipline amongst the students.
- v. To encourage children to care for the lives of all sentient beings.
- vi. To promote tolerance and mutual understanding amongst religions and traditions in Australian society.

3. HTM SRE SCOPE and SEQUENCE

(A) SCOPE AND SEQUENCE for Primary School Buddhist Syllabus

- Please refer to Point 4 on page 15-19 of this document for the topics

Kindergarten to Year 2 (Stage 1)		
Themes	Number of chapters	Indicated Outcomes
Introduction to Triple Gems	13	To develop a good understanding on the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buddha is a great teacher. He is wise, kind and calm. These are the virtues that we should learn from the Buddha. • Dharma is what the Buddha taught. It is the way to happiness. By following the teachings of the Buddha we can learn to be kind, caring, respectful, calm, wise and happy like the Buddha. • Sangha is a group of monks and nuns. They teach us the Dharma. • The Triple Gems are made up of the Buddha, Dharma and Sangha. They teach, guide and encourage us. They are precious in our learning of the Buddha's teachings, helping us to be a wise, kind, calm and happy person.
Life of the Buddha	4	Learn the story of Buddha from birth to childhood, how the Buddha was caring and have good respect to everyone since he was young.
The importance of listening to Dharma	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remember the attitudes that one should have in listening to the Dharma. • Reinforce the importance of remembering and following the Buddha's teachings after listening.
Basic teachings of the Buddha	6	Understand the teachings of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honesty - do not tell lies • Sharing - do not be greedy • Gentleness in speech - do not swear • To do good and avoid doing bad • Cause and effect • Developing good discipline in daily life
Caring for all lives	3	Remind children that everyone loves their lives, we should care for all lives
Buddhist practices and observances	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn the way to address and show respect to the Buddha, Dharma and Sangha. • Understand some basic etiquettes at the monastery and during services

Year 3 – 4 (Stage 2)

Themes	Number of chapter	Indicated Outcomes
Significance of taking refuge in the Triple Gems	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the virtues of the Triple Gems and the meaning of taking refuge in the Triple Gems. • Taking refuge means to seek guidance. That is, to have good understanding and confidence in the Buddha, Dharma and Sangha, and always apply the teachings of the Triple Gems in everyday life. • Buddha is like a doctor, Dharma is like medicine, Sangha is like the nurse who looks after us. • They teach us what is right and avoid doing wrong. • They help us to be happy and peaceful in our mind and body.
Life of the Buddha	8	Learn the story of the Buddha from childhood to parinirvana.
Respecting the Dharma	1	Understand the importance of Dharma and the right attitude one should have in listening to the Dharma.
Basic teachings of the Buddha	29	Understand the following teachings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generosity • No arrogance • Care for others • No alcohol (no intoxicants) • Do not oversee small mistakes • Ignorance and wise • The Five Precepts • Do not be superstitious • Associating with the wise • Dutiful respect to our parents • Diligence • The Four Noble Truths • The Noble Eightfold Path • Aspiration of helping others (Aspiration of the Bodhisattva) • Afflictions • Repentance • Equality
Caring for all lives	2	Encourage children to share the feelings of others and always care for all lives
Buddhist practices and observances	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vesak Day • Symbols in Buddhism
History of Buddhism	1	Mahakashyapa and Ananda

Year 5 to 6 (Stage 3)

Themes	Number of chapter	Indicated Outcomes
Significance of taking refuge in the Triple Gems	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand clearly the virtues of Triple Gems • Understand clearly the meaning of taking refuge and why one takes refuge in the Triple Gems. • Reiterate the significance of developing right understanding and confidence in the Triple Gems, and applying the Buddha's teachings in our daily life.
Basic teachings of the Buddha <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fundamental teachings - Introduction to the way of the Bodhisattva 	24	Understand the following teachings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The law of cause and effect • The law of causes and conditions • The cultivation of merits and wisdom • Rebirth & Six Realms • The Five Precepts • The Ten Virtuous Deeds • Introduction to Amitabha Buddha and Avalokitevara Bodhisattva • Introduction of Buddha of Healing • Helping oneself and other • The great Bodhi Mind • The Six Perfections • The Ten Great Practices • The Four Noble Truths • The Noble Eightfold Path
Caring for all lives	2	Discussion on caring for lives
Buddhist practices and observances	6	Understand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Buddhist monastery's organisational structure and architecture design • Ullambana service • The green lion and white elephant in Buddhism • The stupa and Buddha statue in Buddhism
History of Buddhism	14	Understand the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compilation of Buddhist scripture • History of the Nalanda Monastery • King Ashoka • The Northern and Southern traditions in Buddhism • [The Spread of Buddhism to South Asia • The Spread of Buddhism to East Asia • The Spread of the Buddhism to Southeast Asia & Himalaya] <i>(if time permit)</i> • The Spread of Buddhism to the west and to Australia

(B) SCOPE AND SEQUENCE for High School Buddhist Syllabus

Year 7 – 8 (Stage 4)				
Year	Themes	Sub-topics	No of Lessons	Indicated Outcomes
Year 7	The Life of the Buddha	Birth of Prince Siddhartha	2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To understand the life of the Buddha from his childhood to enlightenment. To understand the incidents that have impacted on the Prince's thoughts on life, and finally led to his renunciation. To understand how the Prince has practiced from an ordinary person towards the attainment of Buddhahood. To understand the meaning of enlightenment.
		Childhood and education	2	
		Youth and marriage	2	
		The Four Sights	2	
		Renunciation	2	
		Search for truth	4	
		Enlightenment	4	
Year 8	The Growth of the Buddhist Community & the fundamental teaching of the Buddha	Conversion of the Five Ascetics at Deer Park and the formation of Triple Gems – the Buddha, Dharma and Sangha	2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To understand how the Triple Gems first started in this world. To understand the importance of Triple Gems in our practice of Buddhism.
		The Four Noble Truths	3	
		The Noble Eightfold Path	4	
				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To understand what is the truth of suffering; the causes of suffering; the truth of the end of suffering; and the path leading to the end of suffering. To understand how the Four Noble Truths are logical and scientific methods of solving problems in life. To understand how to apply the teaching of the Four Noble Truths in life.
				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To understand the contents of the Noble Eightfold Path – Right understanding, Right thoughts, Right speech, Right Action, Right livelihood, Right effort, Right mindfulness and Right concentration. To understand that Right Understanding is the guide that guides all items in the Noble Eightfold Path. To understand how to apply the Noble Eightfold Path in daily life. The Noble Eightfold Path can be categorised into three aspects, namely, moral conducts, mental

				<p>development and wisdom.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The Noble Eightfold Path is also called the Middle Path 6. The Noble Eightfold Path teaches to be mindful of our speech, actions and thoughts, helps us to live happily with one and others, and pave our way to a life that is tranquil and peaceful.
		Growth of the Buddhist community	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand how the Buddhist community, especially the Sangha order grow after the Buddha's enlightenment. 2. To understand the importance of the Sangha order in the prolongation of Buddhism.
		The Buddha in Magadha Kingdom	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand how King Bimbisara became the first King who took refuge in the Triple Gems and became the Buddha's disciple. He also offered the Bamboo Grove to the Buddha which became the first Buddhist Monastery in history. 2. Understand how the conversion of three foremost disciples of the Buddha took place in Magadha – conversion of Shariputra, Maudgalyayana & Mahakasyapa
		Return to Kapilavastu and ordination of the Shakyans	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand what happen when the Buddha returned to his hometown six years after his enlightenment. 2. He shared what he has realized with his family and kinsmen and it was well accepted by them. Many of his cousins, the princes, also decided to renounce and joined the Sangha order. 3. The Buddha ordained Upali, a slave barber before the princes, to break the caste system in India, and advocated equality among sentient beings. Everyone can practice and attain Buddhahood. 4. The story also highlights that the Buddha's renunciation is not to abandon the family and society. His still cared about them, and his wish was to learn more and come back with better teachings that can bring everyone peace and happiness.

Year 9 – 10 (Stage 5)

Year	Themes	Sub-topics	No of lessons	Indicated Outcomes
Year 9	Taking refuge in the Triple Gems and the basic Buddhist moral values	Taking refuge in the Triple Gems	2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand the meaning of the Triple Gems and the significance of taking refuge in the Triple Gems 2. To understand that taking refuge means to seek guidance. We wish to look upon the Buddha as the role model, follow the teachings (Dharma), and seek guidance from the monks and nuns (Sangha). 3. By remembering the teachings of the Triple Gems in our daily life, we remind ourselves to always do good and avoid evils, in this way we can be peaceful and happy.
		The significance of following the path of the Buddha	2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand that to be a Buddhist is to follow the example of the Buddha. 2. We should learn from the Buddha his wisdom, compassion and purity of mind. 3. We should relate to the Buddha's teachings in our daily in whatever walks of life we are in, be wise, kind and peaceful. 4. If a person calls themselves a Buddhist but not trying to apply the Buddha's teachings in their speech, actions and thoughts, and try to improve themselves, they cannot be called a true follower of the Buddha.
		Doing good deeds and refraining from evil; and distinguishing between wholesomeness and unwholesomeness	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand the essence of the Buddhism, i.e.: To avoid all evils, to do all good deeds, to purify our mind, this is the teaching of the Buddha. 2. To understand the definition of wholesomeness and unwholesomeness in Buddhism. 3. Buddhism defines wholesomeness from two perspectives, that is the intention and outcome must both be good: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Firstly, our intention must be pure, free from selfishness and afflictions. b. Secondly, the outcome should benefit others.
		The Five Precepts	5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand the Five Precepts – no killing, no stealing, no adultery, no lying, no intoxicants. 2. To understand that the principle behind the Five Precepts is compassion, that is, to share the

				<p><i>feeling of others and not to allow our behavior to bring harm and unhappiness to others</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. <i>The Five Precepts are set in accordance to the law of cause and effect.</i> 4. <i>The Five Precepts are advices from the Buddha to help us to have a happy life.</i> 5. <i>Anyone who do not follow the Five Precepts and reap suffering, it is not the Buddha who punishes us, it is our own actions that lead to the consequences.</i>
		The Ten Virtuous Deeds	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>To understand the Ten Virtuous Deeds as an extension from the Five Precepts.</i> 2. <i>The Ten Virtuous Deeds are: no killing, no stealing, no adultery, no lying, no harsh speech, no tale bearing, no idle talk, no greed, no hatred, and no delusion.</i> 3. <i>The first three items are related to Bodily actions.</i> 4. <i>The next four items are related to Speech.</i> 5. <i>The last three items are about our Mind.</i> 6. <i>The Ten Virtuous Deeds remind us to reflect on our speech, actions and thoughts all the time, make sure that we don't carry out speech or actions that harm others, and not to harbour unwholesome thoughts of greed, hatred and ignorance.</i>
		The Law of Karma	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>To understand the teaching of Cause and Effect in Buddhism.</i> 2. <i>To highlight that we are responsible for our own actions. We reap what we sow.</i> 3. <i>To understand that the Law of Karma (or the Law of Cause and Effect) in Buddhism does not say that our fate is fixed.</i> 4. <i>Buddhism highlights that karma can be changed by our present effort. Past karma can have influence on us, however, our present effort can change them. Thus, live in the present and always harbor in ourselves a pure and wholesome mind and do good, in this way we can gradually change our unwholesome karma, and at the same time create a better future for ourselves.</i> 5. <i>Buddhism says that we can create our</i>

				<i>own future. Our future is in our own hand.</i>
Year 10	The Law of Dependent Origination and to be a righteous Buddhist	The Law of Dependent Origination, and to appreciate and share with the others	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>To understand the teaching of causes and conditions. All existence arises due to the coming together of causes and conditions and ceases according to causes and conditions.</i> 2. <i>Nothing in the world exist by itself, all existences are dependent originated. That is, their existence dependent on many other factors. They are not an independent entity.</i> 3. <i>Our life and society are also dependent originated.</i> 4. <i>We rely on a lot of support for our life. Thus, we should appreciate the existence of others and do our part to support others.</i> 5. <i>We should live with a mind of gratitude, be thankful to others for helping and supporting us in one way or another.</i>
		The financial arrangements of a good Buddhist	2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>To understand the Buddha's advice on how to organize our financial in the right way, ensuring us a happy present and future lives.</i> 2. <i>The Buddha advised us to divide our income into four portions, one for basic necessities, one for emergency, one for miscellaneous, and one for charity.</i> 3. <i>The first three portions guide us to have proper usage of money in the present life, and the last portion helps us to cultivate merits that ensure a happy present and future life.</i>
		Harmonious family and society relationship	4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>To understand that to the best way to create harmonious relationship with one and others is to fulfil our duties and have respect for others.</i> 2. <i>In the Sigala Sutra, the Buddha highlights the duties and respects that we should have between parents and children; teachers and students; spouse; friends; employer-employee; religious teachers and disciples.</i> 3. <i>If everyone fulfil their duties and respect in the roles they are playing, we will be able to live in harmony and happily together.</i>
		The Four Embracing Virtues – living together with others in harmony - the cultivation of	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>To understand the essence of the Four Embracing Virtues, i.e.: the practice of generosity, loving/caring speech, beneficial acts and working together with others.</i> 2. <i>The Four embracing virtues help us to</i>

		sociable conduct		<i>live in harmony with others. They are moral values that each individual living in the community should cultivate, this is especially so for those who are the leaders of communities or organizations.</i>
		The Six Harmonious that bring unity, peace and harmony to a community.	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>To understand that the Six Harmonious are six factors that help to ensure the unity and harmony of a community or organization.</i> 2. <i>The Six Harmonious are: Harmony in views, Harmony in observing the precepts, Harmony in communal benefits, Harmony in bodily actions, Harmony in Speech, Harmony in mind.</i> 3. <i>With perceptions, regulations and economics, which are the three fundamentals, are set to the same underlying reasonable principles, the organization will ultimately unite together with sincerity. Subsequently the members will represent themselves as a very harmonious group who happily work together with same intentions and views, and present a group that is harmony in speech, actions and mind.</i>
		The Fourfold Gratitude – establishing an outlook in life of repaying others for their kindness	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>To understand that we should always be grateful to people who have been kind to us and repay their kindness whenever possible.</i> 2. <i>The Buddha said that there is the Fourfold Gratitude, they are the gratitude of parents, country, sentient beings and the Triple Gems.</i> 3. <i>By understanding that our life relies on many supports and many people have been kind to us, we should establish an outlook in life of repaying others for their kindness and servicing others.</i>

Year 11 – 12 (Stage 6)

Year	Themes	Sub-topics	No of lessons	Indicated Outcomes
Year 11	Types of Buddhists and the Three Universal Characteristics	The three types of Buddhist practitioners	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand that Buddhist practitioners can have different mindsets. 2. Some may learn the Buddha's teachings for a better present and future life 3. Some may learn with the aim of ending suffering and attaining self-liberation. 4. Some may follow the Buddha's teachings because they admire the Buddha's great wisdom, compassion and purity of mind. They develop the great Bodhi Mind and wish to attain perfect enlightenment like the Buddha, benefiting others and oneself.
		The Three Universal Characteristics	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand the Three Universal Characteristics – impermanence, selflessness, nirvana. 2. The Three Universal Characteristics are truths the Buddha realized when he attained enlightenment. The Buddha did not create the truths. It was just through the calmness of his mind that he realized how the universe works. 3. These characteristics are found everywhere and anytime in the world. They are the universal law.
		The Way of Bodhisattva – the Bodhi Mind	2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand that a Bodhisattva is one who is determined to attain Buddhahood for the sake of helping and guiding all sentient beings. This is to say, besides seeking realization of the truth to relieve the suffering of oneself, a bodhisattva is also trying to help all sentient beings to realize the truth and relieve themselves from suffering. 2. A Bodhisattva develops the Bodhi Mind. That is the mind to seek for the attainment of Buddhahood and to help all sentient beings. 3. One who is practicing the Bodhisattva path should mentally equip themselves with three basic requirements: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. To have right understanding of the truth of dependent origination; b. To feel great sympathy for the

				<p><i>sufferings of all sentient beings;</i></p> <p><i>c. To have the great ambition of attaining Buddhahood.</i></p>
		The Four Immeasurable Mind	4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>To understand how the practice of the Four Immeasurable minds can help us to expand our mind of loving kindness and compassion, and to reduce our afflictions.</i> 2. <i>The Four Immeasurable are:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Loving kindness</i> b. <i>Compassion</i> c. <i>Appreciative Joy</i> d. <i>Equanimity.</i> 3. <i>Loving kindness means to bring happiness to others, it reminds us to remove ill will.</i> 4. <i>Compassion means to relieve the suffering of others, it reminds us to avoid cruelty.</i> 5. <i>Appreciative Joy means to rejoice with others success and good deeds. It helps us to overcome our jealousy.</i> 6. <i>Equanimity means to treat everyone equally. It reminds us to avoid clinging and aversion.</i> 7. <i>When we practice the Four Immeasurables, we try to extend our good will to all sentient beings. In this way, it helps us to open our mind and be less self-centered.</i> 8. <i>The practice of the Four Immeasurables can bring happiness now and in the future.</i>
		The Six Perfections (Six Paramitas)	6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>To understand that the Six Perfections are also called the Six Paramitas, they are the six practices that can help us to cross the ocean of suffering and attain Buddhahood.</i> 2. <i>The Six Perfections are essential practices of a Bodhisattva.</i> 3. <i>The Six Perfections are:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Giving</i> b. <i>Good conduct</i> c. <i>Patience</i> d. <i>Diligence</i> e. <i>Meditation</i> f. <i>Wisdom</i> 4. <i>Wisdom is the guide for the Six Perfections. Wisdom is the understanding of the truth of dependent origination and emptiness. This understanding turns the practice of giving, good conduct, patience, diligence and meditation into perfection.</i>

		The Bodhisattva and youth, and to realise the earthly Pure Land	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand that when a Bodhisattva lets go of his/her afflictions and purifies his/her mind, they achieve the true innocence of heart, akin to that of a young child, pure, sincere, joyful and full of energy. 2. A Bodhisattva is also as such, full of spirit, energy and sincerity. They valiantly learn the teachings of the Buddha to help and guide all sentient beings. 3. They try to improve society by sharing good teachings with others, help wherever they can, try their best to make the world into a place of purity, harmony and happiness. 4. The ideal world that is purified and perfected, free from violence and chaos, where everyone's mind is full of brightness and peace, free from greed, hatred and improper views, this is called the Pureland. 5. We all should put in effort in sharing good moral values with one and others, encourage more to have right understanding and good ethical conducts, free ourselves from greed, hatred and delusion, develop more loving kindness and compassion, in this way, we can gradually create a world that is peaceful and happy – a earthly Pureland.
Year 12	History of Buddhism	Compilation of the Buddhist Canon	4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand how the Buddhist scripture was compiled after the Buddha's parinirvana. 2. To understand the process of compilation which involved recollection, recitation, discussion and confirmation. 3. To understand the composition of the Tripitaka, that is Sutra, Vinaya and Abhidharma.
		King Ashoka	2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand the contribution of King Ashoka to Buddhism in the 3rd BC and its impact on Buddhism today.
		The three periods of Buddhism in India	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand the development and evolution of Buddhism in India over the 1500 years. 2. To understand the three major period of Buddhism in India where the emphasis of practice differs 3. To understand the development of the three major traditions of Buddhism – Theravada, Mahayana, Vajrayana

		The spread of Buddhism in the world -	4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>To understand in details how Buddhism begun to spread to other parts of the world after the 3rd BC, namely</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. India b. Asia c. Tibet d. South East Asia e. the West f. in Australia
		Buddhism in Australia	2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>To understand how Buddhism first arrived in Australia</i> 2. <i>To understand the development of Buddhism in Australia up to today</i>

4. HTM SRE Primary School Syllabus, Main Themes and Topics

Themes	Kindergarten	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
1. The Significance of the Triple Gems & Taking Refuge	<p><i>Usually composite classes with students from Year 1 and Year 2.</i></p> <p><i>Syllabus align with Year 1 and Year 2, but the work materials and content has been amended to meet the needs of the students</i></p>	<p>1.1 Buddha is the great teacher</p> <p>1.2 Dharma is what the Buddha taught. It is the way to happiness</p> <p>1.3 Sangha is the group of monks and nuns. They teach us the Dharma</p> <p>1.4 I take refuge in the Triple Gems. The Triple Gems are made up of the Buddha, Dharma and Sangha</p> <p>1.11 I learn how to show respect to the Buddha</p> <p>2.1 A Song of praise to the Buddha</p> <p>2.12 Taking refuge in the Triple Gems</p>	<p>3.1 I have good connection with the Buddha</p> <p>3.5 The work of the monks and nuns</p> <p>4.8 Paying respect to the Buddha</p> <p>4.9 Respecting the Sangha</p> <p>4.10 Do not be disappointed</p> <p>4.11 Don't be scared</p>	<p>5.3 Faith</p> <p>6.6 Taking refuge in the Triple Gems of the Buddha, the Dharma and the Sangha</p>		<p>2.10 The Old Mountain City</p>	<p>4.12 Song in Praise of the Triple Gems</p>

	Themes	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
2.	The Life of the Buddha	1.5 My father tells me stories about the Buddha 2.2 The Buddha's birthday	3.7 Thank you mother for your kindness 3.8 Thank you father for your kindness	5.2 The Buddha's family 6.1 The Buddha's renunciation (I) 6.2 The Buddha's renunciation (II) 6.5 The patriotic Buddha	7.1 The Buddha's life of practice 7.2 Prince Siddhartha attains Buddhahood 8.1 The spreading of Buddhism by Shakyamuni Buddha 8.2 The Parinirvana of the Shakyamuni Buddha		
3.	Attending to Dharma to Enter the Path	1.6 We go to Buddhism classes 1.12 My New Year's present from my mother 2.5 What the Buddha likes 2.6 How to listen to the Buddha's teaching	3.3 Returned empty-handed 3.4 Work 3.6 It is good to be diligent 4.5 The Dharma is like a mirror	6.9 Respect the Dharma			

<p>4. The Basic Teachings of Buddha</p>	<p>1.7 We should respect our parents 2.7 Do not tell lies</p>	<p>3.2 Greedy boy 3.9 Do not swear at others 3.11 Counting the Arhats 3.12 The simple essence of Buddhism 4.4 Cause and effect</p>	<p>5.4 Anathapindika 5.5 The merit of giving 5.6 The head and tail of a snake 5.7 The story of King Peacock 5.8 Looking after the sick 5.11 The drunken Udayin 5.12 Small mistakes 6.3 Touching the elephant 6.4 Monkeys trying to catch the moon 6.7 The Five Precepts 6.8 Do not be superstitious 6.11 Usaka (I) 6.12 Usaka (II)</p>	<p>7.4 A filial Bodhisattva 7.5 Cultivating the field of merit 7.6 The four types of Buddha's followers 7.9 The Buddha is the teacher of Brahman 7.10 A model missionary 7.11 Diligence 7.12 A good citizen 8.4 The Four Noble Truths 8.5 The Noble Eightfold Path 8.6 The little bird and the bushfire 8.7 Defilement - Unwholesome elements 8.8 Repentance 8.9 A mad person finds help 8.10 Equality 8.11 The Cakravartin is the Wheel-Turning Emperor 8.12 The three Dharma assemblies under the Dragon Flower Tree</p>	<p>1.5 Buddha's teaching to Gomini 1.6 Causes and conditions 1.7 The cultivation of merit and wisdom 1.9 The song of Samsara 1.10 Samsara of the Six Realms 1.11 Ghosts, gods and heavens (I) 1.12 Ghosts, gods and heavens (II) 2.3 The Five Precepts 2.4 The Ten Wholesome Deeds 2.5 Amitabha Buddha and Guan Yin Bodhisattva (I) 2.6 Amitabha Buddha and Guan Yin Bodhisattva (II) 2.7 What does Buddhism aim to achieve by providing assistance to the world? 2.9 Explanations of past and future lives</p>	<p>3.3 Helping others and oneself 3.4 Initiating the Great Mind 3.5 The crippled person and the blind person 3.6 The Six Perfections 3.11 The Ten Great Practices and Vows (I) 3.12 The Ten Great Practices and Vows (II) 4.1 The Future Buddha – Maitreya Buddha 4.4 The Four Noble Truths (I) 4.5 The Four Noble Truths (II)</p>
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Themes	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
5. Care for Lives	1.8 We should care for animals	3.10 Caring for animals 4.6 An old cow begging for life		7.7 The bird regains its freedom 7.8 The pond and garden for setting free living creatures		4.9 Discussion on caring for animals (I) 4.10 Discussion on caring for animals (II)
6. Buddhist Practices / Observances & Good Moral values and Disciplines in Life	1.9 I go to Buddhist services 1.10 I salute the Buddhist flag 2.3 The special porridge 2.4 A visit to the monastery 2.8 Sitting, walking, standing and lying down 2.9 Cleanliness 2.10 Waking up early in the Morning 2.11 A good night's sleep	4.1 May everyone be happy 4.2 Attending a Buddhist Service 4.3 A Buddhist family 4.7 The excursion 4.12 A good child	5.1 The celebration of the Buddha's Birthday 5.9 Min got sick 5.10 The wooden fish 6.10 The ☸ Symbol, Dharma Wheel and the Lotus Flower	7.3 A story about respecting elders	2.11 A visit to the monastery (I) 2.12 A visit to the monastery (II)	3.1 The Ullambana Service 3.2 Sudhana and Nagakanya 4.2 The green lion and the white elephant 4.3 The Stupa and Buddha statue

	Themes	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
7.	History of Buddhism				8.3 Mahakasyapa and Ananda	1.1 Compiling the Buddhist scriptures 1.2 Buddhist hymns 1.3 The Nalanda Monastery 1.4 The dream of Emperor Ming of the Eastern Han Dynasty 2.1 King Ashoka 2.2 The southern and northern traditions in Buddhism 2.8 The Nagarjuna and Asanga	3.8 Kumarajiva 3.9 Bodhidharma and Hui Neng 3.10 The External propagation of Chinese Buddhism 4.6 Venerable Xuan Zang 4.7 The Eight Schools of Mahayana <i>Supp: This section can be replaced by Spread of Buddhism to the world and History of Buddhism in Australia. Please refer to Teaching Guides for details</i>