KEY TERMS

Wade, Giles
Pinyin
(Japanese)

淨土
Ching-t’u
Jingtu
(Jodo)

禪
Ch’an
Chan
(Zen)

坐禪
Ch’an-ting
Chanding
(Zazen)

公案
Kung-an
Gongan
(Koan)
Questions

1. What are some of the differences between the Indian and Chinese philosophical traditions which presented obstacles for the introduction of Buddhism into China?

2. What were some of the resonances between Buddhism and Chinese philosophy that enabled Buddhism to take hold in China? In what ways was Buddhism adapted and transformed by its introduction into China?

3. Who was Kumārajīva and what was special about his role in the historical development of Buddhism in China?

4. What teaching in the *Treatise on the Awakening of Faith in the Mahāyāna*, or simply, *The Awakening of Faith*, made this text so influential in the development of Buddhism in China?

5. What is the distinctive teaching of the T’ien-t’ai School of Chinese Buddhism? How did the T’ien-t’ai school attempt to resolve the seeming inconsistencies in the vast Buddhist literature and why was the *Lotus Sūtra* regarded as the highest teaching of Buddhism?

6. What is the distinctive teaching of the Hua-yen school of Chinese Buddhism? How is this teaching expressed in the *Avatāraśākya Sūtra* (*The Flower Ornament Scripture*)?

7. What is the distinctive teaching of the Ch’an school of Chinese Buddhism? What is it about the legend of Bodhidharma that is so important in the development of Ch’an Buddhism?

8. What is the difference between the “Northern School” and the “Southern School” of Ch’an Buddhism? What is it about Hui-neng’s story in the *Platform Sūtra of the Sixth Patriarch* that has had such a profound influence on the development of the “Southern School” of Ch’an Buddhism? What two branches of the “Southern School” later influenced the development of Zen Buddhism in Japan?

9. What is distinctive about the Ching-t’u School or “Pure Land Buddhism”? 