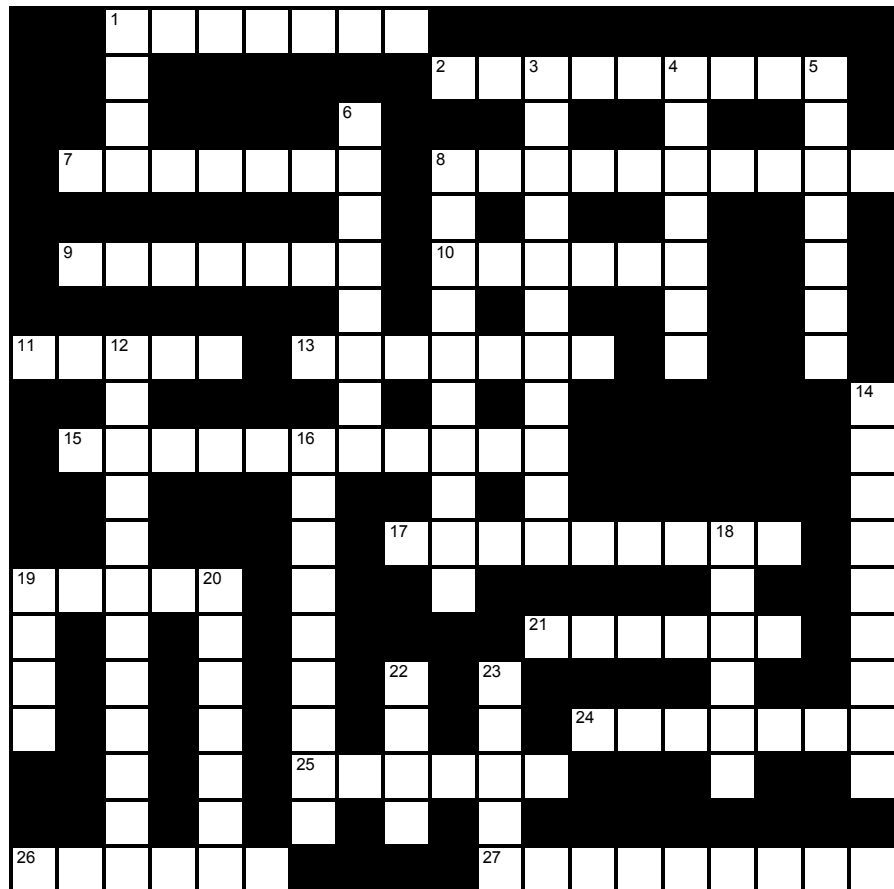


Exploring Religions - Chapter 6 Small

Across

1. Towers in eastern Asia, usually with roofs curving upward; erected as temples or memorials
2. The traditional place of the death of Gautama
7. Founder of Buddhism
8. Christian missionary in China
9. A sacred geometric symbolic of the universe
10. That which is in accordance with the laws of the cosmos and of nature
11. A sign of purity
13. A word to describe Hindu literature written in Sanskrit and concerned with ritual acts of body, speech, and mind
15. A being that compassionately refrains from entering nirvana in order to save others



17. In Theravada Buddhism, men especially must spend part of their lives here
19. There are striking similarities between ___ and Siddhartha
21. A sacred place for Theravada Buddhists
24. The World Parliament of Religions was held here in 1893
25. The Buddhist doctrine of “no soul” or “not self” that means permanent, unchanging, independent self does not exist, though people act as if it does
26. The entire community of monks, nuns, and lay persons

27. Life is filled with this

Down

1. A worship service to honor the deity held in homes and temples
3. The story of Buddha’s birth and attainment of Nirvana can be found here
4. The spiritual goal for all Buddhists
5. A person who renounces material comforts to live a self-disciplined life
6. A branch of Buddhism

accommodates a greater number of people from all walks of life

8. Process whereby the mind is cleared of all worldly concerns so that the person can concentrate on God
12. Trapist monk who attended a meeting of Buddhist and Catholic monks in Bangkok
14. The authoritative Buddhism scripture of Theravada Buddhists
16. Conservative monks
18. Items of religious devotion, especially a piece of the body or

personal items of an important religious figure

19. Saint ___ of Damascus translated the life of Buddha
20. Where Gautama preached his first sermon about the Four Noble Truths
22. The more popular scripture within Vajrayana Buddhism is the Tibetan Book of the ___
23. In Tibetan Buddhism, teachers and often heads of monasteries