

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Eastern Philosophy



Eastern Philosophy encompasses a vast and diverse range of _____ and ideas, originating from various parts of Asia. It includes the philosophies of ancient _____, India, Japan, and many other regions. Unlike Western philosophy, which often focuses on individualism and _____, Eastern philosophy typically emphasizes the importance of harmony, balance, and the interconnectedness of all _____. One of the most influential philosophies from China is _____, founded by Confucius. This philosophy emphasizes moral integrity, respect for tradition, and the importance of family and social _____. Another major Chinese philosophy is _____, which advocates living in harmony with the Dao or the "Way". It promotes simplicity, spontaneity, and compassion. In _____, Buddhism and _____ have significantly influenced philosophical thought. Buddhism, founded by _____ Buddha, teaches the path to enlightenment through meditation, ethical conduct, and wisdom. Hinduism, with its rich _____ and complex philosophical ideas, focuses on concepts like dharma (duty), karma (action and its consequences), and moksha (liberation from the cycle of _____). Japanese philosophy, particularly _____ Buddhism, emphasizes meditation and the direct experience of reality. Eastern philosophy often intertwines with _____, making it distinct from many Western philosophical traditions. It offers unique perspectives on ethics, the nature of reality, and the path to personal _____. These philosophies encourage introspection and the search for inner peace, contrasting with the Western emphasis on external _____ and material wealth. By understanding Eastern philosophy, we gain insights into different ways of thinking and living, enriching our own perspectives on life and _____.

thoughts

reasoning

China

Zen

success

Confucianism

things

enlightenment

harmony

Hinduism

religion

ethics

India

mythology

Gautama

rebirth

Daoism