

Critical summary

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Lecturer Buddhism in China during the Division Age 220 - 589 Centuries between the end of the Han dynasty and the reunification by Sui dynasty in China (220 - 589), was illustrated through political divisions (Patricia 86). The governments were not able to effectively manage their territories. This ensured inadequate faith in the operations of the civil government. This resulted in China embracing religion that is greater, superior and wider than the existing government. Buddhism was initiated by Shakiamuni during the period of Confucius. His spiritual beliefs illustrated that the suffering of people is due to desires or attachments, which lead to anxieties and disappointments (Chau 101). These negative effects can be stopped through pursuing ethical life, and participating in spiritual practices that increase insight. Increased understanding of Buddhism in Asia created radically new views on life, death, cosmos and humanity. Buddhism entered China mainly due to commerce. Its effects were felt in the trade routes starting in Northern India to the central Asia kingdoms like Kucha or Khotan (Baumer 79). The weak governance and social inequalities, made people to find hope in religion like Buddhism that enhances religious or intellectual imaginations. Buddhism ideals influenced ethical measures like constitutions, existing in present day societies (Pittman 32).

Works Cited

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