

Subject card

Subject name and code	Selected religious traditions II - lecture (Far East religions), PG_00152731						
Field of study	Religious Studies						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2024	Academic year of realisation of subject			2024/2025		
Education level	undergraduate studies	Subject group			Obligatory subject group in the field of study		
Mode of study	full-time studies	Mode of delivery			at the university		
Year of study	1	Language of instruction			Polish polish		
Semester of study	1	ECTS credits			3.0		
Learning profile	academic	Assessment form					
Conducting unit							
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		dr hab. Joanna Różycka-Tran				
	Teachers		dr hab. Joanna Różycka-Tran dr hab. Małgorzata Sacha				
Lesson types	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study	SUM
	Number of study hours	30		2.0		50.0	82
Subject objectives	<p>Hinduism as a panorama of the diverse religious traditions of the Indian subcontinent is characterized by a certain community of social and symbolic representations, ritual practices and revealed scriptures. During the classes, we will review the most important cultural and religious phenomena on the basis of which Hinduism was shaped. Starting with the presentation of the phenomenon of pre-Vedic civilization, culture and religion of the Vedic and post-Vedic periods, we will move on to a discussion of the most important religious-forming factors shaping the face of classical and contemporary Hinduism: epic literature (Mahabharata and Ramayana) and the history of religious and philosophical trends such as: bhakti, tantrism, yoga. We will present the assumptions of the temple cult, and at the end of the series of classes we will analyze the relations between Hinduism and Islam, the colonial legacy and the connections between Hinduism and nationalism. The aim of the Buddhism lecture is to familiarize students with the basic issues of Buddhism as a philosophical system and a universalist religion of most Asian cultures. The subject is to introduce students to the history of the origins of Buddhism, basic information on the doctrine and philosophy of Buddhism, and contemporary connections between Buddhism and Western science, mainly psychology. The aim of the lecture is also to show the diversity of Buddhism depending on culture; the lecture content will be supplemented with original photographic material from Buddhist temples in Tibet, China, India, Nepal, Vietnam.</p>						

Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	[RELL3_W04] Has advanced, structured knowledge of the history of various religions, understands the historical conditions of their development	student demonstrates a comprehensive knowledge of Buddhism and knows the place of Buddhism among world religions. Understands the historical conditions of the development of Hinduism and Buddhism in the world.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written
	[RELL3_W03] Has advanced, structured detailed knowledge of cultural and religious studies	Has knowledge of Hinduism and Buddhism and their place among world religions.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written
	[RELL3_U02] Be able to recognise different types of ancient and contemporary cultural artefacts and to critically analyse and interpret them in order to determine their meanings, social impact and place in the historical-cultural process	student understands contemporary processes taking place in regions where Hinduism and Buddhism dominate.	[SU1] oral statement/conversation/discussion
	[RELL3_K03] Is willing to acknowledge and respect different points of view determined by different religious, national and cultural backgrounds	student demonstrates openness and tolerance towards cultural and religious differences.	[SK1] oral statement/conversation/discussion
[RELL3_W08] He knows the dangers of religious conflicts, understands the importance of consensus-oriented action and the search for solutions based on mutual respect and the rejection of all forms of discrimination	student is ready to recognize and respect different points of view determined by different religious, national and cultural backgrounds.	[SW1] oral statement/conversation/discussion	
Subject contents	<p>Hinduism Introduction to the course. Pre-Aryan India. Indus Valley Civilization Vedic religion: ritual. Vedic pantheon Discussions around the construction of the concept of Hinduism Epics: Mahabharata and Ramayana. Image of society and religion Bhakti movement and temple Hinduism Tantrism Yoga: "classical" and later forms: hatha yoga, tantric yoga Late Hinduism, syncretic tendencies, relations with Islam, Sikhism, colonial period, "Indian Renaissance." HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF BUDDHISM: History of Buddhism and Developments Around the World, Hindu Roots of Buddhism, Contemporary Branches of Buddhism: Mahayana Great Vehicle (Tibet, Vietnam, China, Japan, Korea) and Hinayana Little Vehicle (India, Ceylon, Burma, Indochina), Vajrayana, Lamaism (Powers, pp. 103-120), The Life of Prince Siddhartha Gautama and His Path to Enlightenment (Powers, pp. 25-58), Basic Buddhist Philosophy and Terminology; Theory of Reincarnation as Exemplified by the Tibetan Wheel of Life and Death; Teachings of the Buddha: The Four Noble Truths (On Suffering, On the Origin of Suffering, On the Cessation of Suffering, On the Way to the Cessation of Suffering); The Eightfold Path (View, Attitude, Life, Aspiration, Meditation, Absorption, Awakening, Knowledge); The Five Prohibitions and Commandments; Establishment of the Canon of Texts (Basket of Discipline, Basket of Sermons, Basket of Higher Doctrine) (Powers, pp.63-73). TIBETAN BUDDHISM (Lamaism): Schools of Tibetan Buddhism (Nyingma, Kagya, Sakya, Geluk) (Powers, pp. 387-517), Doctrines and Practices of Tibetan Buddhism, Bon Tradition, Tantric Practices (Tibet, China) (Powers, pp.271-346, pp.535-539), The Bardo Process (film); The Tibetan Book of the Dead (Bard-do Tsogrol) with Jung's Commentary (Powers, pp.351-379), Shambala on Mount Kailash: The Mystical Land of Enlightened Beings. Travel Account. Buddhist Monasteries in Little Tibet (Laddhak, India). Travel Report, NATIONAL BUDDHISM, VIETNAMESE ZEN: Main canons and Zen philosophy. Zen meditation techniques, Report from a stay in the Vietnamese Zen monastery Truc Lam. BUDDHISM IN THE WORLD: Buddhism in China, Buddhism in Japan, Buddhism in Korea, Buddhism in India.</p>		
Prerequisites and co-requisites			
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
	presence	75.0%	50.0%
	written/oral exam	51.0%	100.0%

Recommended reading	Basic literature	<p>Flood, G. (2008). <i>Hinduizm. Wprowadzenie</i>, Kraków: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego.</p> <p>Powers, J. (1995). <i>Wprowadzenie do buddyzmu tybetańskiego</i>. Kraków: Wydawnictwo Bezdroża; Różycka-Tran, J. (2015). <i>W kole życia i śmierci</i>. W: Boski, P., Różycka-Tran, J., Sorokowski, P., <i>Podróże psychologiczne przez kultury świata</i>. s. 91-182. Poznań: Sorus.; Trilok Chandra Majupuria, Rohit Kumar (2005). <i>Gods, Goddesses and religious symbols of hinduizm, buddhism and tantrism</i>. Kathmandu: Modern Printing Press; Zen Master Thich Thanh Tu z klasztoru Truc Lam: <i>At the Zen Gate, The Carefree Leaves, Open the door to self emancipation, The source of Buddhist Dharmas, Buddhism for beginners</i>; Fromm, E., Suzuki, D.T., De Martino, R. (2000). <i>Buddyzm ZEN i psychoanaliza</i>. Poznań: Dom wydawniczy Rebis.</p> <p>Drabina, J. (red.), (2004), <i>Buddyzm</i>. Kraków: Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego; Przybylski, A. (red., 2005) <i>Forma i pustka. Od buddyzmu do nauki i z powrotem</i>. Opole: Wyd. Hung.</p> <p>Artykuły: Różycka-Tran, J., Tran, A.Q. (2022). Historia i specyfika buddyzmu wietnamskiego: zen Trúc Lâm, W: <i>Buddyzm - tradycje i idee</i> (Krzysztof Jakubczyk, red.), Kraków: Księgarnia Akademicka. Różycka-Tran, J. (2020). Nie ma buddy bez Buddy. <i>Przegląd Religioznawczy</i>, 4, 59-69, doi: 10.34813/ptr4.2020.6; https://journal.ptr.edu.pl/index.php/ptr/article/view/190. Różycka-Tran, J., Tran A. Q. (2014). Self-regulation techniques in Vietnamese Zen Truc Lam monastery. <i>Gdańskie Studia Azji Wschodniej</i>, 6, 123-133. Różycka, J., Tran A. Q. (2012). Wpływ technik samoregulacyjnych na procesy psychofizyczne. Badania w grupie sztuk walki Thien Mon Dao. <i>Gdańskie Studia Azji Wschodniej</i>, 1, 69-83. doi: 10.4467/23538724GS.12.006.2029.</p> <p>Davidson, R. (2005). Emotion Regulation, Happiness, and the Neuroplasticity of the Brain. <i>Advances in Mind-body Medicine</i> 21,(3-4), 25-28. Ekman, P., Davidson, R. J., Ricard, M., & Alan Wallace, B. (2005). Buddhist and Psychological Perspectives on Emotions and Well-Being. <i>Current Directions in Psychological Science</i>, 14(2), 5963. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0963-7214.2005.00335.x. Kato H. (2005). Zen and Psychology. <i>Japanese Psychological Research</i>, 47,2,125-136.</p>
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	Supplementary literature	<p><i>Brills Encyclopedia of Hinduism Online</i>, Edited by: Knut A. Jacobsen (Editor-in-Chief), University of Bergen, and Helene Basu, University of Munster, Angelika Malinar, University of Zurich, Vasudha Narayanan, University of Florida (AssociateEditors) https://referenceworks-1brillonline-1com-1cincvidg01a6.hps.bj.uj.edu.pl/browse/brill-s-encyclopedia-of-hinduism</p> <p>Brockington, J. L. (1990). <i>Święta nić hinduizmu</i>, Warszawa.</p> <p>Brockington, J. L. (1998). <i>The Sanskrit Epics</i>. E. J. Brill.</p> <p>Cyboran, L. (tłum.) (1986). <i>Klasyczna joga indyjska. Jogasutry przypisywane Patańdzalemu i Jogabhaszja, czyli komentarz przypisywany Wjasie</i>. BKF.</p> <p>Hawley, J.S., Novetzke, C.L., Sharma, S. (eds.) (2019). <i>Bhakti and Power: Debating India's Religion of the Heart</i>. University of Washington Press.</p> <p>Lopez, S. (red.). (2001). <i>Praktyki religijne w Indiach</i>. Warszawa 2001.</p> <p>Lorenzen, D. N. (2006). <i>Who Invented Hinduism: Essays on Religion in History</i>. Yoda Press.</p> <p>Mallinson, J; Singleton, M. (2017). <i>Roots of Yoga</i>. Penguin Books.</p> <p>Padoux, A. (2017). <i>The Hindu Tantric World. An Overview</i>. University of Chicago Press.</p> <p>Ricard, M., Trinh Xuan Thuan, (2004). <i>Nieskończoność w jednej dłoni. Od Wielkiego Wybuchu do Oświecenia</i>. Katowice: KOS. Tolle, E. (2006). <i>Potęga teraźniejszości</i>. Kraków: Wydawnictwo A. Ch. Trungpa, (1984). <i>Szambala święta ścieżka wojownika</i>. Warszawa: Santorski & co. Oldenberg, H. (1994). <i>Życie i nauczanie i wspólnota Buddy</i>, Kraków: Oficyna Literacka. Mejer, M. (2001). <i>Buddyzm. Zarys historii buddyzmu w Indiach</i>, Warszawa: Prószyński i S-ka. Kozyra, A., (2004). <i>Filozofia zen</i>. Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN. Zotz, V. (2007). <i>Historia filozofii buddyjskiej</i>. Kraków: Wydawnictwo WAM Michniewicz, T. (2010). <i>Samsara</i>. Kraków: Wydawnictwo: Otwarte</p>
	eResources addresses	Adresy na platformie eNauczanie:
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	lack	
Work placement	Not applicable	

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