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**Culture in Asia**

**I. Ancestor Veneration**

A. China

1. Ancestor Veneration, or the honoring of deceased family members, is an important part of Chinese life.

2. When a person dies the Chinese believe that their soul enters an ancestral tablet (like a headstone).

~The tablet is placed in a family shrine where they burn incense and make offerings.

3. April 5 is *Tomb Sweeping Day,* where families clean and decorate the tombs and shrines of family members, often bringing food and offerings.

4. The Chinese believe that the dead also have the ability to create good and bad luck for their descendants, based on how they have been honored.

B. India

1. Pitri-Paksha is a period of time, about 15 days, where Hindus remember their ancestors.

~Hindus will donate food to the hungry, in hopes that their ancestors will also be fed.

2. Vedic (sacred text) states that an individual is born with 3 debts.

~The 3rd is to remember your parents, and everything you do should only bring fame and glory to their name.

C. Philippines

1. Most people in the Philippines are Roman Catholic due to Spanish colonization starting in the 1500’s.

2. Commonly, *ancestor veneration* is shown by having a home altar with pictures of people who have passed away.

3. They also believe that dead parents act as a guide to the livings future afterlife.

4. Providing the dead with some of their ‘favorites’ like drinks, foods, etc. will encourage them to bring you into the afterlife.

Color in China in Yellow

Color in India in Blue

Color in the Philippines in Purple

Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Period:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Culture in Asia**

**I. Ancestor Veneration**

A. China

1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or the honoring of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ family members, is an important part of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_life.

2. When a person dies the Chinese believe that their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_enters an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(like a headstone).

~The tablet is placed in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_where they burn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and make\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is *Tomb Sweeping Day,* where families \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the tombs and shrines of family members, often bringing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. The Chinese believe that the dead also have the ability to create \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ luck for their descendants, based on how they have been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

B. India

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a period of time, about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_days, where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ remember their ancestors.

~Hindus will donate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in hopes that their ancestors will also be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(sacred text) states that an individual is born with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

~The 3rd is to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and everything you do should only bring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to their name.

C. Philippines

1. Most people in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ due to Spanish colonization starting in the 1500’s.

2. Commonly, *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*is shown by having a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with pictures of people who have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. They also believe that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_act as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the livings\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

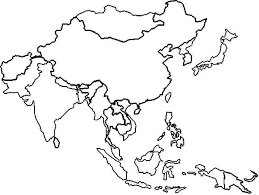
4. Providing the dead with some of their ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’ like drinks, foods, etc. will encourage them to bring\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

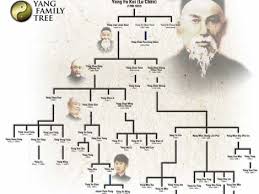
Color in China in Yellow

Color in India in Blue

Color in the Philippines in Purple

1. What are some of your families traditions that you practice and follow each year?





Chinese Family Tree





**Family Structure**

**2. Family Structure**

A. China

1. Chinese families are composed of 3 generations.

~Grandparents, Parents, and children

2. Elder members are greatly respected because they carry wisdom of the past.

3. Younger members are expected to listen, learn, and respect all elder members.

4. The grandfather (or eldest male) has the most authority in the household.

5. All generations assist in raising children, but it is the primary responsibility of the parents to teach respect, manners, and discipline.

6. Boys have been valued more than girls, since girls will marry and leave the families.

~ Boys will stay and take care of parents and add money to the family.

B. India

1. Indian families are traditionally ‘joint families’.

~Elderly parents, all children, children’s spouses, and offspring

2. Oldest male member is head of the household.

3. Due to urbanization, family structure is changing- Now just parents and their children.

~No longer financially practical to have all members of a family in one house

C. Indonesia

1. Common for extended families to live in one area, although less common in big cities

~Grandparents, Aunts, Uncles, Cousins

2. Indonesians are expected to follow the advice and teachings of their elders.

3. Newly married couples often live with the wife’s parents for a few years, then move

to a home not far from the family establishment.

~Children will assist the older generations as they age

Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Period:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Family Structure**

**2. Family Structure**

A. China

1. Chinese families are composed of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

~Grandparents, Parents, and children

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are greatly respected because they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ of the past.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_members are expected to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all elder members.

4. The grandfather (or\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) has the most authority in the household.

5. All generations assist in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but it is the primary responsibility of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to teach\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_have been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, since girls will marry and leave the families.

~ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and add money to the family.

B. India

1. Indian families are traditionally ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’.

~Elderly parents, all children, children’s spouses, and offspring

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is head of the household.

3. Due to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, family structure is changing- Now just parents and their children.

~No longer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_practical to have all members of a family in one house

C. Indonesia

1. Common for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to live in one\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, although less common in big cities

~Grandparents, Aunts, Uncles, Cousins

2. Indonesians are expected to follow the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of their elders.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ couples often live with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for a few years, then move.

to a home \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

~Children will assist the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as they age

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| In the space below, draw your family tree based on Asian cultural traditions. | Color China Green  Color India Orang  Color Indonesia Red  Macintosh HD:private:var:folders:pf:c9sfpqw16p96dfdrt6hjd80c0000gn:T:TemporaryItems:url.png |

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**Weddings and Marriage Ceremonies**

**3. Weddings and Marriage Ceremonies**

A. China

1. Historically, Chinese parents arranged their children’s marriages, and it was common for the bride and groom to meet on their wedding day.

2. Today, picking your spouse is more common, but parents still play a large role in bringing couples together.

3. Parents arrange a formal meeting, Xiang Qin, and visit with an astrologer to see when the best time for marriage would be.

4. On the day of the wedding, the Groom eats with the bride at her parents house, then they go to the grooms house for the wedding.

5. The bride usually wears red, while the groom wears dark colors.

~They will burn incense and family members will give money in red envelopes

B. India

1. Indian marriages are still predominately arranged, while some couples are participating in ‘love marriages’.

2. The ceremonies are structured into three parts:

~Pre- Wedding: Bride decorating her Sari with gold and diamonds, painting hands and feet

~Wedding: Bride sits on the right side of the groom, then on the left to signify their unity

~Post Wedding: (Vidaii) Bride leaves her fathers house and joins her husband

C. Cambodia

1. Choice of spouse is complex, as a male involves his family and friends.

2. Consult a matchmaker and fortuneteller to help find a wife.

~Women can veto men who have been ‘matched’ to them

3. Last daughter to be married is expected to stay with family and take care of parents.

4. Traditional weddings are long and colorful, lasting a day and a half.

~Hair cutting, tying cotton threads in holy water, passing candles, and having respected married couples bless the new couple

Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Period:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Weddings and Marriage Ceremonies**

**3. Weddings and Marriage Ceremonies**

A. China

1. Historically, Chinese parents ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their children’s marriages, and it was common for the bride and groom to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Today, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_your spouse is more\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but parents still play a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_role in bringing couples together.

3. Parents arrange a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, *Xiang Qin*, and visit with an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to see when the best time for marriage would be.

4. On the day of the wedding, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with the bride at her parents house, then they go to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for the wedding.

5. The bride usually wears\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while the groom wears \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

~They will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and family members will give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ envelopes

B. India

1. Indian marriages are still\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while some couples are participating in ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’.

2. The ceremonies are structured into\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:

~\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Bride decorating her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, painting hands and feet

~\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Bride sits on the right side of the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, then on the left to signify their unity

~\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: (Vidaii) Bride leaves her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and joins her husband

C. Cambodia

1. Choice of spouse is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, as a male involves his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

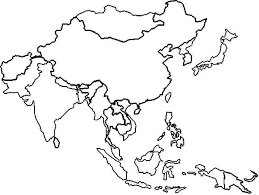
2. Consult a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to help find a wife.

~Women can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_men who have been ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’to them

3. Last daughter to be married is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to stay with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and take care of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Traditional weddings are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, lasting a day and a half.

~Hair cutting, tying cotton threads in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, passing\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and having respected married couples \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



Color China Brown

Color India Pink

Color Cambodia Light Blue

1. Why do you think the families of brides and grooms from the above countries are involved in picking spouses?

2. Do you think your parents could pick a spouse for you?

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**Death and Mourning**

4. Death and Mourning

A. China

1. Chinese families have elaborate death ceremonies to honor relatives.

2. They place blue paper on doors to indicate a tragedy has occurred, as all deaths are tragedy’s.

~Friends bring food and money to help pay expenses

3. During the funeral, families wear white, and bow and kneel before the coffin.

4. Period of mourning for 7 weeks, where various items are made out of paper (cars, houses, clothes, etc..) as offerings to the dead to provide them with what they may need.

5. The families will regularly hold ceremonies to honor their dead relatives and ancestors.

B. India

1. *Antyesti* means ‘last sacrifice’, and is the term used to discuss funeral rights of Indians.

2. Adults are typically cremated, while young children who have not reached puberty are buried within a day.

~ Bodies are washed, wrapped in white cloth, have two toes tied together with a string, and a red ‘Tilak’ mark placed on the forehead

3. The eldest male member says a eulogy, and then places sesame seed or rice in the dead persons mouth, as a last offering.

4. After cremation, ashes are spread in rivers or sea, with the Ganges River being the holiest site.

C. Thailand

1. In Thailand, funerals last for a week, and crying is discouraged throughout the period.

2. Copies of Buddhist scriptures are printed and distributed, and gifts are given to local temples in the name of the deceased.

3. A best picture of the deceased is displayed to show respect.

4. Monks hold a string that is attached to the coffin, and chant with intentions to transfer merit to the deceased.

5. Bodies are cremated and then the ashes are kept in a *chedi* in a local temple.

Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Period:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Death and Mourning**

**4. Death and Mourning**

A. China

1. Chinese families have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ceremonies to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_relatives.

2. They place \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on doors to indicate a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_has occurred, as all deaths are tragedy’s.

~Friends bring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to help pay expenses

3. During the funeral, families wear\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before the coffin.

4. Period of mourning for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, where various items are made out of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(cars, houses, clothes, etc..) as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to provide them with what they may need.

5. The families will regularly hold \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ relatives and ancestors.

B. India

1. *Antyesti* means ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’, and is the term used to discuss \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Indians.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are typically\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while young \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_who have not reached puberty are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_within a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

~ Bodies are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in white cloth, have two toes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ together with a string, and a red ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’ mark placed on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_male member says a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sesame seed or rice in the dead persons\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, as a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. After\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, ashes are spread in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_or\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ being the holiest site.

C. Thailand

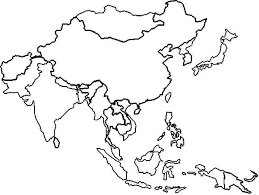
1. In Thailand, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_last for a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ throughout the period.

2. Copies of Buddhist scriptures are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and gifts are given to local \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the name of the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. A best \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the deceased is displayed to show respect.

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_hold a string that is attached to the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and chant with intentions to transfer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Bodies are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and then the ashes are kept in a *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*in a local\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



Color China Green

Color India Blue

Color Indonesia Black

1. Describe some common funeral services here in the United States.

2. Are there any similarities or only major differences.







**Family Relations**

**5. Family Relations**

A. China

1. Filial Piety, devotion to and respect for ones’ elders is the most important of all Chinese virtues and disobedience is a serious offense.

2. Filial Piety states that children should obey, please, and support parents while they are alive.

3. Filial Piety has three levels:

~1st: To Honor Ones Parents Through Achievement

~2nd: Not Disgrace Oneself or Reflect Poorly on One’s Parents

~3rd: Support Ones parents through Old Age

4. Respect should be shown to all elders, and not just parents.

5. Confucius taught ‘an honorable relationship between young and old’, and that law cannot be more important than maintaining human and family relationships.

B. India

1. Strict male Buddhist followers in India actually leave their families, wives, and children to become Monks.

~Buddhist Monks have to reject all family ties, and see family as an encumbrance to mortal life as a Monk

2. Buddhism stresses *Individual* salvation and has little room for Confucius ideas of Filial Piety.

3. Buddhism also advocates celibacy among monks, which is the complete opposite of Chinese Filial Piety, where children are suppose to take care of elders.

C. Indonesia

1. Social values play an important part in Indonesian life.

2. ‘Saving Face’ is also extremely important.

3. Avoiding shame, and avoiding criticism of others in public and in the workplace is also important.

4. Kinship, taking care of family, is the biggest priority in Indonesia.

5. Kinship can be a burden but is vital since government and agencies do not provide: Social Security, unemployment, medical insurance, old age care, or legal help to any citizens.

~All help, if needed must come from family

Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Period:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Family Relations**

**5. Family Relations**

A. China

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for ones’ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the most important of all Chinese virtues and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ offense.

2. Filial Piety states that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ while they are alive.

3. Filial Piety has three levels:

~1st: To \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ones \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Through Achievement

~2nd: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Oneself or Reflect Poorly on One’s Parents

~3rd: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Ones \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_through Old Age

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_should be shown to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and not just parents.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_taught ‘an honorable relationship between young and old’, and that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be more important than maintaining human and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ relationships.

B. India

1. Strict \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ followers in India actually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, wives, and children to become Monks.

~Buddhist Monks have to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and see family as an encumbrance to mortal life as a Monk

2. Buddhism stresses *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*salvation and has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for Confucius ideas of Filial Piety.

3. Buddhism also advocates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_among\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which is the complete opposite of Chinese Filial Piety, where children are suppose to take care of elders.

C. Indonesia

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_values play an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_part in Indonesian life.

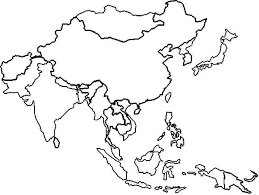
2. ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’ is also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_important.

3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and avoiding criticism of others in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is also important.

4. Kinship, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, is the biggest priority in Indonesia.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_can be a burden but is vital since government and agencies do not provide: Social Security, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, medical\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, old age care, or legal help to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

~All help, if needed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Color China Yellow

C Color India Orange

Color Indonesia Red

1. In your home, do you follow a system of Filial Piety?

Explain your answer with details.

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**Education**

**6. Education**

A. China

1. Historically, only wealthy landowners could afford to send their sons to school.

~Sons studied for years to pass government exams and memorize Confucian classics

2. Once these were passed, most of the boys would become government officials.

3. Peasants did not have enough money to send their children to school.

4. After the Communism ended, countryside schools were created for all.

~Taught history, reading, writing, math and agriculture

5. Countryside schools saw twice as many boys as girls.

6. Schools also taught adults to read and write.

~Literacy in villages is still only about 50% of the population

B. India

1. Education is funded by both private donations and public taxes.

~Education is provided to all (girls and boys) ages 6-14

2. Indian government has outlawed child labor in hopes of increasing schooling, but due to the difficulty in enforcing these laws, many children work instead of go to school.

3. Middle and upper class families send all children to private schools, which make up more than 50% of all schools.

4. All schools are overcrowded, and suffer with a high student to teacher ratio.

5. Historically, the ‘untouchables’ in India were not permitted to attend school, but today a certain percentage of seats must be made available to the lower class tribes of India.

C. Cambodia

1. Historically education was handled by Buddhist Monks, who taught male students chants from the holy books.

2.Once the French colonized the area, schools were improved and followed European curriculum.

~Hired trained teachers, opened more schools, allowed girls to attend

3. One the French left, educators were often tortured and killed by the new regime.

4. Since 2000, peace and stability have come back to Cambodia.’

~Elementary enrollment is 96% but Secondary enrollment is only 34%

5. Lack of funding, limited teachers, and low economies keep children at home working farms instead of in the classrooms studying.

Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Period:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Education**

**6. Education**

A. China

1. Historically, only wealthy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_could afford to send their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

~Sons studied for years to pass \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Confucian classics

2. Once these were passed, most of the boys would become\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_did not have enough money to send their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to school.

4. After the Communism ended, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_were created for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

~Taught history, reading, writing, math and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Countryside schools saw \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Schools also taught \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

~\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is still only about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the population

B. India

1. Education is funded by both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ donations and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ taxes.

~Education is provided to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (girls and boys) ages \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Indian government has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in hopes of increasing schooling, but due to the difficulty in enforcing these laws, many children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ instead of go to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_class families send all children to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ schools, which make up more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of all\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. All schools are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and suffer with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Historically, the ‘\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’ in India were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_permitted to attend school, but today a certain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_must be made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tribes of India.

C. Cambodia

1. Historically, education was handled by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Monks, who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ students chants from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ books.

2.Once the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_colonized the area, schools were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and followed\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

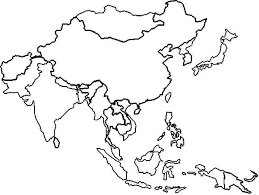
~Hired \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_teachers, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_more schools, allowed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to attend

3. One the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ left, educators were often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the new regime.

4. Since 2000, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_have come back to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

~\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enrollment is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_enrollment is only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Lack of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_teachers, and low \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ keep children at home working \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ instead of in the classrooms\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



Color China Purple

Color India Green

Color Cambodia Brown

1. Honestly think about your family and current situation. If you lived in any of these countries, would you be in school today, or working in rice fields for roughly $3.00 a day?