

Unit 2

Part I Introduction

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|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| (1) far-reaching | (2) moral | (3) immeasurable |
| (4) flavored | (5) inspiration | (6) rendered |
| (7) portrayed | (8) finds its way into | |
| (9) important milestones in the western secular calendar | | |
| (10) formed the backbones of western philosophy | | |

Part II Background Information

Task 1

Section 1

1.

- (1) Judea.
- (2) The Jewish religious authorities and the Roman governor thought he was dangerous as his teaching was revolutionary.
- (3) Someone that is instrumental in a process or event helps to make it happen.

Section 2

1.

- (1) B (2) C (3) C

Section 3

1.

- (1) Reformation or religious revolution.
- (2) A long journey
- (3) The Catholic Church, the Eastern Orthodox Church, and the Protestant Church.

Section 4

1.

- (1) The Bible is a literature that serves as a foundation for belief and practice in Christianity. It is divided into two major sections: the Old Testament and the New Testament.
- (2) Trinity is a Christian doctrine that holds that God exists in three persons: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. Each of the persons is distinct from the other yet identical in essence.
- (3) Original sin is a Christian doctrine that holds that human nature has been corrupted due to the disobedience of mankind's first parents to God when they ate a forbidden fruit in the Garden of Eden.

Part III Anecdotes

Video 1

Task 1

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) festive occasion | (2) December 25th | (3) about one month |
| (4) evergreen tree | (5) place the wrapped gifts | (6) card-sending occasion |
| (7) expresses his or her love through giving | (8) exchange gifts | |
| (9) turkey, ham, stuffing | (10) perform the Christmas story | |

Task 2

- (1) d (2) e (3) a (4) b (5) c

Task 3

Traditional Chinese festivals	Western festivals
The Spring Festival	Christmas
The Lantern Festival	Thanksgiving Day
The Qingming (Pure Brightness) Festival	Valentine's Day
The Dragon Boat Festival	April Fool's Day
The Double Seventh Festival	Easter
The Mid-Autumn Festival	Halloween
The Double Ninth Festival	Mother's Day

Task 4

Reference:

The current education system should offer enough support for imparting the Chinese traditional culture and traditional moral education.

The government needs to create and foster an environment where people can be more involved in experiencing the richness of Chinese culture.

The country needs to build its capacity in international communication, construct a communication system, and show the charm of Chinese culture to the world.

Video 2

Task 1

- (1) temptation destroys everything
- (2) justifying the need for a savior
- (3) human nature is fundamentally bad
- (4) eat the fruit forbidden
- (5) original sin
- (6) fall of mankind
- (7) imposed by later generations
- (8) enriched our literature, our art and our music

Task 2

1. c 2. d 3. a 4. b

Video 3

Task 1

- (1) teaching evolution
- (2) Scopes was found guilty and fined 100 dollars
- (3) In the decades that followed, children across America grew up learning little or nothing of Darwin's theory. Even into the 1980s, creationism persisted in many American classrooms
- (4) teaching creationism was unconstitutional
- (5) separation of church and state

Task 2

The existence of God is one of the chief concepts in religion. On the other hand, there is no proof for the existence of God according to science. According to religion, God created the world. However, according to science, the world came into being as a result of the Big Bang. Science requires us to ask "What's the evidence?" before believing whereas religion asks us to believe first and consider the evidence later, if ever.

Part VI Exploration of Chinese culture

Task 1

Confucianism

Daoism

sage

filial piety

legitimacy

Buddhism

Christianity

Islam

Task 2

During the Spring and Autumn Period and the subsequent Warring States Period, Confucianism and Daoism emerged as philosophical and religious movements that would shape the subsequent development of culture, society, and politics in China. As a great thinker, educator and founder of Confucianism during the Spring and Autumn Period, Confucius is a sage to the ancient Chinese people. During the Han Dynasty, Confucianism and its emphasis on social order and filial piety provided a basis for political legitimacy. Buddhism migrated to /was introduced into China during the first century CE and prospered under the Wei and Jin Dynasties as well as the Southern and Northern Dynasties. Both Christianity and Islam entered China during the Tang Dynasty. During the Song Dynasty, the system of three major competing and interacting traditions—Confucianism, Buddhism and Daoism—took shape.