



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SCHOOLS DIVISION OF NEGROS ORIENTAL
REGION VII

Kagawasan Ave., Daro, Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental



Introduction to World Religions and Belief Systems

Quarter 2 – Module 15: Comparative Analysis of Daoic Religions



GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
NOT FOR SALE

Introduction to World Religions and Belief Systems – Grade 12
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 2 – Module 15: Comparative Analysis of Daoic Religions
First Edition, 2020

Republic Act 8293, section 176 states that: No copyright shall subsist in any work of the Government of the Philippines. However, prior approval of the government agency or office wherein the work is created shall be necessary for exploitation of such work for profit. Such agency or office may, among other things, impose as a condition the payment of royalties.

Borrowed materials (i.e., songs, stories, poems, pictures, photos, brand names, trademarks, etc.) included in this module are owned by their respective copyright holders. Every effort has been exerted to locate and seek permission to use these materials from their respective copyright owners. The publisher and authors do not represent nor claim ownership over them.

Published by the Department of Education
Secretary: Leonor Magtolis - Briones
Undersecretary: Diosdado M. San Antonio

Development Team of the Module

Writer:	Avelio T. Gasiong Jr.	
Editors:	Catherine A. Credo, Jiosel C. Tuballa	
Reviewer:	Divina May S. Medez	
Illustrator:	Typesetter	
Layout Artist:	Vanesa R. Deleña	
Management Team:	Senen Priscillo P. Paulin, CESO V	Rosela R. Abiera
	Fay C. Luarez, TM, Ed.D., Ph.D.	Maricel S. Rasid
	Nilita L. Ragay, Ed.D.	Elmar L. Cabrera
	Carmelita A. Alcala, Ed.D.	

Printed in the Philippines by _____

Department of Education –Region VII Schools Division of Negros Oriental

Office Address: Kagawasan, Ave., Daro, Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental
Tele #: (035) 225 2376 / 541 1117
E-mail Address: negros.oriental@deped.gov.ph

Introduction to World Religions and Belief Systems

**Quarter 2 – Module 15:
Comparative Analysis of Daoic
Religions**



Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the Introduction to World Religions and Belief Systems-12 Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Comparative Analysis of Daoic Religions!

This module was collaboratively designed, developed and reviewed by educators both from public and private institutions to assist you, the teacher or facilitator in helping the learners meet the standards set by the K to 12 Curriculum while overcoming their personal, social, and economic constraints in schooling.

This learning resource hopes to engage the learners into guided and independent learning activities at their own pace and time. Furthermore, this also aims to help learners acquire the needed 21st century skills while taking into consideration their needs and circumstances.

In addition to the material in the main text, you will also see this box in the body of the module:



Notes to the Teacher

This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.









As a facilitator, you are expected to orient the learners on how to use this module. You also need to keep track of the learners' progress while allowing them to manage their own learning. Furthermore, you are expected to encourage and assist the learners as they do the tasks included in the module.



For the learner:

Welcome to the Introduction to World Religions and Belief Systems -12_ Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Comparative Analysis of Daoic Religions!

This module was designed to provide you with fun and meaningful opportunities for guided and independent learning at your own pace and time. You will be enabled to process the contents of the learning resource while being an active learner.

This module has the following parts and corresponding icons:

 <i>What I Need to Know</i>	This will give you an idea of the skills or competencies you are expected to learn in the module.
 <i>What I Know</i>	This part includes an activity that aims to check what you already know about the lesson to take. If you get all the answers correct (100%), you may decide to skip this module.
 <i>What's In</i>	This is a brief drill or review to help you link the current lesson with the previous one.
 <i>What's New</i>	In this portion, the new lesson will be introduced to you in various ways; a story, a song, a poem, a problem opener, an activity or a situation.
 <i>What is It</i>	This section provides a brief discussion of the lesson. This aims to help you discover and understand new concepts and skills.
 <i>What's More</i>	This comprises activities for independent practice to solidify your understanding and skills of the topic. You may check the answers to the exercises using the Answer Key at the end of the module.
 <i>What I Have Learned</i>	This includes questions or blank sentence/paragraph to be filled in to process what you learned from the lesson.
 <i>What I Can Do</i>	This section provides an activity which will help you transfer your new knowledge or skill into real life situations or concerns.
 <i>Assessment</i>	This is a task which aims to evaluate your level of mastery in achieving the learning competency.

 Additional Activities	In this portion, another activity will be given to you to enrich your knowledge or skill of the lesson learned.
 Answer Key	This contains answers to all activities in the module.

At the end of this module you will also find:

References

This is a list of all sources used in developing this module.

The following are some reminders in using this module:

1. Use the module with care. Do not put unnecessary mark/s on any part of the module. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises.
2. Don't forget to answer *What I Know* before moving on to the other activities included in the module.
3. Read the instruction carefully before doing each task.
4. Observe honesty and integrity in doing the tasks and checking your answers.
5. Finish the task at hand before proceeding to the next.
6. Return this module to your teacher/facilitator once you are through with it.

If you encounter any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator. Always bear in mind that you are not alone.

We hope that through this material, you will experience meaningful learning and gain deep understanding of the relevant competencies. You can do it!



What I Need to Know

A noted 19th century historical figure whose influence helped in shaping civil rights and freedom movements around the world once said that “The essence of all religion is one. Only their approaches are different.” This is according to Mahatma Gandhi. Religion is perceived as the moving force behind the origin of society and behavior of man. Thus, its importance could never be disregarded. Asia is a melting pot of a number of world religions. Many of which have spread beyond the Asian continent. Three main religions have sprouted in Far East Asia. These religions have played significant roles in the cultivation of the cultures of their followers.

In this learning module, the development of higher order thinking skills is the main objective in the crafting of learning activities with an emphasis on the similarity and uniqueness of the 3 major religions in Far East Asia namely: Confucianism, Taoism and Shintoism. Activities in this learning module are designed to enable students to comprehensively analyze the similar features of the three religions previously discussed. In the previous learning modules, it is expected that you have grasped the thorough knowledge on the origins, philosophies and elements of these religions. In here, a comparative analysis will be made on this religion following on the learned basic tenets of these religions.

MOST ESSENTIAL LEARNING COMPETENCY:

Compare and contrast the uniqueness and similarities of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. (HUMSS_WRB12-I/III-7.1-4)

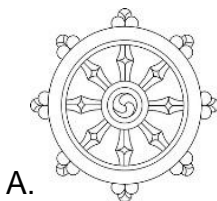
KNOWLEDGE:	Identify the uniqueness and similarities of Confucianism, Taoism and Shintoism religions
SKILL:	Show the similarity of Confucianism, Taoism and Shintoism through a graphic organizer
ATTITUDE:	State the importance of determining the uniqueness and similarities of Confucianism, Taoism and Shintoism religions



What I Know

Directions: Read each item carefully and use your notebook to write your answers. Write the letter of your answer.

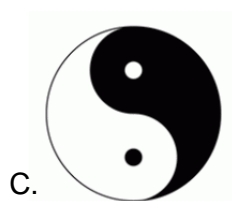
1. Which of the following is the core teaching of Confucianism?
 - A. How to be a gentleman
 - B. How to denounce suffering
 - C. How to respect the law of nature
 - D. How to achieve the state of nirvana
2. Refers to the religion in Far East Asia that started as a nature-based philosophy.
 - A. Confucianism
 - B. Shintoism
 - C. Hinduism
 - D. Taoism
3. Refers to the religion in Far East Asia which emphasizes worship on ancestors at its core teaching.
 - A. Confucianism
 - B. Shintoism
 - C. Hinduism
 - D. Taoism
4. Refers to the group of books which was regarded as early Confucianism's basic texts.
 - A. Five Classics
 - B. Four Noble Truths
 - C. Five Teaching Pillars
 - D. Eightfold Noble Paths
5. Refers to the most well-known Taoism religious symbol which signifies the perfect harmonic balance in the universe.



<https://bit.ly/3kXilv1>



<https://bit.ly/3nLmggr>



<https://bit.ly/2J7uqR1>



<https://bit.ly/375d1Rm>

6. Refers to the most common symbol of Shintoism which is considered as a sacred gateway supposed to represent a gate upon which a cock crew on the occasion when Amaterasu emerged from the rock cave and relighted the world.
 - A. Torii gate
 - B. Nihongi
 - C. Kojiki
 - D. Kami

7. What is considered to be as the most celebrated rule in Confucianism?
- A. "Seek Ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness will come unto you"
 - B. "Do not do unto others what you don't want others to do unto you"
 - C. "Love your neighbor as you Love God"
 - D. "Honesty is the best policy"
8. In Shintoism belief, what is considered to be as the worst form of impurity?
- A. Death
 - B. Adultery
 - C. Sickness
 - D. Prostitution
9. In what religion in Eastern Asia does not consider any weekly service and instead people visit shrines at their own convenience?
- A. Confucianism
 - B. Shintoism
 - C. Taoism
 - D. Judaism
10. In what religion in Eastern Asia is fatalism highly acknowledged with the belief of allowing nature to take its course and often reminding its followers to just go with the flow?
- A. Confucianism
 - B. Shintoism
 - C. Taoism
 - D. Judaism



What's In

In the previous lessons, you have learned about Daoic religions. Based on what you learned, try to filling out each column with information about these Daoic religions.

Religion	Symbol/s	Population	Believer	Sacred Texts	Relevant Figures
Confucianism					
Daoism					
Shinto					



What's New

Task 1: SYMBOLS

DIRECTIONS: Below are pictures of the different religious symbols and practices of Confucianism, Taoism and Shintoism. Identify the religion which is represented by these symbols and practices. Choose your answer in the list found in the box.

Confucianism

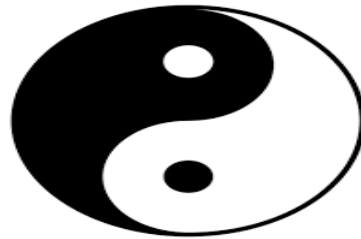
Shintoism

Taoism



<https://psychology.wikia.org/wiki/Shintoism#:~:text=A%20torii%20at%20Itsukushima%20Shrine>

1. _____



https://althistory.fandom.com/wiki/Rise_of_Taoism

2. _____



<https://www.vectorstock.com/royalty-free-vectors/chinese-confucius-symbol-vectors>

3. _____



<https://majorworldreligions.weebly.com/confucianism>

4. _____



<https://personaltao.com/taoism/questions/energetic-practice-in-taoism>

5. _____



<https://personaltao.com/taoism/questions/energetic-practice-in-taoism>

6. _____



<https://www.world-religions-professor.com/shintorituals>

7. _____



<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shinto#/media/File:ItsukushimaBasin7406.jpg>

8. _____



<https://listovative.com/top-10-taoism-beliefs-and-facts>

9. _____



<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shinto#Practice>

10. _____

Task 2: LABEL ME

DIRECTIONS:

Below is a table with three columns labelled Confucianism, Taoism and Shintoism. Classify the different practices and beliefs given below the table by putting at the appropriate column. Copy the table and answer in your notebook.

CONFUCIANISM	TAOISM	SHINTOISM

1. Loyalty to the state
2. Regular visit with the shrine
3. Belief in the "harmony with the order of nature" and view life as a "series of transformations, procreation, and re-creations"
4. The belief in going with the flow and accepting things as they happen rather than pursuing power and wealth
5. Full immersion in the sea is often regarded as the most ancient and efficacious form of purification
6. Rituals begin with a process of purification, often involving the washing of the hands and mouth at the temizu basin; this example is at Itsukushima Jinja.
7. After the couple decides the date of the wedding, the bride announces the wedding with invitations and gifts of cookies shaped like the moon.
8. Traditionally believed in the existence of earthly paradises such as the blessed islands and does not believe in the existence of hell.
9. After the death of a loved one, the family cry aloud to inform the neighbors of the tragic news.
10. Belief system involving the veneration of many deities, known as kami



What is It

All three Daoic religions originated in East Asia- with Confucianism and Taoism originating in China while Shintoism started as an indigenous religion of Japan. Confucianism and Taoism started as attempts to bring order to the chaos happening during the warring states periods in China while Shintoism started as a religion focusing on the worship of Kami or spirits that were seen as the source of prosperity.

These religions have no strict set of moral guidelines to follow: In Confucianism, morality is based on loyalty, ritual observance and self-cultivation, Taoism on the other hand discourages imposition on ethics for it would hinder humanity from being in harmony with nature, Shintoism on the other hand believes that anything that goes against the observance of purity is considered evil.

All three religions consider the harmony between heaven and earth as the ultimate goal since they all believe that what happens in heaven should be reflected on Earth. Thus self-cultivation for Confucianism and Taoism is important for one can reach one's highest potential only by cultivating himself for the common good. Shintoism emphasizes purity of oneself to maintain the natural state which can bring harmony and order in society.

Destiny, according to the Confucianism and Taoism lies in one's cultivation of the self in order to achieve a harmonious society. In Shintoism, everyone has a destiny to fulfill but only purity would make one capable of realizing his or her mission in life.

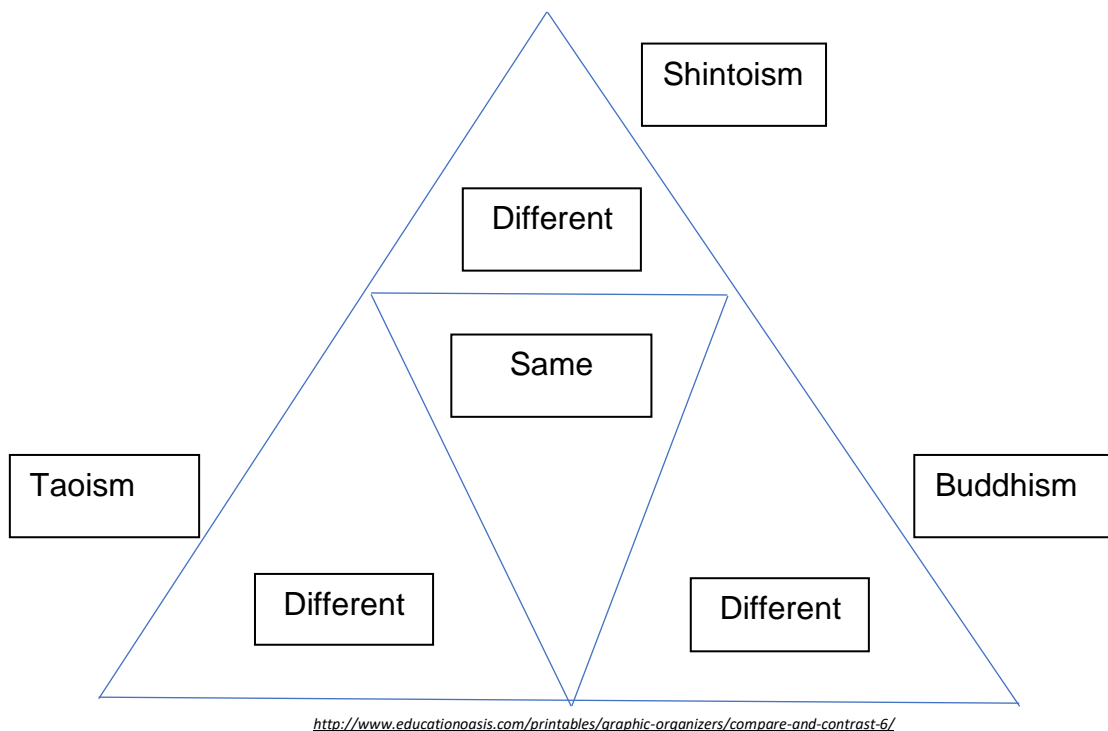
Among these three religions: Taoism has the most positive view on women with the idea of balancing the feminine and masculine qualities in everyone to balance the yin and yang and allow the smooth flow of qi. Confucianism emphasizes on hierarchy and prioritizes men over women in all aspects. Status of women in Shintoism used to have a high regard but later on diminished due to some historical developments.



What's More

Task 3: SIMILARITIES/DIFFERENCES

DIRECTIONS: With the use of a graphic Organizer, show the similarities and uniqueness/ differences of Confucianism, Taoism and Shintoism. Answer the questions below. Put your answer in your notebook.



1. What are the similarities of Confucianism, Taoism and Shintoism?
2. What are their differences?
3. Why is it important to cite the similarities and differences of these religions?

Task 4: MAKE A SLOGAN

DIRECTIONS: Make a slogan in connection with the theme on “Embracing Differences”. Write down at least two sentences explaining the meaning of your slogan. Write it in your notebook. Rubrics of marking is indicated below.

RUBRICS FOR SLOGAN

	5	4	3	2	
Craftsmanship	The slogan is exceptionally attractive in terms of neatness. Well-constructed and not messy.	The slogan is attractive in terms of neatness. Good construction and not very messy	The slogan is acceptably attractive though it may be bit messy.	The slogan is distractingly messy	Score
Creativity	Slogan is exceptionally attractive in terms of neatness. Well-constructed and not messy.	Slogan is creative and a good amount of thought was put into decorating it.	Slogan is creative and some thought was put into decorating it.	The slogan does not reflect any degree of creativity.	Score
Originality	Exceptional use of new ideas and originality to create slogan.	Good use of new ideas and originality to create slogan.	Average use of new ideas and originality to create slogan.	No use of new ideas and originality to create slogan.	Score
Grammar	There are no grammatical mistakes on the poster	There is 1 grammatical mistake on the poster	There are 2 grammatical mistakes on the poster	There are more than 2 grammatical mistakes on the poster.	Score
TOTAL SCORE					

Rubrics for slogan. <https://www.scribd.com/document/380718864/rubric-for-slogan-docx>. Accessed on August 8, 2020.



What I Have Learned

I have learned that _____

I have realized that _____.

I will apply _____.

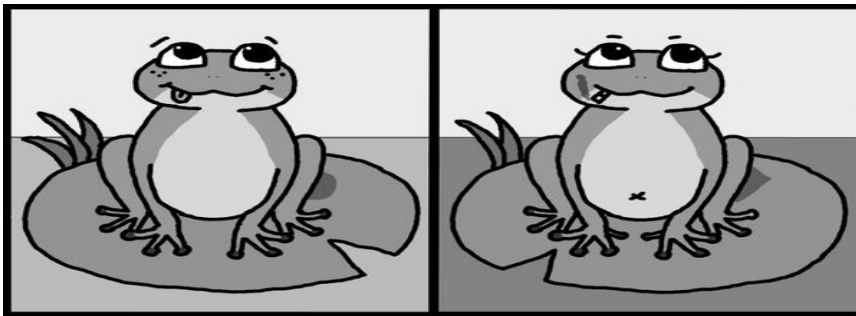


What I Can Do

Task 5: SPOT ME!

DIRECTIONS: Examine the pictures below. Identify the similarities and the uniqueness or differences of each pair. List down five of your identified similarities and five uniqueness or differences in the table provided below. Answer the questions below and write your answer in your notebook.

1.



<http://tanahlarwina.blogspot.com/2013/08/spot-similarities.html>. Accessed on August 08, 2020.

2.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8pGI2talDkU>. Accessed on August 09, 2020

3.



<https://www.highspeedtraining.co.uk/hub/spot-the-difference-busy-restaurant/>. Accessed on August 09, 2020

Picture 1		Picture 2		Picture 3	
Similarities	Differences	Similarities	Differences	Similarities	Differences

Processing questions:

1. What is/are your realization/s while doing the activity?
2. What are the difficulties that you have experienced in doing the activity?
3. How did you spot the similarities and differences of the three pairs of pictures?
4. Why is spotting the similarities and differences of objects important?
5. Can you use the skill in spotting the similarities and differences in real life?

Task 6: MY RELIGION

DIRECTIONS: Copy the table below in your notebook and fill in the needed information. This personal information will be used only for the purpose of this activity. Answer the process questions that follow.

RELIGION	5 BASIC TEACHINGS	5 BELIEFS AND PRACTICES

PROCESS QUESTIONS:

1. What are the main teachings of your religion?
2. Can you observe these basic teachings in other religions? If yes, can you specify what religion/s is/are this/these?
3. Cite at least 3 practices of your religion that are also observed in other religions in your area?

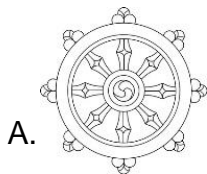


Assessment

Directions: Read each item carefully and use your notebook to write your answers.

Write the letter of your answer.

1. Which of the following is the core teaching of Confucianism?
 - A. How to be a gentleman
 - B. How to denounce suffering
 - C. How to respect the law of nature
 - D. How to achieve the state of nirvana
2. Refers to the religion in Far East Asia that started as a nature-based philosophy.
 - A. Confucianism
 - B. Shintoism
 - C. Hinduism
 - D. Taoism
3. Refers to the religion in Far East Asia which emphasizes worship on ancestors at its core teaching.
 - A. Confucianism
 - B. Shintoism
 - C. Hinduism
 - D. Taoism
4. Refers to the group of books which was regarded as early Confucianism's basic texts
 - A. Five Classics
 - B. Four Noble Truths
 - C. Five Teaching Pillars
 - D. Eightfold Noble Paths
5. Refers to the most well-known Taoism religious symbol which signifies the perfect harmonic balance in the universe



6. Refers to the most common symbol of Shintoism which is considered as a sacred gateway supposed to represent a gate upon which a cock crew on the occasion when Amaterasu emerged from the rock cave and relighted the world.
 - A. Torii gate
 - B. Nihongi
 - C. Kojiki
 - D. Kami

7. What is considered to be as the most celebrated rule in Confucianism?
- A. "Seek Ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness will come unto you"
 - B. "Do not do unto others what you don't want others to do unto you"
 - C. " Love your neighbor as you Love God"
 - D. "Honesty is the best policy"
8. In Shintoism belief, what is considered to be as the worst form of impurity?
- A. Death
 - B. Adultery
 - C. Sickness
 - D. Prostitution
9. In what religion in Eastern Asia does not consider any weekly service and instead people visit shrines at their own convenience?
- A. Confucianism
 - B. Shintoism
 - C. Taoism
 - D. Judaism
10. In what religion in Eastern Asia is fatalism highly acknowledged with the belief of allowing nature to take its course and often reminding its followers to just go with the flow?
- A. Confucianism
 - B. Shintoism
 - C. Taoism
 - D. Judaism



Additional Activities

Complete the table below by writing the correct words or phrases that describe the following categories.

	ORIGIN	MORALITY	PURPOSE	DESTINY	VIEWS ON WOMEN
Confucianism					
Daoism					
Shinto					



Answer Key

What's New	Task 1	Task 2
1. A	1. Shintoism	1. Confucianism
2. D	2. Taoism	2. Shintoism
3. B	3. Confucianism	3. Taoism
4. A	4. Confucianism	4. Taoism
5. C	5. Taoism	5. Shintoism
6. A	6. Taoism	6. Shintoism
7. B	7. Shintoism	7. Confucianism
8. A	8. Shintoism	8. Taoism
9. B	9. Taoism	9. Confucianism
10. C	10. Shintoism	10. Shintoism

Task 3: Similarities/Differences
1. a.) All three religions originated in East Asia b.) All have no strict set of moral guidelines c.) All consider the harmony between heaven and earth in Japan
2. a.) Confucianism and Taoism started in China while Shintoism started in Japan b.) Confucianism and Taoism started to put order in chaos in China while Shintoism focus on the worship of spirits for prosperity c.) Confucianism emphasizes on morality; Taoism discourages ethics; Shintoism believes that anything that goes against purity is considered evil
3. To establish respect and tolerance on the differences of their beliefs and practices.

Assessment	Task 4: MAKE A SLOGAN:
1. A	Refer on the given rubrics
2. D	
3. B	
4. A	
5. C	
6. A	
7. B	
8. A	
9. B	
10. C	

References

Saying about Religion.

<https://www.google.com/search?q=saying+on+religion+mahatma&tbm>. Accessed on August 5, 2020

Shintoism. <https://psychology.wikia.org/wiki/Shintoism#:~:text=A%20torii%20at%20Itsukushima%20Shrine>. August 5, 2020

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shinto#:~:text=Shinto%20is%20a%20polytheistic%20belief,the%20collective%20group%20of%20kami>. Accessed on August 08, 2020.

Taoism. https://althistory.fandom.com/wiki/Rise_of_Taoism. Accessed on August 5, 2020

[https://www.ancient.eu/Taoism/#:~:text=Taoism%20\(also%20known%20as%20Daoism,a%20philosophy%20and%20a%20religion](https://www.ancient.eu/Taoism/#:~:text=Taoism%20(also%20known%20as%20Daoism,a%20philosophy%20and%20a%20religion). Accessed on August 08, 2020.

Symbols. <https://www.vectorstock.com/royalty-free-vectors/chinese-confucius-symbol-vectors>. August 5, 2020

<https://majorworldreligions.weebly.com/confucianism>. August 5, 2020

<https://personaltao.com/taoism/questions/energetic-practice-in-taoism>. August 5, 2020

<https://medium.com/a-buddhists/practicing-internal-elixir-in-taoism>. August 5, 2020

<https://www.world-religions-professor.com/shintorituals>. August 5, 2020

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shinto#/media/File:ItsukushimaBasin7406.jpg>. August 5, 2020

<https://listovative.com/top-10-taoism-beliefs-and-facts>. August 5, 2020

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shinto#Practice>. August 5, 2020

<http://www.educationoasis.com/printables/graphic-organizers/compare-and-contrast-6/>.

<http://factsanddetails.com/china/cat3/sub10/item91.html>. Accessed on August 5, 2020

<https://confucianismbmhs.weebly.com/beliefs--practices.html>. Accessed on August 5, 2020

<http://tanahlarwina.blogspot.com/2013/08/spot-similarities.html>. Accessed on August 08, 2020.

Spot the difference.

<https://www.google.com/search?q=SPOT+THE+SIMILARITY+AND+DIFFERENCES+CARTOON+filipino+family+cartoon&tbm=isch&ved=2ahUKEwj93l2T4ovrAhVDyZQKHxsMCeoQ2->. Accessed on August 08, 2020

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spot_the_difference. Accessed on August 08, 2020

Rubrics for slogan. <https://www.scribd.com/document/380718864/rubric-for-slogan-docx>. Accessed on August 8, 2020.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shinto#Practice>. Accessed on August 5, 2020

Religion. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion>. Accessed on August 08, 2020.

Confucianism.

<https://asiasociety.org/education/confucianism#:~:text=Confucianism%20is%20often%20characterized%20as,ideals%20of%20traditional%20Chinese%20society>. Accessed on August 08, 2020.

Similarities and Differences <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8pGI2taIDkU>. Accessed on August 09, 2020

<https://www.highspeedtraining.co.uk/hub/spot-the-difference-busy-restaurant/>. Accessed on August 09, 2020.

For inquiries or feedback, please write or call:

Department of Education – Schools Division of Negros Oriental
Kagawasan, Avenue, Daro, Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental

Tel #: (035) 225 2376 / 541 1117

Email Address: negros.oriental@deped.gov.ph

Website: lrmds.depednodis.net

